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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLIX.

THE following are the latest dates of the intelligence brought by this month's overland mail :—Calcutta, November 20th; Madras, November 20th; Bombay, December 1st; China, October 10th.

The proceedings of our plenipotentiary in China evince a promptitude and vigour, which have been rendered the more indispensable by the critical state into which matters were brought by past mis-management, and which, although causing, in the first instance, loss of life, will, in the end, by expediting an adjustment, be the means of diminishing the effusion of blood.

As the truce of the 26th of May was understood to extend no farther than the Canton province, the expedition proceeded from Hong-kong, on the 21st August (eleven days after Sir H. Pottinger's arrival at Macao), to the port of Amoy. The fleet anchored in its beautiful harbour on the 25th, and on the next day, in four hours, the city and its extensive fortifications (supposed to be impregnable), with the vessels of war, magazines, arsenal, &c., were in our possession, without any loss of life on our part. It would appear that the Chinese had expected an attack upon this point, and made prodigious preparations against it. Last year, when visited by one of our ships of war, Amoy was protected by only one small battery. The description given of its defences will exhibit the extraordinary additions made to the fortifications by the activity and skill of the Chinese, who, however, want the spirit and valour to avail themselves of their means of offence and defence. The first battery is represented to be more than half a mile in length, built of solid granite, fifteen feet thick at the bottom and nine at the top, fifteen feet high, and mounting seventy-six guns. The best proof of the solidity of this work is, that, after four hours' hard firing, not a single breach was made in it by our cannon, though placed at point-blank range. At the end farthest from the town, a strong granite wall, with a coating of mud, was built, of nearly the same height, and of equal length, having two circular batteries in the middle. Against these and the other defences, the ships (as it is observed) might have "battered away till

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doomsday" without injuring them. The landing of the troops and seamen, however, seems to have been the signal for the precipitate evacuation of these cannon-proof fortresses, bristling with 500 guns, in which pusillanimity could feel no security. The arsenal has since been burnt, and the war-junks consigned to the same fate. Without loss of time, the expedition hastened to Ningpo and Chusan, which, there is every reason to expect, are in our possession. Meanwhile, in pursuance of the instructions of the plenipotentiary and admiral, the local authorities at Canton having (conformably to their usual policy) commenced secret operations for blocking up the channel for large ships to Canton, in violation of the truce, Captain Nias proceeded with his squadron to the spot, dispersed the workmen, destroyed the materials, and blew up the forts of Wang-tung and Kow-loon.

These energetic measures, to which the Chinese authorities have been unaccustomed, will, we have no doubt, dispose the government to agree to terms of pacification, unless there be an intention on its part to endure any extremity and peril its very existence, rather than undergo the mortification of submission. The importance attached by the Chinese to Amoy is to be inferred from the care bestowed upon its defence: its easy capture will, therefore, inspire a proportionate degree of terror. In the event of our retaining the place, we shall probably find a friendly population; already they have addressed the Plenipotentiary, intimating their satisfaction at the arrival of the British, and their hope that they would remain for ever, provided they conducted the government of the place on the same principles as at Singapore, where many of them have resided as traders.

The Canton papers, which are the vehicles of the opinions entertained by the foreign community of passing events, discover a kind of intoxication at success so complete. Their speculations upon the result of the war are amusing. "*Our own opinion*," observes the *Canton Register*, is, that the Mantchow dynasty should be overthrown, another placed on the throne, and China thrown open to all the world; which would be infinitely preferable to possessing any portion of the territory, under the present dynasty."

The favourable intelligence from China is counter-balanced by the advices from Afghanistan, which afford a view, any thing but encouraging, of our position in that country. At the very moment when (it is said) the British envoy in Cabul intimated to the government of India, that the country was sufficiently tranquil to allow of the retirement of a portion of our army, a large detachment of that army was attacked and almost worsted in one of the passes. The private accounts (for no other are yet published) of the affair in the Khoord Cabul Pass, attribute the outbreak of the Eastern Ghilzies to the application to them of the principle of retrenchment, the necessities of the Cabul treasury requiring that a reduction should be made in the sum allowed to the tribe for keeping the passes open. Now, whether this be the true cause, or not, makes but little difference in calculating the cost of our connexion with Cabul. If the Ghilzies have such a grievance to allege, it shews how easily the susceptible elements of insurrection in that country may be lighted into sudden combustion. If they cannot plead any

breach of engagement on our part, it is plain that the tranquillity of such a people must be a very uncertain criterion of their loyalty and fidelity.

It is fortunate, that in Scinde and Beloochistan, there are no manifestations of outbreak or discontent; on the contrary, the installation of Nusseer Khan at Khelat seems to have given satisfaction to the Brahoos tribe, and the Murrees maintain their friendly character. Example is, however, contagious, and it will require a very steady and skilful hand to manage these restless, irritable, high-spirited and capricious people. The Punjab is still quiet. The progress of the Sikhs in Tibet is not regarded with jealousy by our Government, who probably think that they may be useful allies in that country. Meanwhile, it would appear, that the ties between the present ruler of the Punjab (who has not yet been formally recognized by our Government) and the Governor-General of India are to be cemented by a treaty, and by other measures of mutual benefit. In Nepal, the death of the rane, who was the fomentor of discord, is expected to extinguish the embers of hostility.

The arrival of the King of Burmah at Rangoon had, at the date of the latest advices, supplied no clue to his intentions. The "pomp and circumstance" attending his entry are no necessary indication of war, and assuming that he had with him an army of 10,000 men, provided with artillery, and a large fleet of boats (though the numbers are probably much exaggerated), the force, even with the 50,000 men at Sarawah, is insufficient for an irruption into the Anglo-Indian territories. The best informed persons at Calcutta now entertain precisely the same view we took of the subject last month, namely, that hostilities will not be initiated by Tharawadi. As to his real object in visiting the maritime parts of his empire in such warlike state, it is at all times (as we before observed) difficult to penetrate the motives of a semi-barbarous potentate. He may have no end at all beyond that of a display of his means of offence (which are represented as respectable), or of ascertaining what extent of force we could bring to bear upon his frontiers in case of sudden emergency: he has been probably satisfied regarding this point. The issue of the Chinese quarrel will determine the question of peace or war with Burmah.

In the local news at the presidencies, there are but few topics of interest. The despatch of the *India* steamer is announced at that presidency as fixed for January; she is to bring amongst her passengers the intelligent native gentleman, Dwarkanath Tagore. The troubles in the Nizam's territories and the Southern Mahratta country appear to have subsided, or rather to have been suppressed by the strong arm, and the Arab mercenaries, the promoters, have been broken up, and many of them transported. The affair at Nassick, and the sentiments with which it has inspired the natives, are worthy of attention. The real facts of the case are not yet before us, and we can only express our hope and expectation that the British authorities at that place will prove without blame in the affair.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

No. II.—EMBARKATION, AND FALL OF RANGOON.

IN April, 1824, I was an ensign in the Madras European Regiment, then in garrison at Masulipatam, the capital of the Northern Circars; and never shall I forget the shouts of joy with which we welcomed the intelligence of a war with the Burmese, in which our own corps was to bear a part. The day that brought the news was, in truth, one of rejoicing, especially to the youngsters among us, who, reckless of the fatal consequences that flow from war, thought only of the opportunities it would afford of personal aggrandizement. The calamities of the many were forgotten in the intoxicating prospects of the few; and the well-known professional toast of "Prize-money and promotion," and the more barbarous one of "A bloody war and a sickly season," were given and drunk, not simply with due honours, but with the most uproarious applause. This thirst for glory, this love of war, is not confined to the novice in arms, as yet inexperienced in its horrors; it is common to all ranks and to all nations, from the private soldier to the field-marshal; from the barbarous New Zealander to the cultivated and Christianized native of Britain. In the instance before us, all hands, from the colonel downwards, were exulting in the prospects war held out, though, short-sighted creatures that we were, a moment's reflection would have told us that prize-money must be purchased by the blood of thousands, and promotion could only be obtained by the death of those for whom we were at the same time professing the warmest and kindest feelings of friendship. Such is man! But a truce to sentiment, or I shall fall into disfavour at the very threshold.

The Madras European Regiment, at the period I speak of, was 1,300 strong, in a high state of discipline, and being commanded by a man to whom we all looked up as the very *beau idéal* of a soldier, we calculated upon making a distinguished figure in the forthcoming campaigns. Under such auspices, we thought, "*Teucrio dūce, et auspice Teucrio*," we could not but conquer. But the result proved that we were wrong in our calculations, and that we very much over-rated our commandant's qualifications in the field, though he was an admirable drill, and in other respects a man of superior abilities and of estimable character.

"The Lambs"—a name given to my old corps, I conclude, upon the "*lucus a non lucendo*" principle, for their gambols and frolics were none of the gentlest—are the oldest and most distinguished regiment of the Madras army, as Indian records can testify; in support of their character, I need only point to their colours, upon which are emblazoned the words, "*Arcot*," "*Plassey*," "*Candore*," "*Wandewash*," "*Sholingur*," "*Nundy Droog*," "*Ambowna*," "*Ternate*," "*Banda*," "*Pondicherry*," "*Mahidpoor*," and "*Ava*." In addition to these, they enjoy the distinction of wearing the royal tiger upon their caps and appointments, with the Latin motto, "*Spectamur agendo*." From the year 1746, when the regiment was employed near Trichinopoly against the French, under the celebrated Laurence, up to the present time, its services have been as extensive in their nature as they have invariably been distinguished in their operation; and it has fallen to the lot of few corps in the East to have faced such a variety of foes; the "Lambs" having fought against the French, the Dutch, the Cingalese, and Burmese, besides Indians of every denomination. Their organization has undergone many modifications; sometimes consisting only of one battalion, but occasionally of many, according

to the exigencies of the service. When I joined them, they consisted of one battalion of twelve companies, the East-India Company at that period having only one European regiment of their own at each presidency. These corps are kept up by recruits from home, and drafts from H.M.'s regiments as they return to Europe. Formerly, the recruits were of an inferior description, from some mismanagement or other in the Home Department. Their defects, however, partook less of a physical than a moral character, for fighting was the very element in which they delighted, especially when it came seasoned with the pillage of a pagoda, or the sacking of a stockade. The truth is, we had some lawless fellows in our ranks in those days, who were only to be kept under by the iron, or more properly speaking the hempen, rod of discipline, *alias* the cat-o'-nine-tails, of which article, I grieve to say, there was then a great consumption in the Madras European Regiment. The cat, however, and regular exercise, under our excellent drill, had got us into first-rate working order. Only eight companies out of the twelve were ordered to join the expedition; they mustered in all about 900, officers and men.

Reports had long been rife of the excesses of the Burmese on our north-eastern frontier, and of the encounters thereby occasioned between them and small parties of our troops, some of which had terminated much to our disadvantage. At one place, in particular, 1,500 of our troops, under Colonel Bowen, were totally repulsed with heavy loss, where the enemy occupied a formidable stockade, named Doodputlee. Many collisions of this nature took place before the declaration of a general war; but at length, the patience of the Governor-General being fairly exhausted by repeated but ineffectual remonstrances to the court of Ava, a manifesto was thundered forth against his golden-footed majesty, and this edict was to be backed by a formidable naval and military expedition, to take possession of Rangoon, the capital of Pegue, and the key of the Burman empire, and which, if terms could not be agreed upon there, was to penetrate into the interior by the line of the Irrawaddy. This noble river is the grand artery of the country, running from north to south for the space of six or seven hundred miles, seldom less than three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and navigable for small vessels up to the very walls of Ummerapoora.

The first expedition consisted of 8,000 men of all arms, which were followed in a few days by 2,000 more. The infantry regiments composing which were H.M.'s 13th, 38th, 41st, 89th, Madras European Regiment, and the 3rd, 7th, 9th, 12th, 18th, 34th, and 43rd regiment of Madras and the 20th regiment Bengal Native Infantry. The native troops employed were all from Madras, with the exception of this last corps, as the Bengal sepoy, for reasons I do not pretend to determine, are less available for foreign service. These troops were conveyed in from thirty-five to forty large transports, and convoyed by H.M.'s ships *Liffey* (of fifty guns), *Larne*, *Slaney*, *Arachne*, and *Sophie*, besides the Hon. Company's cruisers *Hastings*, *Teignmouth*, and a number of small craft adapted for river service. The beautiful harbour of Port Cornwallis, in the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, was to be the rendezvous of the respective divisions from Madras and Calcutta, being near the point of attack. My aim, however, is to limit my narrative as much as possible to the minutiae of the campaign, derived from my personal experience.

Three fine transports arrived at Masulipatam on the 9th of April, 1834, to take our regiment on board. Great was the excitement and bustle of preparation that followed the arrival from Madras of the order for our embarkation.

The service we were going upon was altogether of a novel nature, and as it was beyond the seas, we were of course much restricted in servants and baggage. We cast off all extras, and squeezed what we considered indispensable for comfort and cleanliness into a couple of small-sized bullock-trunks, which, being united by a frame of cane-work, formed, with the addition of a piece of carpet, a pillow, and a counterpane, a sufficiently comfortable sleeping apparatus for Oriental campaigning. All this was adapted to the back of a bullock, the ordinary beast of burden in India, the whole being generally crowned with a camp washing-stand, brass basin, and tea-kettle, that never-failing source of comfort to an Englishman. These remarks apply only to the humble subaltern; the old hands were more luxurious. On Indian ground, cattle are to be had in any numbers, thereby allowing a person the enjoyment during a march of every thing he has been accustomed to in garrison; but, in this case, we thought it wiser to concentrate our goods and chattels, being doubtful how far the resources of the country we were bound to would supply us with the means of moving *à l'Indienne*.

Long before the first streak of dawn on the 11th, a part of our regiment was moving down to the point of embarkation, where the huge unsightly bar-boats of Bunder were in waiting to receive us, under the superintendence of that versatile genius, Mr. Dick Alexander, the master-attendant of the port, of whom it used to be said that he manufactured every thing, from a man-of-war to a mouse-trap. He was, however, as generally respected as he was generally known. Hitherto, the active employment every one found in preparing for the move, prevented our dwelling much on the more sober features of the promising landscape that was spread out before our mind's eye. The joy of the youngsters was, I believe, thoroughly without alloy; they cared but little for themselves, less of course for others. A few there were who, whilst fully alive to the pleasurable prospect before them, could not but reflect at times on the possibility of finding a grave in distant Burmah, and solemn thoughts would obtrude themselves to sober down their excited spirits. There was, however, another class, with whom comparatively few of us appeared to sympathize; I mean the married men. They were linked to India, and the dull station we rejoiced to quit, by the closest, the dearest of ties. We bachelors left nothing behind us, for which we cared a rush; whereas they were to be torn from all they held dear on earth: however conscientious in the discharge of their duties, they were now encumbered by a double portion of care and anxiety. Oh! these sudden partings, that precede the tug of war, must be bitter moments! Thank God! I have been spared them.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,

And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress, &c. &c.

But despite tears and sighs, the word of command had gone forth; onward we all moved, and the morning gun boomed over our heads, just as we pushed off the quay, and were slowly dropping down the slimy branch of the Kistnah, upon which the fortress of Masulipatam is situated.

By the 14th, the whole of the corps destined for Ava, in all 900, officers and men, together with a large number of camp followers, and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, were snugly packed in the vessels, the passage to which was most tedious, as, from the flat nature of the coast, they could not anchor nearer than eight or nine miles. To an inexperienced eye, the decks of an Indiaman, and more particularly a transport, just before getting under weigh, would present a scene of the most irremediable disorder—confusion worse confounded;

and if it should happen to come on to blow just on quitting the anchorage, which, to complete matters, should be about nightfall, why chaos itself would seem a joke to it. But in an incredibly short space of time, both persons and things, live stock and dead, are shaken into their berths, and be the first night ever so comfortless, the fresh morning air and the bright blue water, that greet one immediately on emerging from the close dark cabin to the clean and comparatively spacious quarter-deck, soon dispel all recollections of bygone discomfort, and again, under their cheering influence, every thing is *coulour de rose*. We mount the poop and inhale the sea-breeze with an indescribable relish; whilst the bounding motion of the vessel, as she is propelled perhaps by a steady six-knot breeze, imparts an elasticity to the frame and a joyousness to the spirits, that can only be comprehended by those who have felt it, and which is happily described in those beautiful lines of Byron:—

Oh! who can tell, save he whose heart hath tried,
And danced in triumph o'er the waters wide,
The exulting sense—the pulse's maddening play,
That thrills the wanderer of that trackless way?

The transports consisted mostly of what are called “country ships;” that is, vessels belonging to the Indian ports, and employed only in the Eastern trade. They are a fine class of ships, and of considerable tonnage, officered by Europeans, but manned by natives. From being, however, often freighted with sugar, dates, and such sweet merchandize from the Mauritius, Persian Gulf, or Red Sea, these otherwise desirable vessels become generally the receptacle of all kinds of tropical insects, such as cockroaches, scorpions, tarantulas, and centipedes; these last attain a size which, in England, would hardly be credited, but I am sure I am correct in saying they are often nine or ten inches in length. The ship in which I was now embarked formed no exception to the general rule, and though cabins were allotted to all the officers according to their rank, few of us availed ourselves of the accommodation, so full were they of these noxious vermin, which seemed to thrive in an extraordinary manner under the influence of the hot air that prevailed below: we all much preferred spreading our carpets on the clean poop, beneath the pure canopy of heaven.

On the 18th of April, we fell in with the fleet from Madras, for which we had been on the look-out for some days, after quitting the Masulipatam roads, during which we cruized about; and after a pleasant passage in company, we made the Andaman Islands on the 1st of May. It was not, however, till the 3rd, that we entered the highly picturesque and land-locked harbour of Port Cornwallis, being detained by baffling winds, and here we were much gratified at seeing the Bengal division of transports at anchor. Having been longer on our passage than was anticipated, we were obliged to water here; but we were amply compensated for the loss of time by the beauties of the scenery, which were of a high and striking order.

At this distant period, I have not the clearest recollection of the beauties of the place, but I well remember the pleasing surprise we all experienced on nearing the Great Andaman, which had a most majestic appearance from the offing, with its bold and precipitous coast thickly clothed with forest down to the water's edge, whilst our surprise was much enhanced by the sudden manner we came upon Port Cornwallis, the entrance to which is by a remarkably narrow channel, with rocks on either side. Though it blew tolerably fresh outside, the interior of the bay was smooth as a mill-pond; and beautiful was

the sight of some thirty vessels riding at anchor in stately grandeur, whilst the Bengal row-boats (a craft attached to the pilot service, and in this instance adapted for the navigation of the Irrawaddy) flitted about like fairy messengers, decked out with the striped hunting, symbolic of the Hon. John Company. All was full of life and hope. Visits were paid and civilities exchanged between the different ships, whilst ever and anon the melodious strains of the military bands lent their aid to enliven the scene and give additional elasticity to our spirits. The harbour is bounded on all sides by steep hills, clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation to its very brink; and so deep is the water, which moreover is beautifully transparent, that the largest vessels would anchor half a cable's length from the shore. The firing of the morning and evening gun by the different men-of-war, with the usual accompaniment of drums and bugles from the troops, re-echoed by the surrounding hills, produced the finest effect; and though I write after a lapse of sixteen years, methinks the fine bugles of the 13th Light Infantry still ring in my ears as I then heard them. Some of us attempted an excursion ashore at the site of the old settlement we had once unsuccessfully planted, and traces of which were still visible in some ruined walls and faint vestiges of a garden. Game we found none, as the tangled nature of the jungle was an effectual bar to all spirit of sporting enterprize; but I remember we passed a pleasant hour or two amongst the rocks that lined the sea-shore, which abounded in oysters of a large size and excellent flavour, and on these we feasted.

On the 5th, the fleet got under weigh for Rangoon, having first despatched two companies of the 13th L.I., with the 20th Bengal N.I., to attack Cheduba, and the 34th M.N.I. to attack Cape Negrais, being possessions of his golden-footed majesty; both of which fell with credit to our arms and at little loss of life. A gale of some severity scattered our fleet on its passage, but by the 9th we were tolerably well together again, thanks to the never-failing vigilance of the men-of-war, which kept us in tight order and well in hand, acting the part of whippers in. When we made the Burman coast, and were approaching the mouth of the Rangoon river, which is a branch of the celebrated Irrawaddy, the interest that was excited on board was intense, and much was the skipper's telescope in requisition, as the most adventurous amongst us crowded the rigging to catch a distant and uncertain glimpse of this "*terra incognita*," for such in truth Burmah was, not only to us subordinates, but to the Government we served; for there is no denying that, at the breaking out of the war, the most remarkable ignorance was manifested by our Indian officials touching the nature and resources of the country.

On making Pegue from the southward, its appearance is any thing but prepossessing; nothing but a flat line dotted with palmyra trees being visible, whilst the water is very shallow and muddy. When, however, we entered the mouth of the Rangoon river, the country, though still flat, was seen to much greater advantage, being well clothed with wood of a luxuriant growth; whilst numerous smiling villages, with their adjacent paddy-fields on either bank of the noble stream, seemed already to promise us abundant supplies when our commissariat was exhausted. It was on the 10th of May that we made our *entrée* into the Burman waters, and we did it in a most and gay and gallant style, the *Liffey*, of fifty guns, leading the way, followed closely by most of the transports in full sail, all simultaneously hoisting the British ensign, in honour of the occasion. Shortly after we entered the river, the tide turned, which obliged us to anchor at the distance of fifteen miles from Rangoon; and this afforded our chief an opportunity, in conjunction with his

staff, for making his final arrangements for an attack upon the town the following day. We passed the night at anchor, and there was much to interest us in our novel situation. I have still a tolerably clear recollection of this, the first night I passed beneath a Burman sky. All of us, as if with one consent, loitered on the poop to a much later period than usual, and sad was the havoc committed upon the captain's Chinsurah cheroots and brandy-pawny, to assist our discussions, and to give zest to our conversation, which of course mainly turned upon the wide field of honour and glory which now lay stretched far and wide around us, only waiting for some gallant hands to reap the harvest! Hitherto, we had discovered no warlike symptoms, the only living beings visible being to all appearance harmless villagers; but as night set in, we could discern, far as the eye could reach in the direction of Rangoon, beacons lit on every elevated point. Fire-rafts as yet there were none, our attack in this quarter being unexpected.

On the morning of the 11th, the fleet again got under weigh, and, with the aid of the tide, rapidly ascended the river, the frigate still leading the advance, and the steamer *Diana*, or "fire ship," as the Burmans called her, paddling about, sometimes on one flank and sometimes on the other, to the great terror of the villagers. We had not, however, proceeded three or four miles, before two guns opened upon us from a small chokey, or guard-house, on the left bank of the river, which were promptly silenced by some of the men-of-war, which stood close in shore and gave them a broadside. One or two of the enemy's shot fell astern of our ship, at but a short distance, and a momentous event I considered it, this being the first shot I had as yet seen fired in anger. Of course, the enemy had no effectual means of opposing our progress to Rangoon, before which we safely anchored about noon, the men-of-war's boats sinking, burning, and destroying, with the most laudable zeal, all that they could find combustible on either bank. The celebrated temple of Shoe Dagon, for which Rangoon is famous, was conspicuous in the distance long before we reached the place. It is nearly 400 feet high, and being richly gilded from its broad base to its tapering summit, is certainly one of the finest artificial objects that can well be conceived. It is built on a rising ground, about 2½ miles to the northward of the town, and served as a military position of considerable importance during the period the British troops occupied the country, many a British soldier having breathed his last on earth within range of this splendid heathen pile.

The town of Rangoon is situated twenty-four miles up the river of the same name, and on its left bank. The river, within a short distance of the town, takes a somewhat sudden bend to the westward. The place, without having any thing imposing in its appearance, has certainly a novel and striking character. To eyes accustomed only to the grandeur and regularity of European cities, it naturally presented an assemblage of fragile bamboo tenements, and nothing more, of considerable extent, and encircled by a wooden fence, peculiar, I believe, to the Indo-Chinese nations, and known to us by the name of a *stockade*. To an observer, on the contrary, curious in Eastern customs, the first glimpse of Rangoon must have been fraught with very considerable interest, presenting, as it did, such a contrast to any thing we had been accustomed to in India, and opening to the inquiring mind such a field for investigation (in connection with the habits of its population), touching the shades of difference that separate Hindus from Buddhists. All, however, must have been gratified at the fine sight the fleet presented, as one by one we dropped our anchors before the devoted place.

The only *contretemps* that occurred was the grounding of the *Larne* on her way up, but she soon got off, and after all reached the scene of action in time to give the enemy a broadside, to deliver which she stood close in shore, and terrible was its effect amongst the frail buildings that lined the beach, many of which were at once levelled with the dust. After this exploit, however, the *Larne*, by some mishap or other, again ran ashore on the opposite bank, where at low water she was left literally high and dry, and apparently in some jeopardy from the neighbouring foe; but her gallant commander, Captain Marryat, contrived to keep them at bay, till relieved from anxiety on that score by the disembarkation of four companies of my regiment for her protection; and on this service my lot was cast.

The means of defence at the enemy's disposal were very trifling, as we had quite taken them by surprise. There was, however, one battery of twelve guns, from which they presumed to fire upon us for a short time; but the *Liffey* disposed of this in a summary manner, and upon visiting the spot on the following day, I perceived every gun was dismounted from its carriage, and the large wooden gates of the town, which were closed when the *Liffey* anchored, and about a hundred yards from her broadside, were perforated by her forty-two pound shot, like cards cut for gun-wadding! It was interesting to watch the effect of the shot from the men-of-war, the course of which could occasionally be traced by clouds of dust and fragments of tiles and brick, as the iron missiles tore the roofs off some of the larger dwellings. So infectious was the excitement, that the masters of the transports, in many cases, could not resist the opportunity of scaling their honey-combed carronades; but I believe they more frequently fired off their sponges and rammers, than shot or shell. But, upon the whole, Rangoon cost us little powder and shot; it was soon evident that the show of resistance offered was only to afford the population, some 40,000, time to leave the town with their valuables under the Burman garrison, in spite of our proclamations to the Peguers, holding out hopes, if not promises (so report said), of liberation from Burman bondage, in return for their co-operation. A portion of the troops were, however, landed with all practicable despatch, but not before the town was cleared of its valuables and its inhabitants through the vigilance of the foe, so that we had nothing to do but to take possession, simply substituting the British for the Burman standard.

It has often struck me as very surprising, that so little of value was captured at Rangoon, when it is considered how extensive its trade was in timber, &c., and how little time was allowed the inhabitants for secreting or carrying off their property. Of government property there was nothing taken that could be made available as prize, excepting the contents of the arsenal, which seemed better adapted to the museum of an antiquary than for the purposes of war, being the contributions of all nations and the manufacture of all ages. And here it must be admitted, that the art of gunnery was by no means the *forte* of our new foe; they seldom attempted to traverse their heavy guns, which were only intended to fire in one direction. Their own artillerymen, in fact, were often in greater danger than ourselves from these impracticable affairs. In the management of their swivels and jingals, the Burmans were evidently at home; for these were generally fired with considerable precision. It was a singular circumstance that no matchlock was ever found in use during the war, at least I never saw or heard of one, although this is the ordinary fire-arm of most Eastern nations. The muskets levelled against us were for the most part English manufacture, being condemned stores of the East-India

Company, bought up, I conclude, by speculators for the Burman market, where they of course found a ready sale.

I must now, for a short time, lose sight of the wider field of operations, and give some account of my personal proceedings. Opposite the town of Rangoon, is the smaller and meaner looking one of Dalla, separated from it by about 1,000 yards of rapid water. Here it was that the *Larne* had grounded; and soon after the event, four companies of the Madras European Regiment, as previously stated, were sent ashore to protect her. It was an exciting moment when the general's aide-de-camp jumped on board, and after a good deal of mysterious whispering with our colonel, the order was issued to hold ourselves in readiness to disembark at Dalla at nightfall. Knapsacks were packed, havresacks filled (for on active service such matters are as common to officers as men), pistols loaded, swords sharpened, and in short every preparation made both for offence and defence. Though no hostile demonstration had as yet been made from the Dalla side, it was not without feelings of anxiety, as to the reception we were likely to meet, that we quietly pulled off from the ship's side, under shadow of the night. At broad daylight, the place appeared deserted, but we thought it far from improbable that advantage might be taken of the darkness for causing us some annoyance, and so in a trifling degree it proved, for, just as some of our boats touched the shore, several shots were discharged into them from some houses overhanging the river, which of course drew upon them a heavy fire from our lads, who were only too glad of the opportunity of having a shot at a *real* enemy, after playing at soldiers so many years on the well-trod parade ground of Masulibunder. In spite of this attempt to frighten us, we were all soon formed upon *terra firma*, and after threading our way through a number of narrow streets, where occasionally a shot or two was fired at us, we reached the point for which we were destined, *viz.* where the *Larne* lay high and dry, and here we were to bivouac till the following morning. The dwellings being all deserted, it was perfectly impossible to prevent the soldiers from making free with what they could find. The bleating of goats and cackling of fowls resounded on all sides, and sad was the havoc committed amongst them on this night by our hungry soldiers. We all supped on grilled chicken on that occasion, from the colonel to the private, and a considerable number of these animals were lying about dead the following morning, being, strange to say, left behind when we crossed the river!

It was late before I retired to rest on that, my first night's campaigning, and as our noisy soldiers sunk one by one to sleep, overcome by the excitement they had undergone in their warfare against the poultry-yard, &c., a few moments were afforded us for meditating on our new position, and contemplating the strange scene which everywhere presented itself; and this last was facilitated by the large fires our men had thought proper to kindle for cooking purposes.

We were necessarily cut off for the present from that part of the army that occupied Rangoon, which, it soon became evident, had been any thing but idle since their landing, for about ten o'clock at night a large portion of the town appeared wrapped in flames, and so combustible were the materials of which it was composed, that it is surprising how any part could have escaped in the absence of fire-engines. The conflagration had a peculiarly grand effect, seen by us across an expanse of water, in which the flames were reflected in a remarkable manner; whilst the shouts of the soldiery (shall I say drunken?), and the crackling noise of the burning bamboos, gave the whole affair a dash

of romance, after the dull routine of life in India, which, I grieve to record, was quite refreshing. How strange, that a rational being should take such delight in scenes of destruction that often entail misery and ruin on thousands of his fellow-creatures! But so it is; and so it will be as long as this world remains as it is. Some philosophers have distinguished man as a *cooking* animal; for my part, I think he may not be inappropriately classed as a *destroying* animal, no other that I am aware of, except his very near relative the monkey, taking such peculiar pleasure in acts and scenes of destruction. This fire, we found on the morrow, had originated in the excesses of some drunken vagabonds, who had fallen in with stores of wines and spirits; indeed, it was no easy matter to prevent a good deal of mischief being done in a place taken possession of under such circumstances, and its being vacated by its population offered temptations not to be resisted by even British troops.

On this night, I took up my quarters in the hut of some unhappy Burman, whose fears had probably hurried him away, with his family, to find a comfortable abode in the recesses of the neighbouring jungle. It was a frail concern, built for the most part of wood and bamboo. Howbeit, I slept soundly, wrapt up in my boat cloak, and with my knapsack for a pillow, and my trusty blade within my grasp; for though we did not literally

Lay down to rest,
With corselets laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard, &c.,

our present position did not fall far short of the poet's description of a reposing warrior. On rising the next morning, we were agreeably surprised to find the *Larne* had floated with the tide, and was now snugly moored in the middle of the stream. Our service on her account being, therefore, no longer necessary, and it not being considered desirable just then to leave a force at Dalla, we were conveyed across the river to a large wooden building outside the town, there to wait till joined by the remainder of the regiment, which had not as yet disembarked.

On reaching the opposite bank of the river, there was much in every way to interest us, and we looked about more especially for the effect of our shot. Along the outside of the stockade skirting the river, were lying the bodies of some fifteen or twenty of the enemy, killed principally by grape-shot from the discharges of the frigate. They were fine, muscular-built fellows, and their athletic frames contrasted strongly with the light and almost effeminate forms of the Hindus we had brought over the water to vanquish them. In colour, form, feature, and custom, they differ materially from our Indians, and we readily conceived from the dauntless bearing, which even death had not yet obliterated from their hard and flat features, that the conquest of Ava might be easier in theory than in practice. There was one brawny fellow in particular that arrested our attention, as he lay on his back with his huge limbs thrown out at length, as if he had been struck down at full speed. He had been hit in the face by a grape-shot, which, smashing his nose, had escaped by the back of the head. It was the first case we happened to see of the effect of a gun-shot upon a Burman, a sort of first fruits of the expedition, and it read a lesson to us youngsters on the perishable nature of our carcases, and the formidable description of foe we were about to encounter, that was by no means unseasonable in our then somewhat careless and boastful mood.

I need hardly in this place attempt a description of Rangoon, which has been frequently given by much abler pens. Suffice it here to say, that the

fortified part of the town is something of an oval form, about three or four miles in extent, and resting on the river. The houses are mostly wooden and tiled, and the place is surrounded by a strongly-built wooden stockade, averaging in height from eighteen to twenty feet, looped for musketry, and flanked at proper intervals (if I remember rightly) by square bastions, whilst a platform is erected to serve as a banquette. On all sides, excepting the river, runs a deep and wide ditch; and, upon the whole, against any but a civilized enemy, the place was doubtless well calculated to make a formidable resistance. There is a peculiarity in the town of Rangoon which is not met with in India; I allude to the custom the Burmese have of elevating their dwellings some feet from the ground on piles, to protect them from the inundations which the heavy rains of those latitudes frequently occasion. This custom, however necessary as regards the health and perhaps the safety of the occupants, gives rise to many abominable nuisances, as we knew from experience, for all the houses throughout the town being equally raised, there is an open communication underneath the whole place, and this being the receptacle of filth of every description, and impervious to man, is selected by the dogs, cats, pigs, and poultry, as their favourite promenade. Of the two latter, there was soon unluckily a scarcity, our hungry soldiery having put them all to the sword most speedily. The nuisance was consequently confined to the swarms of starving pariah dogs and cats left behind by their runaway masters, without any ostensible means of subsistence; and these, it must be admitted, by their increased exertions, amply compensated for the absence of the defunct pigs and fowls, for what with howling and mewing, our slumbers at Rangoon were any thing but unbroken.

In the course of an hour or two, we were joined by the remainder of the regiment, when, lines having been allotted to us in a portion of the extensive suburbs between the town and the great pagoda, at the distance of two miles, the whole corps, about nine hundred strong, marched through Rangoon, with colours flying and drums beating. As ensign, I bore one of the colours, and proud was I of the honour, empty as it nevertheless was, whilst traversing a deserted town in Ava! In our progress, it was evident that the demons of desolation and destruction had already been actively employed; we frequently stumbled over 42-pound shot, from the *Liffey's* well-pointed carronades, which were thickly strewed around, the street for some distance being in a straight line; whilst dead animals killed by the shot, mutilated furniture, headless idols, bales of cotton, tobacco, and such like bulky goods, torn open and scattered about the streets, gave manifest proof of the pillaging qualifications of our *Christian* warriors. The town had been much damaged by our shot, few of which missed their mark; but, from the nature of the materials used in its construction, the damage done could soon be repaired, by drawing on the neighbouring jungle for a good supply of teak and bamboo.

We marched through the stockade, and on emerging from the opposite or northern side, where a handsome and well-constructed causeway connects the town with the great pagoda at the distance of two miles and a half, every step of our way was fraught with interest. On either side for the whole distance were seen luxuriant gardens, abounding in mangoe, jack, coco, and other tropical fruit trees, whilst from amid their grateful shade were seen the many picturesque Chinese-looking buildings, termed *kioums*, or monasteries, which abound in that seat of Buddhism; and far and near, the elegant spiral pagodas peculiar to the country, of every size, some highly gilded, added grace and novelty to the scene; though upon this, our first appearance on the stage, the

scorching sun by which we were greeted made a noon-day march, though only of two miles, much more irksome than we at all anticipated. At length we were duly distributed in sundry buildings on either side of the road, that had been allotted to us by the quarter-master general. The sun was on the decline before we were settled in our new quarters, and having made but a slight breakfast upon the fragments of the previous night's supper, there was a simultaneous craving for "something to eat," with hardly any prospect of getting a mouthful: I allude to the officers, who, upon this occasion, were not supplied by the commissariat; the men had been served out with two or three days' rations on quitting the vessels, but we *griffs* were so full of day dreams, that the wants of the flesh were somewhat overlooked. As well as I can recollect, the party to which I attached myself tasted little or nothing from "morn till dewy eve," when we regaled ourselves on the carcase of a tough old billy-goat the fortune of war had placed at our disposal, which, being converted into soup, was devoured after a most primitive fashion, knives, forks, spoons, and crockery, being dispensed with.

Upon referring to my journal, I see under the date of May 13th, the simple remark,—“Very little to eat all day;” and this was the opening day of my first campaign! On the following day, however, the good-natured captain of our vessel took the trouble of sending us a capital dinner ashore, anticipating our difficulties; and by the third day, the mess supplies and servants of the regiment, having disentangled themselves from the apparent confusion consequent on the landing of a large force, joined us, and enabled us, for a time at least, to go through the form of meals, though latterly they became almost as unsubstantial as Timon's feast.

As an event of considerable interest in connection with the landing of the British troops at Rangoon, I must not omit to mention the narrow escape from death, at the hands of our barbarous foe, of some American missionaries, together with a few European merchants, who had long been located there; the missionaries, with the noble object of planting the glorious gospel in this benighted land. The Burmans, in their anger and ignorance, when intelligence was first brought that the fleet was ascending the river, made no distinction between Englishmen and other civilized beings, but at once decided on putting to instant death all men having the semblance of Englishmen—in other words, all having white faces, and guilty of wearing *hats*. All coming under this description were hurried, fettered, into the custom-house, under a strong guard. Hasty preparations were here made for their execution, and the sand, I have heard, was even spread to lick up their innocent blood, when, through a merciful Providence, the thunder of the *Liffey's* heavy guns startled every ear; and while the huge shot ploughed up the street, carrying in its course destruction and dismay, one iron messenger seemed specially directed by heaven for the rescue of the missionaries, for when the executioner had raised his weapon to give the fatal stroke, a cannon-ball tore its way through the brick wall that intervened between the building and the frigate, and passed out on the opposite site, without injuring any one of the party. It acted as a reprieve sent by Providence; and though the Burmans in their hasty retreat dragged their captives to some little distance with them, reserving their execution till a more favourable moment, the opportune arrival of an advanced party of soldiers, pushed forward by the general for the express purpose, rescued these poor fellows from an untimely end.

DR. SPRENGER'S "EL-MASÚDÍ."*

IN an account of the life and writings of Abúl Hassan Ali ben Alkhayr, surnamed El-Masúdí, published in the thirteenth volume of this Journal,† some surprise was expressed that no attempt had been made to translate this author's great universal history—a work embracing every branch of the history of the world, and a version of which into some European tongue, the late M. Saint Martin was of opinion, "would be a signal service to letters, and might contribute to alter very materially the notion which many persons entertain of Arabian literature." The specimens of his works which have appeared in the French *Notices*, in the *Journal Asiatique*, and elsewhere, increased rather than subdued curiosity, and the publication of the *Prolegomena* of Ibn Khaldún, who speaks of Masúdí as the prototype of all succeeding Arabian historians, and their standard authority in respect to facts, in short, as the "Imám of all Arabian historians," rendered it still more eager. Various copies of the work are extant in different public libraries of Europe; these are copies of the first edition; the second, a more complete and comprehensive one, appears to be lost, a fate which has befallen several other works of Masúdí, particularly two, which preceded his *Murúj ad Dhahab*, wherein he repeatedly refers to them, namely, the *Kitáb ez-Zemán* and the *Kitáb el-Ausat*. The late Baron de Sacy thought that these works were afterwards incorporated into his great history. Masúdí states that his preceding works relate the same facts in fuller detail.‡

Although copies of this work were plentiful, the office of translation was a most arduous one. The many MSS. which must be compared and collated; the multitude of proper names alien to the Arabic tongue, many of them difficult to be expressed in its character; the ignorance and negligence of copyists, whereby slight and unavoidable errors have been increased and magnified a thousand-fold, must have presented a perpetual recurrence of obstacles, enough to daunt the most persevering scholar.

Dr. Sprenger has, fortunately, not been deterred by the difficulty of the undertaking, and he has succeeded in presenting to European readers a large portion of Masúdí's valuable "Historical Encyclopædia," as he terms it, which its author has fancifully entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," in order, as he says, "to excite a desire and curiosity after its contents." Dr. Sprenger has prefixed to the translation an extremely well-written Preface, and he promises to give, in the last volume of the work, a Life of Masúdí, and some additional notes illustrative of the "life of the Arabs," their sciences and arts, at the time of their power.

The Preface endeavours to shew "the relation of Oriental studies to the present state of European knowledge," in order to vindicate the usefulness of those studies, which is questioned by writers to whom the public look

* El-Masúdí's Historical Encyclopædia, entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems;" translated from the Arabic, by ALOYS SPRENGER, M.D. Vol. I. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Wm. H. Allen and Co. 1841.

† For April, 1834.

‡ *Murúj ad Dhahab*, c. i.

with some degree of deference. Dr. Sprenger has done this by enunciating a theory which has been promulgated recently in Europe, but was adopted in the East four or five centuries ago, namely, that "ruling nations go through natural periods of life, like individuals." He assumes that, "if we had an exact picture of the rise, progress, height, and downfall of a nation, we might, by comparison, come to the result, that there are certain laws in the growth of nations, as we observe them in individuals, which develop certain faculties and feelings at certain periods of historical life." Ibn Khaldûn believed that there are five phases or periods through which a nation will pass that has arrived at power. First, that of conquest, invading a country and acquiring possession of it; second, when the man at the head of the nation attains a sovereignty over it; third, when this sovereign gives himself up to enjoyment; fourth, the phase of content, or conservatism; fifth, that of prodigality, when the luxurious court dissipates its revenues, and the dynasty, suffering an incurable chronic disease, hastens to dissolution. If this theory could be demonstrated to be true by examples, "if the general road, which nations have to go, could be laid down and deduced from incontrovertible facts, the result," Dr. Sprenger observes, "would be more valuable than all other human knowledge: it would give us an insight into the condition and object of mankind," and enable us to ascertain the laws of the succession of nations. Without investigating the history of Eastern states, we have no resources for testing this theory, because "there is not one nation in European history whom we can follow from the moment it entered upon the stage of action down to its fall: the period of existence of modern nations is not yet elapsed."

Dr. Sprenger follows out this theory by analyzing the principles upon which the natural philosophy and psychology of the Orientals are based, and which pervade even their arts and sciences.

Independently of other causes, which prevent the history of Europe from affording us an idea of the succession of nations on the stage of history, in the East, the periods of life more rapidly succeed each other, and are more decided in their character; the revolutions are so violent that they cannot remain unobserved: "one empire was founded upon the ruins of another; dynasties rose and faded with the rapidity and splendour of meteors."

Of the 132 chapters of which Masûdî's work consists, the present volume contains seventeen. They discover the usual infusions of fictions which adulterate all Mahomedan works, and expose the credulity of the writers in a very humiliating point of view. In the chapters on the Creation of the Universe, the History of Abraham, and the Account of the Israelites and their Prophets, the author has made a strange medley, by blending Scriptural facts with rabbinical traditions and Arabian fables. He then enumerates a variety of celebrated persons who lived in the *Fatrah*, or period between Christ and Mahomed, including St. Paul, St. Peter, Alexander the Great, and St. George. Then follows "an abridged account of the Hindus, their religious opinions, and the origin of their kingdoms." This account comprises some curious facts, discoloured by the customary

proportion of fable. Masúdí mentions that the greatest king of India in his time was "the Ballahra (Balhara), lord of El-Mánkír," whom he elsewhere calls "the king of India." This prince is represented as extremely powerful, and to have "a great animosity against the Moslims."

After the account of India follows a chapter on the globe, the mountains, the seven climates, the stars which preside over them, &c.; the six succeeding chapters are on the various seas, gulfs, &c. Then we have a chapter on "the Chinese empire, its kings, their lives and government," which exhibits but an indistinct and cloudy view of those subjects. Masúdí diversifies the dryness of his topic by some anecdotes not remarkable for their point, and some disquisitions not distinguished by delicacy. The last chapter in the volume is on the Caucasus (El-Káikh), giving an account of the Alans, the Turks, the Bulgarians, &c.: the greatest part of this chapter has been translated by the late M. Klaproth, in his *Magazin Asiatique*.

M. de Guignes, who gave an analysis of this work in the first volume of the *Notices des MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, accuses Masúdí of the scantiness of his information in the most important parts, his want of arrangement, and the jumble of fact and fable to which we have alluded. The volume before us, we must admit, justifies the accusation. Under the first head, we are continually referred by Masúdí either to preceding works, or to what is to come after. The absence of method is apparent from the titles of the chapters, in which transitions are made from cosmogony to history, thence to hydrography, thence back to history and back to hydrography; then to geography, then to history, and so on; as well as from the incongruity of the subjects treated of in each of the chapters themselves. The puerilities admitted into the text are frequent, and although Dr. Sprenger has defended the practice of Arabian authors, in relating "a fact," without scruple, when they find it recorded by other authors—considering "such simplicity, in history, as much more valuable than modern criticism"—in the estimation of European scholars, it is no recommendation to a work of "history" that it is a depository of absurdities. An historian, whether Oriental or European, should be capable of exercising that degree of critical judgment which would enable him to weigh the testimony of other writers, and to reject that which is suspicious or absurd. If Masúdí had done this, we think (with deference to Dr. Sprenger) he would not have inserted in his work "the ridiculous ideas of El-Jáhit respecting the unicorn" (p. 392), nor the offensive nonsense about the operation of air in the bowels (p. 395), nor the account of the dragons in the sea (p. 291), nor some of the anecdotes of persons who lived in the *Fatrah*. We are the more surprised at these insertions, because Masúdí, in his fourteenth chapter (p. 296), has openly declared that he will not receive traditions of theories and facts which "have not the character of authenticity," and that he is even "competent to judge on questions which have reference to revelation:" thus evincing that he knew an

historian was bound not merely to record what he had read or heard, but to judge of its truth or probability.

These strictures, which are applicable more or less to all Mahomedan authors, are not to be understood as detracting from the value of the original work, or (still less) from the labours of Dr. Sprenger, who has performed his office of translator and annotator with great ability. The MS. from which his version was immediately made is that of Leyden, which is very ancient, but ends at the thirty-second chapter; he states, however, that he has seen and partly perused nearly twenty copies of the whole or part of the *Meadows of Gold*, preserved in public or private collections, at Paris, Leyden, Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The translation has had the benefit of the Earl of Munster's revision and suggestions.

THE STEPPES OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

No. III.

"HERE we are in the land of the *Tshabawns*,"* is a common expression with Russian travellers on entering the steppe, where the first objects that usually present themselves to the stranger, are some of the numerous flocks of sheep belonging to the wealthy nobles of Russia, some of whom count their woolly treasures by hundreds of thousands. To their owners, these flocks possess an interest beyond any that the steppe can offer; but to a stranger, the wild and exciting life of the *tabuntshiks* is certain to offer more attraction. We are accustomed to speak of the *wild* horses of the steppe, but the expression must be received with some allowance; for, in the proper sense of the word, wild horses have long ceased to inhabit any part of the steppe subject to Russia, nor have we any authentic record of the time when this noble animal ranged free and uncontrolled over the plains bordering on the Euxine. At present, every *taboon*, or herd, has its owner, to whom the *tabuntshik* has to account for every steed that is lost or stolen; and it is not till we reach the heart of Tartary, or the wastes that stretch along the sea of Aral, that we meet, for the first time, the horse really in a state of nature. The *taboons* of the steppe, however, present the animal in a condition sufficiently bordering on freedom to allow of our studying his natural habits and disposition with more correctness than it would be possible for us to do in the more artificial condition in which alone we are in the habit of seeing him in Europe. Although, therefore, in a statistical point of view, the sheep constitutes a more important part of the pastoral population of the steppe, ten flocks of sheep, at least, occurring for one herd of oxen or horses, yet we shall venture, in our remarks on the nomadic life of this part of the great Russian empire, to assign the prominent place to the *taboons* or breeding studs, which serve to mount nearly the whole of the imperial cavalry, and from which, in a moment of emergency, the government might derive, for the equipment of an invading army, resources the extent of which are but little dreamt of in the more civilized regions of Europe.

Many of the Russian nobles possess enormous tracts of land in the steppe. Among the largest proprietors may be named the families of Potocki, Orloff,

* *Tshabawn* is the South Russian word for a shepherd. *Tabuntshik* is the name given to the man charged with the care of a herd of horses.

Rasumoffsky, Skarshinsky, Woronzoff, &c. The scanty population makes it impossible, even if other obstacles did not exist, to bring any very considerable portion of their estates under the plough; and most of the wealthy landowners have, consequently, found it to their interest to devote their chief attention to the breeding of sheep, cattle, and horses. Even at a very remote period, it appears to have been the practice of the lords of the steppe to follow a similar course. The horses, more light of foot than either sheep or oxen, may easily be made to range over a larger expanse of ground, and thus obtain support from land too poor to afford pasturage to any other description of cattle.

A small number of stallions and mares, placed under the care of a herdsman, are sent into the steppe as the nucleus of a taboon. The foals are kept, and the herd is allowed to go on increasing until the number of horses is thought to be about as large as the estate can conveniently maintain. It is a very rare thing, however, for a taboon to contain more than a thousand horses, but there are landowners in the steppe who are supposed to possess eight or ten such taboons in different parts of the country. It is only when the taboon is said to be full, that the owner begins to derive a revenue from it, partly by using the young horses on the estate itself, and partly by selling them at the fairs, or to the travelling horse-dealers in the employ of the government contractors.

The tabuntshik, to whose care the taboon is intrusted, must be a man of indefatigable activity, and of an iron constitution, proof alike against the severest cold and the most burning heat, and capable of living in a constant exposure to every kind of weather, without the shelter even of a bush. It must be a matter of indifference to him whether he make his bed at night among the wet grass, or upon the naked earth baked for twelve hours by an almost vertical sun: In the coldest weather he can seldom hope for the shelter of a roof; and though the hot wind blow upon him like the blast of a furnace, and his skin crack with very dryness, yet he must pass the greater part of his day in the saddle, ready at every moment to gallop off in pursuit of a stray steed, or to fly to the rescue of a young foal attacked by a ravenous wolf. The shepherd and the herdsman carry their houses with them. Their large waggons, that always accompany them on their wanderings, afford shelter from the weather, and a warm nest at night; but these are luxuries the tabuntshik must not even dream of. His charges are much too lively to be left to their own guidance. His thousand horses are not kept together in as orderly and disciplined a fashion as those of a regiment of dragoons, and it may be doubted whether an adjutant of cavalry has to ride about as much, and to give as many orders, on a day of battle, as a tabuntshik on the quietest day that he spends in the steppe. When on duty, a tabuntshik scarcely ever quits the back of his steed. He eats there, and he even sleeps there; but he must beware of sleeping at the hours when other men sleep, for, while grazing at night, the horses are most apt to wander away from the herd, and at no time is it more necessary for him to be on his guard against wolves, and against those adventurous dealers in horse-flesh who usually contrive that the money which they receive at a fair shall consist exclusively of profit. During a snow-storm, the poor tabuntshik must not think of turning his back to the tempest; this his horses are but too apt to do, and it is his business to see that they do not take fright, and run scouring before the wind.

The dress of a tabuntshik is chiefly composed of leather, fastened together by a leathern girdle, to which his whole veterinary apparatus, and a variety of little fanciful ornaments, are usually appended. His head is pro-

tected by a high cylindrical Tartar cap, of black lambskin, and over the whole he throws his *sreeta*, a large, brown, woollen cloak, with a hood to cover his head. This hood, in fine weather, hangs behind, and often serves its master at once for pocket and larder.

The tabuntshik has a variety of other trappings, of which he never divests himself. Among these, his *harabnik* holds not the least important place. This is a whip, with a short thick stem, but with a thong often fifteen or eighteen feet in length. It is to him a sceptre that rarely quits his hand, and without which it would be difficult for him to retain his riotous subjects in any thing like proper order. Next comes his sling, which he uses like the South American lasso, and with which he rarely misses the neck of the horse whose course he is desirous of arresting. The wolf-club is another indispensable part of his equipment. This club, which mostly hangs at the saddle, ready for immediate use, is three or four feet long, with a thick iron knob at the end. The tabuntshiks acquire such astonishing dexterity in the use of this formidable weapon, that, at full gallop, they will hurl it at a wolf, and rarely fail to strike the iron end into the prowling bandit's head. The club skilfully wielded carries almost as certain death with it as the rifle of an American backwoodsman. A cask of water must also accompany the tabuntshik on every ride, for he can never know whether he may not be for days without coming to a well. A bag of bread and a bottle of brandy are likewise his constant companions, besides a multitude of other little conveniences and necessities, which are fastened either to himself or his horse. Thus accoutred, the tabuntshik sallies forth on a mission that keeps his dexterity and his powers of endurance in constant exercise. His thousand untamed steeds have to be kept in order with no other weapon than his *harabnik*, and this, it may easily be supposed, is no easy task. His greatest trouble is with the stallions, who, after spending their ten or twelve years on the steppe, without having once smelt the air of a stable, or felt the curb of a rein, become so ungovernable that the tabuntshik will sometimes threaten to throw up his office, unless such or such a stallion be expelled from the taboo.

Such constant exposures to fatigue and hardship make the average life of a tabuntshik extremely short. At the end of ten or fifteen years he is generally worn out, and unfit for such arduous duty. His pay, therefore, is proportionably high; for every tabuntshik is a hired servant, as no serf could be impelled, by any dread of punishment, to exert that constant vigilance without which the whole taboo would be broken up in a few days. What the fear of the whip, however, cannot effect in a slave, the hope of gain may ensure from a freeman. The wages of a tabuntshik are regulated by the number of horses committed to his care. For each horse he usually receives five or six rubles a year, so that the guardian of a full taboo may earn his six thousand rubles annually (£275) if he can keep the wolf and the thief at bay; but every horse that is lost the tabuntshik must pay for, and horse-stealing is carried on so largely and dexterously on the steppe, that he may sometimes lose half a year's wages in a single night. He must also pay his assistants out of his own wages, and three assistants at least will be required to look after a taboo of a thousand horses. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however, the tabuntshik, if he were vigilant and careful, might always save money; but few of them do so, and it rarely happens that, when invalided, they have hoarded together a little capital to enable them to embark in any more quiet occupation.

The hardships to which they are constantly exposed, and the high wages which they receive, make the tabuntshiks the wildest dare-devils that can be

imagined; so much so, that it is considered a settled point, that a man who has had the care of horses for two or three years, is unfit for any quiet or settled kind of life. No one, of course, that can gain a tolerable livelihood in any other way will embrace a calling that subjects him to so severe a life; and the consequence is, that it is generally from among the scamps of a village that recruits are raised for this service. They are seldom without money, and when they do visit the brandy-shòp, they are not deterred from abandoning themselves to a carouse by the financial considerations likely to restrain most men in the same rank of life. They ought, it is true, never to quit the taboon for a moment, but they will often spend whole nights in the little brandy-houses of the steppe, drinking and gambling, and drowning in their fiery potations all recollection of the last day's endurance. When their senses return with the returning day, they gallop after their herds, and display no little ingenuity in repairing the mischief that may have accrued from the carelessness of the preceding night.

The tabuntshik lives in constant dread of the horse-stealer, and yet there is hardly a tabuntshik on the steppe that will not steal a horse if the occasion present itself. The traveller who has left his horses to graze during the night, or the villager who has allowed his cattle to wander away from his house, will do well to ascertain that there be no taboon in the vicinity, or in the morning he will look for them in vain. The tabuntshik, meanwhile, takes care to rid himself, as soon as possible, of his stolen goods, by exchanging them away to the first brother herdsman that he meets, who again barter them away to another, so that in a few days a horse that was stolen on the banks of the Dnieper, passes from hand to hand till it reach the Bug or the Danube, and the rightful owner may still be inquiring after a steed, which has already quitted the empire of the Czar, to enter the service of a Moslem, or to figure in the stud of a Hungarian magnate. The tabuntshiks have constantly little affairs of this kind to transact with one another, for which the Mongolian tumuli scattered over the steppe afford convenient places of rendezvous.

Accustomed to a life of roguery and hardship, and indulging constantly in every kind of excess, the tabuntshik comes naturally to be looked upon by the more orderly classes as rather a suspicious character; but his friendship is generally worth having, and his ill-will is always dreaded. His very master stands a little in awe of him, for a tabuntshik is not a servant that can be dismissed at a day's notice. When the taboon has once become accustomed to him, the animals are not easily brought to submit to the control of a stranger. The tabuntshik, moreover, has learned to know his horses; can tell the worth of each, can advise which to sell and which to keep, and knows where the best pasture-ground may be looked for. Such a fellow, therefore, if intelligent and experienced, whatever his moral character may be, becomes necessary to his master, and, feeling this, is not long without presuming upon his conscious importance. He plays his wild pranks with impunity, and looks down with sovereign contempt upon the more decent members of society, particularly upon the more honest *tshabawns* and *tsheredniks*,* whom he considers in every point of view as an inferior race.

At the horse-fairs, the tabuntshik is always a man of great importance, and it is amusing and interesting to see him with his wild taboon at Balta and Berditsheff, where are held the greatest fairs between the Dnieper and the Dniester. The horses are driven into the market in the same free condition in which they range over the steppe, for if tied together they would become en-

* Shepherds and cowherds.

tirely ungovernable. When driven through towns and villages, the creatures are often frightened; but that occasions no trouble to their drivers, for the herd is never more certain to keep together than when made timid by the appearance of a strange place. In the market-place, the tabooon is driven into an inclosure, near which the owner seats himself, while the tabuntshik enters along with his horses. The buyers walk round to make their selection. They must not expect the horses to be trotted out for their inspection, as at Tattersalls, but must judge for themselves as well as they can, with the comfortable reflection that, after they have bought the animals, they will have ample time to become acquainted with them. "I have none but wild horses to sell," the owner will say. "Look at them as long as you please. That horse I will warrant five years' old, having bred him on my own steppe. Further than that I know nothing about him. The price is a hundred roubles. Will you take him? If you say yes, I'll order him to be caught; but I'd advise you to make the tabuntshik a present, that he may take care not to injure the animal in catching it." This last caution is by no means to be neglected, for a horse carelessly caught may be lamed for several weeks, and as the horse is never caught till the bargain has been concluded, any injury done to the animal is the buyer's business, and not the seller's. If, on the other hand, the tabuntshik be satisfied with the fee given him, he goes about his task in a much more methodical manner. The sling is thrown gently over the neck of the designated steed, but the latter is not thrown with a jerk to the ground. He is allowed for a little while to prance about at the full length of his tether, till his first fright be over. Gradually the wild animal becomes reconciled to the unwonted restraint, and the buyer leads him away quietly to his stable, where it will often take a year's tuition to cure him of the vicious habits acquired on the steppe.*

After saying so much of the tabuntshik, it will be but fair to give some account of the life led by the riotous animals committed to his charge. During what is called the fine season, from Easter to October, the tabooon remains grazing day and night in the steppe. During the other six months of the year, the horses remain under shelter at night, and are driven out only in the day, when they must scrape away the snow for themselves to get at the scanty grass underneath. When we say the horses remain under shelter, it must not be supposed that the shelter in question resembles in any way an English stable. The shelter alluded to consists of a space of ground enclosed by an earthen mound, with now and then something like a roof towards the north, to keep off the cold wind. There the poor creatures must defend themselves as well as they can against the merciless Boreas, who comes to them unchecked in his course all the way from the Pole. To a stranger, it is quite harrowing to see the noble animals, in severe weather, in one of these unprotected enclosures. The stallions and the stronger beasts take possession of the shed; the timid and feeble stand in groups about the wall, and creep closely together, in order mutually to impart a little warmth to each other. Nor is it from cold that they have most to suffer on these occasions. Early in winter they still find a little autumnal grass under the snow, and the tabuntshik scatters a little hay about the stable to help them to amuse the tedious hours of night.

* The business done at these fairs is trifling compared to that transacted on the steppe itself. The contractors who supply the Russian cavalry, and other dealers on a large scale, travel about from one tabooon to another, select their horses, and buy them at so much a head, for it is generally taken for granted, that the horses of the same tabooon are pretty nearly all of the same value, all wild and vicious, and troublesome to tame. Some tabooons, however, enjoy a higher reputation than others, and will command a better price.

The customary improvidence of a Russian establishment, however, seldom allows a sufficient stock of hay to be laid in for the winter. As the season advances, hay grows scarce, and must be reserved for the more valuable coach and saddle horses, and the tabuntshik is obliged to content himself with a portion of the dry reeds and straw stored up for fuel.* For these he has soon to battle it with the cook and the stove-heaters,† whose interest never fails to outweigh that of the poor taboo horses. These, if the winter last beyond the average term, are often reduced to the thatch of the roofs, and sometimes even eat away one another's tails and manes; and that in a country where every year more grass is burnt during the summer than would suffice to provide a profusion of hay for a century of winters! It will hardly be matter of surprise to any one to learn that the winter is a season of sickness and death to the horses of the steppe. After the mildest winter, the poor creatures come forth a troop of sickly-looking skeletons, but when the season has been severe, or unusually long, more than half of them, perhaps, have sunk under their sufferings, or have been so reduced in strength, that the ensuing six months are hardly sufficient to restore them to their wonted spirits. The year 1833 was remarkably destructive to the taboos, and they had not recovered from its effects five years afterwards, when Mr. Kohl last visited the steppe. In such years of famine, the most enormous prices are sometimes paid for hay; yet every careful agriculturalist may secure his cattle against such sufferings by a little industry and forethought. In the proper season he may have as much hay as he pleases, for the mere trouble of cutting it; and such is the dryness of the climate during summer, that the hay may always be carried home and stacked within a few hours after it has been mown.

From the hardships of an ordinary winter, the horses quickly recover amid the abundance of spring. A profusion of young grass covers the ground as soon as the snow has melted away. The crippled spectres that stalked about a few weeks before, with wasted limbs and drooping heads, are as wild and mischievous at the end of the first month as though they had never experienced the inconvenience of a six months' fast. The stallions have already begun to form their separate factions in the taboo, and the neighing, bounding, prancing, galloping, and fighting goes on merrily from the banks of the Danube to the very heart of Mongolia.

In a taboo of a thousand horses, there are generally fifteen or twenty stallions, and four or five hundred brood mares. The stallions, and particularly the old ones, consider themselves the rightful lords of the community. They exercise their authority with very little moderation, and desperate battles are often fought among them, apparently for the mere honour of the championship. In almost every taboo there is one stallion who, by the rule of his hoof, has established a sort of supremacy, to which his comrades tacitly submit. Factions, cabals, and intrigues, are not wanting. Sometimes there will be a general coalition against some particular stallion, who, if he get into a quarrel, is immediately set upon by ten or a dozen at once, and has no chance but to run for it. There is seldom a taboo without two or three of these objects of public animosity, who may be seen with a small troop of mares grazing apart from the main body of the herd.

The most tremendous battles are fought when two taboos happen to meet. In general, the tabuntshiks are careful to keep at a respectful distance from

* As there are neither trees nor coal-mines on the steppe, dry weeds and straw are the chief substitutes for fuel.

† In the house of a wealthy Russian, there are almost always servants whose exclusive duty it is to look after the stoves.

each other; but sometimes they are away from their duty, and sometimes, where a right of pasturage is disputed, they bring their herds together out of sheer malice. The mares and foals on such occasion keep aloof, but their furious lords rush to battle with an impetuosity, of which those who are accustomed to see the horse only in a domesticated state can form but a poor conception. The enraged animals lash their tails and erect their manes like angry lions; their hoofs rattle against each other with such violence, that the noise can be heard at a considerable distance; they fasten on one another with their teeth like tigers; and their screamings and howlings are more like those of the wild beasts of the forest, than like any sounds ever heard from a tame horse. The victorious party is always sure to carry away a number of captive mares in triumph, and the exchange of prisoners is an affair certain to bring the tabuntshiks and their men by the ears, if they have been able to keep themselves out of the battle till then.

The spring, though in so many respects a season of enjoyment, is not without its drawbacks. The wolves also have to indemnify themselves for the severe fast of the winter, and are just as desirous as the horses to get themselves into good condition again. The foals, too, are just then most delicate, and a wolf will any day prefer a young foal to a sheep or a calf. The wolf, accordingly, is constantly prowling about the tabooon during the spring, and the horses are bound to be always prepared to do battle, in defence of the younger members of their community. The wolf, as the weaker party, trusts to cunning rather than strength. For a party of wolves openly to attack a tabooon at noon-day would be to rush upon certain destruction, and, however severely the wolf may be pressed by hunger, he knows his own weakness too well to venture on so absurd an act of temerity. At night, indeed, if the tabooon happen to be a little scattered, and the wolves in tolerable numbers, they will sometimes attempt a rush, and a general battle ensues. An admirable spirit of coalition then displays itself among the horses. On the first alarm, stallions and mares come charging up to the threatened point, and attack the wolves with an impetuosity that often puts the prowlers to instant flight. Soon, however, if they feel themselves sufficiently numerous, they return, and hover about the tabooon till some poor foal straggle a few yards from the main body, when it is seized by the enemy, while the mother, springing to its rescue, is nearly certain to share its fate. Then it is that the battle begins in real earnest. The mares form a circle, within which the foals take shelter. We have seen pictures in which the horses are represented in a circle, presenting their hind hoofs to the wolves, who thus appear to have the free choice to fight or to let it alone. Such pictures are the mere result of imagination, and bear very little resemblance to the reality, for the wolf has, in general, to pay much more dearly for his partiality to horseflesh. The horses, when they attack wolves, do not turn their tails towards them, but charge upon them in a solid phalanx, tearing them with their teeth, and trampling on them with their feet. The stallions do not fall into the phalanx, but gallop about with streaming tails and erected manes, and seem to act at once as generals, trumpeters, and standard bearers. Where they see a wolf they rush upon him with reckless fury, mouth to mouth, or if they use their feet as weapons of offence, it is always with the front, and not with the hinder hoof, that the attack is made. With one blow the stallion often kills his enemy or stuns him. If so, he snatches the body up with his teeth, and flings it to the mares, who trample upon it till it becomes hard to say what kind of animal the skin belonged to. If the stallion, however, fail to strike a home blow at the first

onset, he is likely to fight a losing battle, for eight or ten hungry wolves fasten on his throat, and never quit him till they have torn him to the ground; and if the horse be prompt and skilful in attack, the wolf is not deficient in sagacity, but watches for every little advantage, and is quick to avail himself of it; but let him not hope, even if he succeed in killing a horse, that he will be allowed leisure to pick the bones; the taboo never fails to take ample vengeance, and the battle almost invariably terminates in the complete discomfiture of the wolves, though not, perhaps, till more than one stallion has had a leg permanently disabled, or has had his side marked for life with the impress of his enemy's teeth.

These grand battles happen but seldom, and when they do occur, it is probably always against the wolf's wish. His system of warfare is a predatory one, and his policy is rather to surprise outposts, than to meditate a general attack. He trusts more to his cunning than his strength. He will creep cautiously through the grass, taking especial care to keep to leeward of the taboo, and he will remain crouched in ambush till he perceive a mare and her foal grazing a little apart from the rest. Even then he makes no attempt to spring upon his prey, but keeps creeping nearer and nearer, with his head leaning on his fore feet, and wagging his tail in a friendly manner, to imitate, as much as possible, the movements and gestures of a watch-dog. If the mare, deceived by the treacherous pantomime, venture near enough to the enemy, he will spring at her throat, and despatch her before she have time to raise an alarm; then, seizing on the foal, he will make off with his booty, and will often be out of sight before either herd or herdsman suspect his presence. It is not often, however, that the wolf succeeds in obtaining so easy a victory. If the mare detect him, an instant alarm is raised, and should the tabuntshik be near, the wolf seldom fails to enrich him with a skin, for which the fur merchant is at all times willing to pay his ten or twelve roubles. The wolf's only chance, on such occasions, is to make for the first ravine, down which he rolls head foremost, a gymnastic feat that the tabuntshik on his horse cannot venture to imitate.

As the summer draws on, the wolf becomes less troublesome to the taboo; but a season now begins of severe suffering for the poor horses, who have more perhaps to endure from the thirst of summer, than from the hunger of winter. The heat becomes intolerable, and shade is nowhere to be found, save what the animals can themselves create, by gathering together in little groups, each seeking to place the body of his neighbour between himself and the burning rays of a merciless sun. The tabuntshik often lays himself in the centre of the group, for he also has nowhere else a shady couch to hope for.

The autumn again is a season of enjoyment. The plains are anew covered with green, the springs yield once more an abundant supply of water, and the horses gather strength at this period of abundance, to prepare themselves for the sufferings and privations of winter. In autumn, for the first time in the year, the taboo is called on to work, but the work is not much more severe than the exertions which the restless creatures are daily imposing upon themselves while romping and rioting about on the steppe. The work in question is the threshing of the corn; but we will allow Mr. Kohl to describe the operation in his own words:—

"A threshing floor, of several hundred yards square, is made, by cutting away the turf, and beating the ground into a hard solid surface. The whole is enclosed by a railing, with a gate to let the horses in and out. The sheaves

of corn are then spread out, and laid in strata over each other. In small farms, where only eight or ten horses are disposable for this kind of work, each horse is expected to thresh his thirty or forty sheaves; but in larger establishments, where half a taboon can be set to work at once, a score of sheaves is the utmost ever allowed for each thresher. On such a floor, supposing the taboon to consist of a thousand horses, five hundred score of sheaves will be laid down at once. The taboon is then formed into two divisions. The tabuntshik and his assistants drive their five hundred steeds into the enclosure, stallions, mares, foals, and all, for when once in, the more riotous they are the better the work will be done. The gate is closed, and then begins a ball, of which it requires a lively imagination to conceive a picture. The drivers act as musicians, and their formidable *harabniks* are the fiddles that keep up the dance without intermission. The horses, terrified partly by the crackling straw under their feet, and partly by the incessant cracking of the whip over their heads, dart half frantic from one extremity to the other of their temporary prison. Millions of grains are flying about in the air, and the labourers without have enough to do to toss back the sheaves that are flung over the railing by the prancing, hard-working threshers within. This continues for about an hour. The horses are then let out, the corn turned, and the same performance repeated three times before noon. By that time, a thousand sheafel of corn have been threshed, after a fashion that looks more like a holiday diversion than a hard day's work. This description, of course, applies only to an agricultural establishment on a very large scale, and it may not be amiss to add, that in such a threshing operation more corn is lost, than is gained on many large farms in Germany."

Such is still the wild and chequered life of the horses on the steppe, and such it was in the days of Mazeppa; but scenes like those we have been describing have become scarcer in Southern Russia, in proportion as the population has become denser, and some of the larger estates have been parcelled out among a greater number of owners. Should the Russian government succeed in their favourite plan of introducing a regular system of agriculture into this portion of the empire, the large taboons must gradually disappear, or recede farther and farther towards the confines of Tartary. Such a time, however, is yet distant. The steppe yields corn, indeed, in abundance, when cultivated, but the difficulty of transport, and the absence of all material for the construction of good roads, oppose serious obstacles to the growth of corn, except in favoured localities; as, for instance, in the immediate vicinity of rivers or of the sea.

The life of the tshabawn, or shepherd, presents a singular contrast to that of the rakish tabuntshik; but the shepherd's quiet, unobtrusive course has comparatively little to attract the attention of the stranger. The lords of the steppe, indeed, are far from undervaluing their peaceful flocks, and when the wealth of one of the princely owners is spoken of, his sheep generally serve as the standard by which the amount of his worldly possessions is measured. There are individuals in the steppe who are said to own upwards of 100,000 woolly subjects, and most of these flocks have increased to their present amount within the last thirty years. The Wallachian sheep is the most prevalent race. It is remarkable on account of the huge size of its tail, which consists of little else than a lump of fat, in great esteem among the Russians and Tartars. Merinos have, of late years, been likewise introduced, and are rapidly increasing in numbers.

The tshabawn is, for the most part, a quiet, peaceable being. His character

is naturally modified by the habits of his usual associates, and, as he is not obliged to range over so wide an extent of the country as the tabuntshik, he is able to carry about with him a multitude of comforts, in which the guardian of the horses must never hope to indulge. The tshabawn has usually one or two large waggons drawn by oxen, in which he carries with him his provisions and his cooking utensils, together with the skins of the sheep that die, and those of the wolves that he has been fortunate enough to slay; for the tshabawn, with all his quietness, is as zealous a wolf-hunter as the tabuntshik, and quite as willing to increase his lawful gainings by the sale of a score of shaggy hides in the course of the season.

Next in importance to the woolly flocks are the herds of horned cattle that are seen grazing on the steppe, converting the rich grass into richer tallow, to enlighten the darkness of our English homes. The London merchant, when he orders a quantity of tallow from his correspondent at Riga or Odessa, little considers that he issues a death-warrant against a thousand or two of oxen, who are quietly chewing the cud among the endless pastures of their native plains, nor even dreaming of the murderous message that is hastening over seas and lands.* These herds, that are fattened chiefly for their hides and tallow, lead the same idle and gentlemanly life as the taboo horses, and the *tsherednik*, or herdsman, presents a sort of intermediate character between the tabuntshik and the tshabawn; not quite so inoffensive as the one, nor so confirmed a scapegrace as the other.

* All the tallow exported from Odessa, and nearly all that exported from Riga and St. Petersburg, is grown on the steppe, whence the chief enlightenment of Europe may well be said to proceed. Mr. Kohl calculates that the steppe furnishes annually to the civilized world materials for the fabrication of 700,000,000 of candles, and 100,000,000 lb of soap. The ungainly dorsal appendage of the Wallachian sheep furnishes no trifling contribution to the illuminating and cleansing of the happy homes of our own little island. The trade is not one of modern introduction in the steppe, for even in the days of Herodotus, the Scythians were famous for their tallow, hides, and beef; but the Scythians of Herodotus were mere pedlars compared to their descendants of the present day, who work for the markets of London and Paris, and kill their thousands and tens of thousands for every ox that fell beneath the murderous axe when the father of history wrote. Mr. Kohl devotes a chapter to the description of the *salgans*, or great tallow-boiling establishments in Southern Russia, but the details are so disgusting, more particularly with respect to the barbarous manner in which the poor animal is put to death, that we will spare our readers the pain of reading them.

FROM THE NIGARISTĀN OF MU'IN JAWĀNĪ.

نصیحت سخت آسانست گفتن
پذیرفتن نصیحت هست دشوار
طیب آنکه شناسد رنج پرهیز
که باشد مدتی معلول و بیمار

REDEMPTION OF THE INDIAN LAND-TAX.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR.

LET us now turn our attention to the *benefits* which the measure I have proposed is calculated to produce ; and these, even under ordinary circumstances, would be highly deserving of notice ; but their value must be greatly enhanced when viewed in connection with the actual position of the Anglo-Indian Government, which, as I have already observed, has been greatly altered from its former character by those silent and gradual changes to which all human institutions are liable.

It may, perhaps, have escaped the notice of careless observers, that the *prestige* of our military reputation is by no means what it used to be ; but to those who have kept a vigilant eye on the course of events in India—and among the rest yourself—the distressing fact has become too evident, that, on several recent occasions, the contests of the native chiefs with our troops have been maintained with far more spirit and obstinacy, and, you might have justly added, with a skill and combined intelligence never before evinced in their conflicts with our disciplined sepoys. This novel feature in the character of our heretofore despised enemies is mainly to be ascribed to that short-sighted policy which dictated the frequent and impolitic reduction of our military establishments—not so much in the reductions themselves, as the mode in which they were carried into effect. Instead of drafting the men of the disbanded provincial corps into the regular regiments, as supernumeraries, and absorbing them as vacancies occurred, the Government, on more than one occasion, abruptly discharged from the service great numbers of old trained sepoys, who, finding themselves thus suddenly thrown out of employment, had no other alternative but to starve or enter the service of independent native princes ; and by these means unconsciously transferred into the possession of our enemies the advantages of that discipline which formed one of the most efficient instruments in the acquisition and maintenance of our military supremacy.

I am too well aware, however, of the extent of our immense military resources to suppose that all the native chiefs of India combined are capable of overturning our Government by open force, in the fair field of battle, provided the contest is confined to them ; but, are we never to behold any other opponents but these enter the lists against us ? are we to exclude altogether from our view the possibility—nay the probability—of one or other of our powerful, ambitious, European rivals making the attempt to wrest the prize from our grasp ? I believe that there are few persons hardy enough to assert the thing to be impossible ; but I am quite sure that the majority of those who entertain rational views on the subject will readily admit that it would be sound policy to provide against the occurrence of such an event by every imaginable precaution. Now, one of the first preliminary steps which would occur to a foreign enemy would be to secure the co-operation of the numerous petty chiefs, eager to join in any proposal for the destruction of our power ; but the danger to be apprehended from such co-operation, even when actively and openly exerted, would be trifling in comparison to the mischief which these chieftains can and would occasion by their secret influence over the minds of the native populace, which they would employ in seducing them from their allegiance to us ; a task which, I am afraid, would, prove too successful, unless

that allegiance is based on the surest of all foundations—their affections—and not on their fears, the most precarious tenure on which any government can depend for its security: and in what mode can we secure those affections more firmly than by giving them a *valuable stake* in the preservation of our rule?

So long as the landed proprietors hold their possessions by the annual payment of a tax, or rent, as it is fancifully called, it is evident that their interests are loosely connected with the British power; they believe, judging from past experience, that, perhaps, better terms might be obtained from new rulers, as the price of their co-operation in ousting their present task-masters; such, at least, would be promised by any invader, as the most alluring bait he could hold out; but the instant that they become purchasers of the tax, and are relieved from all future demands, they are henceforth indissolubly bound to the British Government by the adamant chain of self-interest, and are placed beyond the reach of foreign intrigue. Every native landholder, who redeems the tax on 500 or 1,000 beegahs of land, has given the most satisfactory pledge for his loyalty to our Government, knowing that its stability can alone secure to him and to his children the immunity of perpetuity. But it would not be expedient to confine such privileges to natives only; they might be extended, with great advantage to the country, to such European gentlemen of respectability and capital as might be induced to invest their funds in the land.

It is a prevalent belief with those who are at all acquainted with India, that it is capable of producing those valuable staple articles, sugar, silk, and cotton, to an extent fully adequate to meet the demand of the world; but are these prodigious resources to be developed by the feeble power of the ignorant, apathetic Hindu, or the lazy, bigoted Mussulman? Certainly not; they will go on, as they always have done, scratching the earth with their miserable apology for a plough, and extracting from it a paltry pittance to meet their daily wants, and there they will rest satisfied. Not so the energetic European: hold out to him a prospect of an adequate return for his capital, and he will apply it at once with that skill, industry, and indomitable perseverance of which we have daily examples before our eyes at home, and at the same time proofs of the gigantic effects which such perseverance can accomplish. And why should not India participate in the benefits which are so largely enjoyed by England, in that capital, skill, and enterprise of which the one stands so much in need, and the other can so abundantly spare? All that is required, is to hold out a reasonable inducement for the investment of that capital, and then it will naturally flow; give the European capitalist the same privilege extended to his native fellow-subject, the option of redeeming the tax on such portions of land as he may select as most favourable for his speculation, or assign over to him uncultivated land, of which there is abundance, and we may then expect shortly to see India what it ought to be, and can be—an inexhaustible source of the raw materials, so indispensable to the manufacturing industry of England, for which she is in a great measure compelled to rely on foreign countries.

I have often heard many well-informed men express the strongest objections to the unlimited introduction into India of European settlers, on the specious plea that the country is teeming already with a dense population; but this objection is only applicable to an unlimited influx of Europeans, which never can take place, because no European who has to earn his subsistence by manual labour could subsist in a country where the wages of the best mechanic

seldom exceed fifteen shillings a month. But to prove the objection absurd, when taken in this sweeping term, I have only to point out that highly respectable class of Europeans, the indigo-planters, as an illustration of my argument; for their presence has, with very few exceptions, a decided tendency to improve the condition of the inhabitants of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of their factories. I have generally observed, that the villages near the habitations of these gentlemen were better built, the people better clothed, and appear to be more happy and contented with their condition, than other portions not connected with the cultivation of indigo. This testimony is not to be understood in a limited sense; it is strictly applicable to the indigo-planters throughout the provinces of Rungpore, Purneah, and Tirhoot, where the cultivation of indigo is carried on to an extent beyond most of the other provinces, with the exception of Jessore.

But it is a gross error to ascribe to India in general such a dense population; an error, no doubt, originating in the habit which people are apt to acquire in taking a part for the whole; hence they have imagined that, because they observe the banks of large navigable rivers, and great thoroughfares, crowded with a busy multitude, the rest of India must be similarly thronged. This, however, is not the case, of which I have had many painful proofs; for I have often and often marched for miles through dreary wastes, without perceiving the vestige of a human habitation, and this in a province supposed to be crowded with inhabitants; nor could I ascribe the air of desolation I observed to any bad qualities in the soil, for the evident traces of cultivation on every side indicated clearly enough the existence, at some former period, of a numerous population, very probably swept away by one of those devastating civil wars which so frequently occurred during the decline of the Mogul empire, and, in the end, put a period to its existence. The wastes I have described are, no doubt, becoming more circumscribed in their limits every year, as the cultivation increases, from the security the people in general enjoy under the protection of a strong and regular Government; but making every allowance for the rapid increase of the people, the quantity of land still unoccupied may be safely estimated at not less than five millions of acres—amply sufficient to meet the wants of applicants for many years to come.

To those applicants whose views are directed to the cultivation of cotton, the province of Bundelcund offers numerous eligible sites for the successful culture of that valuable plant, which arrives at greater perfection in that province than any other; and I may safely predict that, under the superior management of European cultivation, its qualities would eventually be improved to a degree far beyond what it ever could be brought to under the defective system of natives.

It would be superfluous to point out any part of India where sugar may be cultivated with success; indeed, it would be difficult to shew where it is not to be found; nor would it be easy to assign limits to its production, for that might be carried to the full extent of any demand which it is possible to conceive; its quality, also, which is at present very inferior to the West-India and Brazil sugar, would doubtless be brought in a few years to equal, if not excel, the produce of these regions. In order to dispel any doubts on that point, we have only to look back to the state in which Europeans found the cultivation of indigo when they first turned their attention to that important branch of our colonial produce. Forty or fifty years ago, the quality was so inferior that it scarcely ever yielded a fair return; its quantity, also, was trifling; whereas it has now arrived at such a high degree of perfection, and the culti-

vation has so greatly extended, that the import into England alone amounts annually to two millions sterling, and occasionally exceeds that sum; and this eminently successful result of British skill and intelligence in one branch of manufacture fully warrants us in entertaining the most confident hopes of the same cheering result in all the others.

The field for commercial enterprise in silk is necessarily more limited than in sugar, cotton, and indigo, as I have every reason to believe that the mulberry for rearing the silk-worm can be cultivated only in the provinces of Moorshedabad, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, with perhaps one or two of the adjoining districts—and very probably by this time fully occupied by speculators in that branch of commerce. Before, however, taking leave of this part of my subject, I must not omit to mention another portion of India which is peculiarly adapted to the views and wants of a distinct, and I would fain add, a deserving class of settlers—the old worn-out veterans, who have long been anxiously looking out for a place of rest to pass the few remaining years of their weary pilgrimage. Many of these, from long absence from England, and the death of relations and friends, have for years ceased to consider their native country as their home; to such men, with such feelings, the Deyrah Doon possesses attractions peculiar to itself. The climate is delightful, the scenery sublime, the soil fruitful, and it abounds with immense forests of valuable timber. I am persuaded, from what I know of the sentiments of many who have been through life my intimate companions and friends, that they would cheerfully accept grants of land in the Doon, not only from consideration of its local advantages, but the additional temptations of the immediate neighbourhood of one of the best-conducted schools in India, which is established at Mussouree—the Montpelier of India. And here I may ask, are we to bound our views to the class of benefits which I have described as the probable result of the establishment of European landholders in India? So far from thinking so, I entertain a confident opinion that their sphere of usefulness is susceptible of embracing a much wider scope than the mere circumstances of improving the agricultural and commercial resources of the country; although that is by no means a trifling consideration. If we will only attentively consider the nature of the position which they will occupy in society, as permanent residents, we can be at no loss to perceive in that position the means as well as the inducements it will hold out to them to cultivate a kindly intercourse with the middle class, and indeed with all classes, of the natives in their neighbourhood, in attending to the little wants and grievances which may be presented to their notice, and affording that assistance which is so abundantly in the power of an independent gentleman, in the shape of counsel and advice, to such as have any little petty wrongs to redress, and small pecuniary loans, or gifts, to those who may be found to be deserving objects. By these little friendly offices, they will not only attach the great majority of the people to their interests, but through them to the Government itself. In nothing could they so eminently contribute to the comfort and peace of the community in which they reside, as in that salutary restraint which their presence would impose on the native officer of police. But as this topic would protract the present letter to an inconvenient length, I shall reserve it for a third and concluding letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VERUS.

THE BHARWUTTEEAH'S BRIDE, A ROMANCE OF GIRNAR.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

(*Concluded.*)

THE Raj-Kuma hhad, since Rugaribah's return from the temple, declared his intention of visiting Junagarh, in a few weeks, to claim his bride, and requested that preparations might be made, as well as that the astrologers should be consulted on the most auspicious hour for the celebration of the nuptials. The chief astrologer of the court came. He consulted the stars, and then required an interview with the bride. Late one evening, as Rugaribah was seated on her cushions, gazing intently on the night fires of the hill, the holy man stood reverently before her. "Daughter," said he, "by the command of your father, I have cast your horoscope, and fixed the hour of your nuptials with Raj-Kumah; the stars command, however, that there be some delay. But this is not all; I have read in the conjunctions of the planetary system matters which, connected with your fate as a Rajpoot maiden, and the daughter of a king, fill me with wonder and dismay: would you know the interpretation of that which I have read on the bright page of the starry heavens?" Rugaribah gently bowed her head in acquiescence. The priest continued: "Three times, then, maiden, shalt thou wed; yet *death* shall be thy second bridegroom. Four spirits woo thee, maiden, and all shall hold thee in their fond embrace; the spirit of power, the spirit of fire, the spirit of the river, and the greater spirit of the mountain, and then again, those shall be *deaths*! I have read the stars, and read them truly; yet I tremble, while I fail to trace the meaning of this wild prediction."

"Father," asked the excited girl, "whatever those bright spirits above have revealed to thy science, say, will all be fulfilled in the land of the Blue Waters, and beneath yon sacred mount?" and Rugaribah turned her dark eyes upon the astrologer, in breathless anxiety for his answer. "Daughter," he replied, "it will." "Then," exclaimed Rugaribah, "I am content. Father, tremble not for me, for who may escape fate? but leave me now; I have to think," she added, smiling as she spoke, "of my approaching marriage."

Meanwhile, Powan Singh continued his unsuccessful search for the Bharwutteeah chief, and his desire of vengeance increased with the difficulty of gratifying it. While he and his determined band were tracing the outlaw, Baddouriah, in confident security, would stand for hours upon a granite bluff, gazing upon the palace of King Kumarapal.

"Well!" said Beemah Bhye, as she sat smoking her jewelled hookah in the silver swing beside her daughter, "the robber chief will soon be in the palace dungeon, and his head on yonder gate. Powan has at last taken one of his followers, and the man has pledged himself, for a bag of gold, to betray his leader." Rugaribah started. "And has my brother accepted the traitor's offer?" she breathlessly inquired. "Of course he has; you seem to think an outlawed robber is to be treated as a Rajpoot warrior—for my part, I should never forgive Powan if he crossed his sword with such a wretch. Fetters, and a public execution, are for such as he." "Oh, mother!" sobbed Rugaribah. "Why, what is the matter? Where is your spirit, girl, to weep for a robber chief? For shame! A Rajpoot woman should know no pity for the enemy of her house. At your age, I would have thrust the diamond-hilted dagger I wore as my chief ornament into the heart of any one who had given me cause for vengeance; and yet I see my daughter weep over a robber's fate, and feel

no triumph for her brother ! You must be ill, or you could not so disgrace your blood and birth: for shame, Ruparibah !” And the angry Beemah Bhye quitted the apartment.

A flood of tears now fell from the bright eyes of the maiden, as she pondered on the possibility of her giving some warning to Badouriah of his fate. But her heart sickened when she thought of her utter helplessness ; for she was not, like her mother, skilled in the intrigues of a harem, nor in the force of bribes and influence. A slave girl entered, and announced, with a low salaam, that an ascetic from the sacred mount craved admission to the presence of her mistress.

The character of the applicant constrained her to give him access, and the holy man appeared. His form was enveloped, as is usual with the religious classes of Girnar, in full folds of cloth, descending to his feet ; in one hand he carried a small brazen water-vessel, and in the other, a large bunch of peacocks’ feathers. As the slave withdrew, the holy man laid on the floor these symbols of his religious calling, and folding his arms reverently, stood with downcast eyes and bended head before the maiden.

Ruparibah addressed him : “ You are a traveller, a holy pilgrim to the sacred mount, and doubtless require assistance ; what would you have ? ” “ Nay,” returned the pilgrim, in a voice of strange tone, “ I have visited the great temple, and am returning now to the banks of the far Jumna ; but the hills are no places for pilgrims, when the sword of your brother glances among its sacred fances ; say, when will he desist from this sacrilege ? ” “ Ah ! ” replied Ruparibah, with a sob of anguish, “ would that I could sheath that blade of vengeance. But do not the pilgrims fear the Bharwutteeah band also ? ” “ No,” was the answer ; “ the Bharwutteeahs take pity on the weak and poor, and rob only the rich and powerful, their oppressors. The Bharwutteeah chief is no man of blood, but when justice and mercy demand that it should be spilt.” “ You know him, then ? ” and Ruparibah bent an anxious glance upon the calm ascetic. “ I knew him ere he fled his father’s halls—since, we have also met. The priests of the temple say, that a traitor promises to betray him to your brother’s vengeance ; but this is not true, lady. The followers of the gallant chief love him too well for this—there is not one who would not die to save him ! Your brother has, indeed, taken a man, Badouriah’s follower ; but he goes as a spy against himself, and his chief will be but the safer for his capture.”

Ruparibah clasped her hands together, and uttered a cry of joy. The ascetic started ; he looked carefully around, and then a bright smile irradiated his countenance. In a moment more, his eyes were raised to the maiden’s face, and one glance told that Badouriah himself now stood before her. “ My beautiful maid ! ” was the lover’s exclamation, as he folded the trembling girl in a fond embrace ; “ now am I rewarded for all my perils. I knew that you would love me, Ruparibah, and I could not resist the desire to look on you again. But I must be brief, for I like not these priestly garments, and, although well armed, I would reach the hills ere night-fall ; ” and, casting his arm around the slight form of Ruparibah, such words of love were whispered as made the outlawed chief forget that his enemy was like a blood-hound on his track, and the Rajpootanee that she was the affianced bride of a mighty king. But time so passed speeds so swiftly, that it was not until the voice of Beemah Bhye alarmed the lovers, that the pretended ascetic, with his brazen vessel and peacocks’ feathers, again went meekly forth.

A few weeks after the decision of the astrologer on the auspicious period for the celebration of the nuptials of Rugaribah, the streets of Junagarh were again crowded with the varied population of the city, who assembled in its highways, to see the entrance of Raj-Kumah. It was through the great eastern gate that the procession advanced, and it stretched about a mile. First came the camels, richly trapped with embroidered cloths, silver bells, and necklaces of shells—these bore the nakaras, or royal kettle-drums, and were followed by the Arab guard, mounted on fiery horses, the riders armed to the teeth, and flourishing their swords, with wild cries, in honour of the rajah. Next came the elephants, four abreast, their ears, trunks, and faces curiously tattooed, with silver rings round their tusks and legs, and bearing howdahs richly gilt, covered with embroidered velvets and fine kinkabuts, the products of the rare and celebrated looms of Anhilwarra Puttun. These passed on at a slow and solemn pace, and, a little interval being left, the bhats or heralds of the rajah, sounding his titles, dignity, and exploits, came on, making the air ring with their shouts, and the praises of their master's power. When these had passed, the object of all this pomp appeared, the Raj-Kumah, mounted on a milk-white steed, caparisoned with velvet housings, embroidered with pearls and gold, rich golden tassels hanging from his saddle-cloth, his bridle richly bossed with gold, while on the forehead of the horse appeared a jewelled plume, set with the finest diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, that the merchants of India and of Persia could command.

The prince for whom all this bravery was prepared was a man few could look on without fear. His age was not much advanced beyond the middle period of life, but bad passions and self-indulgence had blanched his hair, and brought wrinkles prematurely to his cheek. His brow was low, his eyes were deeply sunken, and his mouth wore in its expression an asperity which made the gazer tremble.

Rugaribah stood by the harem window, and, like others, looked on this gorgeous exhibition of wealth and power; but, unlike others, she felt herself its object, and shrank sickening from the sight. A few weeks since, and she would have been amused at the anxiety and difficulties of the curious crowd, tried to catch a glimpse of her future husband, and admired the gaudy pageant which formed the royal escort; but now, she raised her eye from the passing crowd, fixed it for a moment wildly on the sacred mount, and falling on the neck of her companion, wept such tears as despair alone can bring.

A few days were yet wanting to complete the period fixed by the astrologer, and these were occupied by Beemah Bhye and the slave girls of the harem in the usual way. Sherbet and sweetmeats were to be made in profusion for the guests; sarees were to be dyed of a bright yellow for the occasion; the marriage veil was to be embroidered in the corners by maidens, while repeating verses from the sacred books; charms were to be wrought upon the slippers, and cosmetics prepared at particular hours, considered fortunate for the bride. In all this, Rugaribah took no part. She knew her doom, and while she made no effort to avert it, felt that her heart was breaking. Day by day, the gossip of the harem turned upon Raj-Kumah, and incidents without number occurred to mark his cruel nature. Was his bigotry excited? men were blown from guns for the most trifling remissness in their religious duties, and frightful mutilations were commanded frequently for faults which had no existence, except in the fancy of the prince, whose will commanded such barbarous punishments. Rugaribah, hearing all this of her attendants, turned with dis-

gust from the costly presents daily laid at her feet as offerings from her betrothed.

Powan had not returned—for it was as Badouriah had said; the man, whom he supposed a traitor, was in fact a spy, and after misleading the young prince, escaped again to his beloved chief. Powan now grew furious with disappointment, and vowed not to attend his father's court until he returned with the head of the Bharwutteeah chief hanging from his saddle-bow.

In the harem of King Kumarapal the weary slave girls were reposing upon their carpets, their vina (lute) and embroidery lying neglected beside them, abandoned as the increasing heat weighed on the eyelids of the fair sleepers, while Rugaribah and Kishen Koor conversed in soft whispers—their theme, the Raj-Kumah.

"Alas!" sighed the betrothed maiden, "daily do I hear fresh proofs of his cruel and relentless nature; how shall I bear his presence? Oh! that I could die, ere the sun ceases to shine upon those sparkling waters!" "Nay," said the gentle Kishen Koor, "do not dread your marriage thus; the rajah will love you; he *must* do so; you are so beautiful, so young. You will become his favourite wife, Rugaribah, and then you may control his will in every thing. Cruel? Oh, no, he cannot be cruel to you, the flower of his harem, the light of his eyes." "His favourite wife!" interrupted Rugaribah; "alas! this fate would be the worst that could befall me. All I hope for is neglect—and peace. I can never love the prince, and even his presence will be terrible to bear." "How can you love him that you have not seen, Rugaribah?" returned her friend; "it is the fate of every Hindu girl to treasure her heart's affections until she becomes a wife; but when you are the mistress of the prince's harem, beloved and indulged by him in every wish, adorned with rich dresses and costly jewels, you will surely love him then. But look!" exclaimed the maiden, with sudden energy; "see what a dense crowd gathers on the sacred mount! Ah! there too are the Arab swords glittering in the sun, and the men run wildly to and fro. Joy, joy, Rugaribah! Powan must have taken the Bharwutteeah chief!"

Rugaribah sprang through the open archway on the harem terrace, heedless of heat or sun. The mount, as Kishen Koor had said, was crowned with armed men rapidly descending towards the city, and as she looked, the unhappy girl felt that her worst fears were realized. With a tottering step, and burning but tearless eyes, she returned to her apartment, and kneeling by the window, pressed her fair cheek closely to the sculptured stone. Nearer and nearer came the crowd, and Rugaribah now distinguished her brother Powan, as he mounted his favourite charger at the base of the sacred hill. Still her senses did not forsake her as she gazed, but she saw the crowd approach. They were at the city gate—below the palace-walls—and by the side of Powan, with bended head, walked a noble figure, laden with heavy fetters, and guarded on every side. Again Rugaribah rushed to the terrace-wall—her face was bloodless, and her eyes strained to catch but one glance of the doomed one, while shouts rent the air, and the crowd cheered on their youthful prince. At this moment, the voice of Beemah Bhye, in tones of exultation, fell upon her daughter's ear. "The chief is taken at last, Rugaribah!—look where he comes by Powan's side! See the chain of the iron collar lying on your brother's hand! Ah, this is, indeed, a glorious triumph! But the robber must not die to-day—his execution, in its manner and its time, shall add fresh triumph to your marriage, child." Rugaribah happily heard nothing of these

cruel words, but that the chief was taken—yet still she gazed in stupor on the crowd, until, arrived at an angle of the harem wall, the prisoner, turning his face gently upwards, the sun-beams fell on it, and the rajah's daughter, uttering a cry, which seemed to the ear of Beemah Bhye one rather of joy than sorrow, fell senseless on the terrace.

On that day and the succeeding, all the city rang with the news, that the Bharwutteeah chief was the prisoner of Powan Singh, and every one knew his sentence; that, on the day appointed for the marriage of the daughter of King Kumarapal, the body of the outlaw should be torn asunder by the elephants of Raj-Kumah, and his head be set upon the eastern gate of Junagarh. All this Rugaribah heard, as well from her mother as from the gossip of her slave-girls. Still she wept not, but sat silent and abstracted, playing, unconsciously as it would seem, with the mogree blossoms which hung on her fair neck and braided hair. In the evening, her maidens left her, and strolled about the harem gardens; while she, alone, but calm, still sat gazing upon the watch-fires of the hills. Poor girl! it would seem that grief had robbed her of her reason, and that the days so lately past, were now lost to her memory, and become most painless to her, of all who thought upon them. But now again, a thrill of pleasure seems to animate her frame, and a rosy blush tinges her pale cheek—why is it, that the single flame now burning like a torch in yonder shades, raises this emotion in the maiden's heart? why does she smile, whose agony was but late so great and so intense? The mystery soon is solved—she knows 'tis *his* signal-fire, and ere an hour has passed, the ascetic pilgrim of Girnar is again before her. With a gentle cry, Rugaribah fell upon his breast. "You are still safe, then, my beloved! Ah! Badouriah, could you but imagine the joy I felt, when, after a suspense which threatened to deprive me of my reason, the face of that prisoner was turned to mine, and I saw that it was not yours! that all were in error, while you were safe! None, even now, suspect the freedom of the Bharwutteeah chief, and, this man dead, you will have nought to fear."

"Hush! dear one," whispered the outlaw chief; "true, I am safe, but rather than my friend, my brother, the companion of my childhood, should suffer the cruel death in store for him, I will at day-break give myself up to your brother's vengeance."

Rugaribah shuddered, and withdrawing herself from his arms, gazed in her lover's face. Alas! his purpose was written upon his brow. "But," continued the chief, "it is in your power to save him, if you are but fearless. I have discovered the spot of his confinement. Early this morning, they struck away his fetters, brought him from the dungeon, and placed him in an iron cage, in the inner court-yard, that the crowd might gaze upon the robber chief. I will cause opium to be given freely to his guards, and you must withdraw the key of the prison from beneath your sleeping brother's head, and place it in the prisoner's hand. I will be in waiting in the palace gardens." "Yet, if my brother wake?" inquired the trembling girl. "Fear it not; he will drink deeply of kusumba at the midnight natch, and will sleep soundly—this shall be *my* care; say, will you make the trial?" Again Rugaribah sunk on the bosom of the chief, and murmured—"I *will*; I would risk life for thee, and though I perish, he may still be saved. Fear me not, Badouriah—to-morrow, your brother shall tread with you the mountain-side in happy freedom; but *we* shall meet no more."

Gay was the sound of revelry that night; loud came the tones of minstrelsy,

and bright the gleam of torches, from the scene of King Kumarapal's festivities, while in his iron cage sat the young Bharwutteeah, expecting a cruel death at the coming dawn. Still, keenly as he loved life and its enjoyments, the prisoner smiled as he thought of death, for he knew that his chief was saved. Rugaribah, meanwhile, reclined upon her cushions, affecting sleep, and listening with a beating heart for the last sound of revelry. It came—it ceased; and, rising from her couch, she glanced anxiously around. Her companions were at rest; and, laying aside her ornaments, she stole forth to seek her brother's pallet. The young chief, his turban only having been removed, slept heavily. His dreams would seem to be of contest and of strife, for ever and again fierce words burst from his quivering lips, and his hand grasped the more firmly the jewelled sword placed upon his couch. Rugaribah stood beside the sleeper; as she looked from him to his slumbering guards, lying insensible round the chamber it was their task to watch, she felt that Badouriah's drug was working well. With hushed breath, Rugaribah at length placed her hand beneath the pillow; it fell upon the heavy key—it is drawn slowly forth; her heart beats quickly; another moment, and the pillow falls lower into the space her treasure occupied; and, with a start, Powan springs erect upon his couch, and draws from its scabbard his trusty blade. In a passion of fear, Rugaribah now crouched behind the pillows, and breathlessly awaited the call which would awake the guard; but all was cool, and still, and peaceful in the chamber, and Powan, after glancing fiercely round, overpowered with the midnight revel and its stupifying draughts, fell back in a heavy slumber as before. Rugaribah raised her head, and saw with joy the danger past; then, stepping lightly between the guards, her small bare feet reached the court-yard of the palace, and with a bound she was beside the iron cage, her hand stretched forth to meet the prisoner's; and, ere the morning's sun lighted with its rich amber-coloured beams the towering peaks of the sacred mount, the young Bharwutteeah, with his beloved chief, was safe in the fastnesses of the sheltering hills; and when the maidens rose, they found Rugaribah still slumbering upon her pile of cushions.

The marriage of the daughter of King Kumarapal was celebrated with the usual pomp, inferior only to that observed at her betrothment. It took place at the hour fixed by the astrologer, and many days were devoted to festivities. It is usual in the marriages of Rajpoot princes for the bridegroom to send a large retinue of his own followers to escort the bride, whom he goes forth to meet at a convenient distance, and he enters her carriage amidst the shouts of the people and gayest sounds of minstrelsy. This preserves the dignity of the prince, while it is an act of courtesy towards the object of his regard. The power of King Kumarapal, however, rendered this ceremony one that might be dispensed with; consequently, the marriage was celebrated at Junagarh.

If poor Rugaribah was unhappy before, she was wretched now. It was from no love, excited by the reputed charms of the fair girl to whom he was betrothed, that Raj-Kumah desired the celebration of his nuptials, but simply from the advantage of an alliance with the powerful prince, her father. If the person of the prince was displeasing, doubly so she thought his heart and mind, for Rugaribah soon found that his cruelty was real, while his religion was affected, to cloak the grossest and most revengeful passions. In the midst of this, the poor bride knew her utter helplessness, and the stern bearing of her husband made her feel that one part of the astrologer's prediction was fulfilled, and that she trembled in the arms of "power!" Often did she

contrast the form and character of the dauntless Bharwutteeah chief with those of her cold and cruel husband.

The rajah declared his intention of returning to his own territory, and Rupa-ribah was called upon to leave all she held dear—her brother Powan, the gentle Kishen Koor, the beautiful mountain scenes she so often gazed upon—and seek another home. Her only hope rested on the words of the astrologer, who had read in the bright firmament that her strange fate should be accomplished in the land of the Blue Waters. A few days after the command for the return, the cholera appeared in the city of Junagarh, and notwithstanding all the precautions taken in the palace, one of its first victims was the bridegroom of Rupa-ribah. And now the rajah's daughter felt that her cup of misery was overflowing, and that *death*—death the most agonizing and fearful—was her immediate fate. It was in vain that the priests assured her that, dying on her husband's pyre, she should live with him for ever in heaven: this afforded her no solace. It was in vain that Beemah Bhye talked of the pride of a Rajpoot woman, and urged her to rejoice at the chance afforded of displaying the heroism of caste and blood. Vain were her father's and her brother's appeals to the sacred customs of their people. It was not from hearts closed by prejudice and bigotry that mercy could be hoped for, and the tears and plaints of poor Rupa-ribah only drew down upon her the reproaches of all around, and hastened, perhaps, her doom.

On the banks of the Paleshini, beneath those noble trees she from childhood had loved so well, was raised the funeral pyre of Raj-Kumah; its sides were elevated from the ground, and above the black stones and baked earth forming its foundation, were piled logs of wood, branches of trees, with tow and flax to cause combustion, all saturated with oil, and the whole concealed with a rich coverlet of silken tissue, brodered and edged with gold. On the morning appointed for the sacrifice of the young and lovely victim of her country's cruel customs, the mist clearing away left the scene cloudless and bright. At an early hour, the guards of King Kumarapal arrived at the appointed spot, and ranged themselves around the pyre, while the population of the city crowded there as to a festival, and pressed around the sides which were not bounded by the river; a space was then left for the priests and their hapless victim, as well as for the minstrels, whose loud music was prepared to drown and mingle with the dying shrieks.

Sumptuously attired, laden with jewels, her hair carefully braided with jasmine flowers, and her person redolent of the rarest perfumes of the East, lay Rupa-ribah upon the floor of her father's harem, surrounded by the priests, her father, brother, and the inmates of the palace. Insensibility would seem to have followed fierce excitement, and but for a heavy sob which at intervals burst from her heaving bosom, one might have thought that the hapless girl had yielded up her spirit. At length, however, the priests sought to raise their unconscious victim, and the touch of stranger hands roused her to the sense of her real condition, when, springing from their grasp, she threw herself at her father's feet; but King Kumarapal, with all the cruel Rajpoot feeling strongly working in his breast, looked sternly on his prostrate child. "Father!" she exclaimed, in tones of agony, "save me—save your poor child from this frightful doom! Plunge your dagger in my heart, bid me drain the poison cup, cast me from yonder battlement, but let them not force me to that dreaded pyre, with the livid and soul-appalling dead! Think, father, but one little month have I been the unloved, wretched wife of Raj-Kumah. Have pity! Life I ask not; but oh, as you gave me this existence, let not the

flames destroy it; let not these cruel priests bind me to the corpse of him who was so loathed. My father, save your child!"

Kumarapal made no reply, but motioned to the priests. Again they advanced to raise Ruparibah, yet still she avoided them and stood erect, the braids of her dark hair falling around her form, her face pale and distorted with agony and despair, foam upon her lips, and her eyes flaming with wild excitement. "Mother! brother! friends! save me—save me!" she exclaimed; and, with a piteous cry, fell senseless to the ground. "It is written," said the astrologer, "that she shall be the bride of Death; let us now carry her hence."

Placed in the gorgeous carriage which awaited her, a short period sufficed to convey their victim to her destination; but, during that time, the fresh breath of morn restored her to animation. Ruparibah's excitement was now past; the torpor of despair enchained the faculties, and sense appeared lost in physical exhaustion. It being by no means, however, the purpose of the wily priests to suffer any thing like coercion to be manifest, this condition suited their objects well, and they marked with triumph the demeanour of their calm and tearless victim. Passively she walked around the pyre, scattering blossoms where she stepped; distributed the grains of rice, sacred by virtue of her sacrifice, and removing her jewels, gave them as the priests directed, while necklaces, armlets, and anklets of jasmine steeped in spirits, supplied their place; she took the torch handed to her, with which to fire the pile; and it was not until the corpse of Raj-Kumah, attired in gorgeous robes, was lifted from a rich litter on which it had been conveyed, that Ruparibah exhibited any symptom of the return of her previous terror. The priests then saw that it became necessary to hurry the scene to its conclusion. Raising Ruparibah in their arms, so as to conceal her struggles from the crowd, they forced her upon the pyre, and holding her firmly there, placed the corpse upon her lap and fired the pile, making even this appear, however, to be their victim's willing act.

The crowd drew back—every breath was hushed—the minstrels stood with upraised instruments, waiting for the signal—the priests gazed triumphantly at their fiendish work—but now, ere one tongue of flame could reach her garments, Ruparibah, raising her arms above her head, sprung with a loud shriek into the deep waters of the Paleshini! Another moment, and the priests had plunged in also, endeavouring to grasp their victim; diving for a moment, the hapless girl eludes her murderers; but now they seize her, bear her forcibly to the bank, and cast her again upon the burning pyre. The tongues of flame dart upwards, as if desiring to enclose her in their red embrace; they reach her head, they play around her slender form, and the spirit of fire seems to have won her now. But no, her garments, heavy with the waters of the sparkling stream, protect her for a while. And see! the eyes of all are bent upon the sacred hill; from crest to base it is covered with armed men, the well-known Bharwutteeah band; and on the opposite side of the bright Paleshini, a group of noble-looking warriors emerge from the forest shades. The victim sees them, and with the one loved word, "Badouriah," bursting in a wild cry of gladness from her lips, again she plunges into the broad bosom of the stream. In a moment more, she is clasped in the arms of the Bharwutteeah chief. The priests shelter themselves behind the troops, and the ball of Powan Singh goes far short of its intended mark. Badouriah climbs the scarp; his band cover his retreat. Meanwhile, the crowd gaze speechlessly at his progress—a progress nerved by strong love—yet now he falters, his

lovely burden grows heavier on his arm ; but no—again he struggles on, and now—yes—now, he stands upon the Leap of Death, and gazes curiously into the glen. Ah ! will the cruel chief cast the fair load which rests upon his shoulder down into that frightful chasm, in revenge for her brother's deeds against himself ? The foremost of the crowd avert their faces ; they look again—Badouriah and the rajah's daughter are seen no more !

Beneath a group of widely-shading forest trees, crowded with feathered melodists, and beside a pure and sparkling rill, to which, lighted by the silvery radiance of the moon, the graceful and timid mountain deer steals down to slake its thirst ; overhung with flowering creepers, and garlanded with blossoms of every brilliant hue, is an antique and grotesquely-sculptured cave, in which was sheltered (so 'tis said) the fair “*Bharwutteeah's Bride*,” and where, surrounded by their devoted band, lived the brave Badouriah and his lovely and devoted wife.

OPENING OF A TOPE AT KANARI.

THE caves of Kanari, situated on the island of Salsette, have been described by several travellers, and are noticed by the Chinese Buddhist priest and pilgrim Fà Hëen, in A.D. 399, who has very correctly described the cavern temple. Immediately in front of the large arched cave, and on a ledge of the mountain, thirty or forty feet below, are several topes, or monumental receptacles, built of cut stone at the base ; these were once of a pyramidal shape, but are now much dilapidated. The largest of these topes, at one time probably twelve or sixteen feet high, has been lately opened by Dr. James Bird (in company with Dr. Heddle), who has transmitted the following account of its contents to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and it is published in their Journal.

It was penetrated from above to the base. After digging to the level of the ground, the workmen came to a circular stone, hollow in the centre, and covered at the top by a piece of gypsum. This contained two small copper urns, in one of which were some ashes, mixed with a ruby, a pearl, small pieces of gold, and a small gold box, containing a piece of cloth : in the other, a silver box, and some ashes were found. Two copper plates, containing legible instructions, in the *lat'h*, or cave character, accompanied the urns. The inscription on the smallest plate is in two lines, the last part of which contains the Buddhist creed inscribed on the base of the Buddha image from Tirlhut, and on the stone extracted from the tope of Sarnath, near Benares. “The only difference between the text of the present inscription, and the one from Tirlhut,” observes Dr. Bird, “is the word ‘*Suwanna*,’ the Pali for ‘*Suvarna*,’ instead of ‘*Sramana*,’ which means ‘the Golden One,’ or ‘One of an Exalted Birth or Tribe,’ and is here evidently an appellative of Buddha. In the appendix to Mr. B. H. Hodgson's quotations in proof of his Sketch of Buddhism, one of the principal attributes of Adi-Buddha is *Suvarna-warnata*. The sentence, as Mr. Hodgson remarks, contains the *confessio fidei* of the Buddhist, and is in the mouth of every one at Kathmandu. The discovery of it at Kanari confirms an opinion long prevalent, that the cave temples of western India are exclusively Bauddha, and seems to strengthen the theory regarding the origin of the *déhgopes* of Kanari, Manikyala, and Affghanistan that they are Bauddha mausolea, built over the remains of persons of this faith, either of a royal or priestly character.”

OUR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

WITHOUT venturing to prognosticate what may be the complexion of the intelligence from China by the overland mail, which will appear contemporaneously with the observations we are now writing, it is not too much to expect that, under the management of Sir Henry Pottinger, our dispute with that empire will be brought to a speedy settlement. Whatever may be its basis, the future relations between Great Britain and China must be placed upon a new footing, for, to revert to the old system would scarcely be practicable, even if its abolition were not regarded by our traders as an indispensable condition: it cannot, therefore, be a useless speculation to consider what their nature and character are likely to be.

The relations which spring up between belligerent states in Europe, on the termination of hostilities, can afford no criteria applicable to a case so peculiar as the one in question. The statesmen of China can hardly form an idea of such a compact as a treaty with a European state upon terms of equality: treaties are looked upon by them in the light of acts of grace and favour vouchsafed by a paramount sovereign to his vassals or tributaries. The first obstacle which our negotiator will have to contend with, is the difficulty of establishing the principle of equality, more especially as one of the conditions upon which he is to insist is said to be the residence of a British representative at Peking.

Supposing this obstacle overcome, that the location of a British envoy at the capital is permitted, the indemnity is paid, and all restrictions upon foreign commerce are removed, a state like China, which does not comprehend the moral obligation of a treaty, will adhere to one with us no longer than the force which compels its assent is present, unless precautions be taken to counteract a breach of its stipulations. The only measure to which we could have recourse for the purpose is, either the maintenance of a fleet and army upon the spot, or the occupation of a part of the territory of China. It would appear that the latter expedient is contemplated, if it be true that Sir H. Pottinger is to require, as another condition *sine qua non*, the cession of land, at different ports of the empire, whereon to erect factories. If this concession be extorted from the necessities or the fears of the emperor, it will introduce a new and important change of relations.

The jealousy entertained by the government of China respecting the admission of foreigners into the country is partly institutional and partly political. The principles upon which the administration is conducted (which is, in theory, of a patriarchal character) are opposed to a free intercourse with the people of other countries; but probably the real ground of jealousy is the apprehension that such intercourse would endanger the stability of the dynasty. If these are the sentiments of the Chinese rulers regarding foreigners generally, they would be far more intensely felt towards a nation which has already appropriated to itself a large portion of Asia, by the insidious artifice of acquiring, in the first instance, bits of land for the ostensible object of erecting factories for the innocent purposes of trade.

Their prudence, or their timidity, may, however, prevail upon them to give way upon this point; but a consent so yielded will afford no room for that cordiality and friendly feeling which, in European states, often succeed the bitterest contests, like the *amantium iræ*, and without which, all hope of a permanent good understanding with China must be abandoned.

The mortification experienced by a government, which assumes a superiority over all others upon the face of the globe, at being discomfited in the field and on the sea, at being humiliated in the eyes of its own subjects, and forced to capitulate with "outside barbarians" whom it affected to despise, would alone have indisposed it to enter into harmonious relations with us; but the occupation of its territory strikes at once at the root of Chinese institutions and of Chinese pride and prejudice. The whole artillery of intrigue, chicanery, and fraud, in which Asiatics so highly excel; all that secret machination and open force can accomplish, will be directed against us, and the British factories in China must, from necessity, become so many military posts in an enemy's country.

Now this state of things cannot fail to bring about the very result which both parties, the British and the Chinese Governments, from opposite considerations, equally dread—namely, the acquisition and gradual extension of British dominion and political influence in China. The same cause which has impelled, and even precipitated, our Indian Government into an onward movement, till its authority has embraced almost the whole of the vast territory between the two great rivers of Hindustan, will exert an easier and a far more rapid effect in China, a state which is colossal in its dimensions, but feeble in its organization—with a head of gold, thighs of brass, and feet of clay. The prospect is fearful, whichever way it is viewed: if the government of China be strong enough in its own resources and in the affection of the people to maintain a protracted struggle with us, the incessant drain upon our finances will neutralize every advantage to be derived from trade, if it were possible to carry on commercial transactions in such precarious circumstances; and, on the other hand, if we should succeed in speedily revolutionizing an empire containing 300,000,000 of inhabitants, we should find the re-adjustment of the political machine in China far less practicable than in Afghanistan, where, under every favourable contingency, the same object is still seen in very remote and indistinct perspective.

But there is an element in the question which seems to be entirely lost sight of by those writers who urge our occupation of part of the Chinese territories, namely, the view which other Christian powers would take of such a measure. We have been so much accustomed to consider ourselves entirely absolved from such responsibility, in regard to our dealings with the powers of Asia, that, although we complain of the slightest interference by other states in the politics of the East, we are indignant if any complaint of that kind be directed against us. The other powers of Christendom have hitherto been perfectly neutral in the contest between Britain and China, for an obvious reason, namely, that we are fighting their battle at

our own expense. Whatever commercial benefits shall be procured as the fruit of our costly expedition against China, will be participated by America, and those European powers whose subjects trade with China; but when we overstep the boundary-line of commercial intercourse, and clothe our mercantile agents with the character of local factors; when we exact cessions of territory, however small, upon the coast of China, and locate a British envoy at Peking, the jealousy of other powers will be very naturally provoked; they must be permitted to enjoy the same privileges, or we shall have to carry on a contest with them, diplomatic or warlike. If the weakness of the Chinese court submits to such dictation, and its coasts and rivers be occupied by parties of Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Dutchmen, jealous of and intriguing against each other, it will be impossible for us to avoid being perpetually embroiled in conflicts either as principals or as auxiliaries. This is no imaginary event; it has been realized in India, where it was one of the prime causes of our encroachments. In China, the usurpation on our part would be more manifest, the mischief to other powers more direct, the means of resistance or annoyance on their part more ready and effectual.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," observes a great moralist; "And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted." If this be true, it may be feared that we are ill-provided with this kind of panoply. Should we be involved with any Christian power on the subject of Chinese politics, the origin of our quarrel with the Celestial Empire will necessarily undergo a scrutiny, and it is utterly impossible, however we may endeavour to impose upon ourselves, that it can bear investigation—that any impartial judge could hesitate in pronouncing a sentence of condemnation upon us. We forbear repeating the grounds of this opinion, which time and reflection have confirmed. The course of events and the proceedings of the Chinese authorities (which have been in a great measure the result of the misconduct of our plenipotentiary), although they do not palliate our original offence, have changed the relative position of the parties; they have placed the Chinese government in the wrong, and given to our cause the semblance of right. If we avail ourselves of this accidental advantage, as we ought, with discretion, moderation, and humanity, without inflicting an incurable wound upon Chinese pride, and without exciting the cupidity and justifying the interposition of other nations, we may, like other offenders, not only escape punishment, where none have the power or the motive to punish, but retain the profits of the offence.

It may be asked, What is the course which should be pursued? Our decided opinion is, that all territorial acquisitions, even the acceptance of so much land as would be required for a factory at the single port of Canton, should be systematically avoided; that we should, at the risk even of ultimately losing all the fruits of our military successes, strictly confine our stipulations to a mercantile character—to the abolition of obnoxious regulations, the reduction of exorbitant imposts, and the securing an avenue by

which the representations of our merchants may reach the controlling authorities of the country. Nothing more ought to be required, if our object is merely commercial intercourse with China upon a fair and equitable footing.

The argument which, more than any other, succeeded in convincing the public mind at home of the policy of abolishing the East-India Company's exclusive privilege of trading with China was, that the Chinese, government as well as people, were really anxious for trade with us; that it was absurd to suppose it otherwise, and that our merchants required nothing more than a free access to the markets of that empire. If this argument has, like every other employed for the same specious purpose, proved fallacious; if it is now discovered that fleets and armies, factories and territorial cessions, are essential to the successful development of the free-trade principle in China, it may be as well to calculate in time whether these measures of facility be practicable, and if practicable, whether the object be worth the mighty cost and sacrifices, as well as the perils, which must accompany them. We are not yet, perhaps, too near the brink of the precipice to be able to halt securely; if we proceed further, it may not be in our power to stop should we ever so much desire it.

AURIFEROUS DEPOSITS IN INDIA.

MR. BURN, in a paper published in the *Madras Journal of Science* for July, 1840, states that, in the course of his mineralogical investigations in India, he was struck with the very extensive occurrence of auriferous deposits in various parts of the peninsula. "It is an important, though almost unheeded, fact," he observes, "that gold is very generally distributed, though in sparing deposits, throughout extensive tracts in India, extending from the tenth to beyond the thirtieth degree of N. lat. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that this metal might be made a new source of revenue to the state, of wealth to the country, and a profitable object of occupation to its population, were sufficient skill and attention devoted to the subject." In the Madras presidency, gold occurs in Coimbatore, in numerous localities on the western and southern declivities of the Neilgherries, and other parts of the Malabar coast, where it is commonly found disseminated in small particles in the sands and beds of rivers. In the high table-land of Mysore, gold is known to exist in many places, as near Bangalore and Chinnapatam, and in the Wynad district. In the southern Mahratta country, the existence of gold is well known. In the Northern Circars, and the Rajah of Berar's territory, gold is described as existing in many of the rivers, especially in the Nagpore district, almost the centre of India. In the northern portions of the peninsula, deposits of the precious metal are equally abundant. Gold is known to exist in the tributaries of the Indus, in Kumaon, and gold mines are described as being worked by the Chinese Tatars north of the Himalayas, near Hurtoh. The productiveness of these deposits may be surmised from the fact, that they have been worked by natives, who must, therefore, have been able, at least, to obtain a subsistence from their labours, although carried out in the rudest and simplest manner.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNDER the able tuition of Serjeant Giblett, I became, in a few days, sufficiently proficient in the mysteries of marching, &c., to allow of my falling in with Lieut. Rattleton's company, the left grenadiers,* and it was consequently arranged, with the concurrence of the adjutant, that I should make my *début* on parade when next the battalion was out for exercise. On the day previous to that event taking place, after tiffin, a sepoy orderly brought in the regimental and station orders; and Tom, after reading them, directed my attention particularly to a paragraph in the former, which ran thus: "The regiment will parade for exercise to-morrow morning, at a quarter after gun-fire, furnished with ten rounds of blank cartridge per man." "There! my sub," said Rattleton; "to-morrow you will see a little service, and smell gunpowder for the first time in your life." "You're wrong there," said I; "you seem to have forgotten my recent engagement with the Dacoits; why, Sir," said I, affecting to bristle up, "though you do command a company, I have seen far more active service than you have. A siege—a pursuit—a rout—and a retreat, are pretty well, I take it, for an ensign of two months' standing." "Ha! ha! Well that's true, to be sure," rejoined my friend, laughing; "you have, indeed, seen balls fired with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and against the peace of our sovereign lord the king—but I would sink the *bolt*, Frank, when I talked of my Junglesoor exploits. But, seriously, you must get all your military trappings ready over-night, and I'll see that you are called in good time in the morning."

I retired to bed rather earlier than usual, oppressed with a most unpleasantly alarmed state of feelings, something akin, probably, to that which a man experiences the night before he is hanged—or has to fight a duel—or to encounter any other disagreeable novelty. I wished the initiatory process fairly over, having somehow or other allowed my anxiety to work on my imagination till I pictured it as something very formidable. I was aroused, next morning, by Rattleton's singing, with reference to my dormant state, I suppose, "Arise, arise! Britannia's sons arise," and by a rough shake of the shoulder. "Eh! what?—what's the matter?" said I, starting up, rubbing my eyes, and yawning. "Come, my sub, jump up, jump up! parade! parade! the gun has fired." "Why, it's pitch dark, Tom," said I, still stretching; "you surely don't go to parade in the middle of the night?" Tom assured me it was the proper hour, and that it would soon be light; his bearer ran in at the same moment, open-mouthed, to say the colonel was on horseback, and had just ridden past. This announcement quickened my movements; so I reluctantly jumped out of my warm nest, and, after a miserable cold dabble, dressed myself by the light of a candle, "in the lantern dimly burning," buckled on my Andrea Ferrara, brushed up my hair, took a peep in the glass, to see how I looked on an average, and then, *grande tenue*, and arm-in-arm, marched off to parade with my friend.

"The day, you see, is beginning to break," said he. "I wish, with all my heart, it would make haste about it," I returned ("and I think I do see a few ruddy streaks in the east), for this is a heathenish hour, a most Cimmerian gloom to manœuvre in. For my part, I am sure I could not distinguish a rank

* In the native regiments there are two grenadier companies, in European corps only one.

of soldiers from a brick wall." "You will soon become accustomed to it," answered my commandant, "and find the reasonableness of this and other Indian customs, which now appear singular to you; better to be comfortable in darkness, than to grill in broad day. In India, we all endeavour to secure as much of the cool of the morning as possible for this and similar operations, such as marching, hunting, &c.; for the sun, soon after he rises, as you must have observed, becomes confoundedly hot, and is so now, though the beginning of the cold season." "Tom," said I, "you must tell me where I am to stand, and what I am to do, for I know no more than the man in the moon." "You'll have merely to march in the rear of the company," said my commander; "keep in step, and salute in passing in review; all that, I think, you understand."

As we passed through the sepoy lines, and approached the parade, the men were just in the act of falling in, and my ears were saluted by a strange and confused hubbub, loud shouts, and words of command in odd voices. There was the "*Hall dreez*" (halt dress), "*Lupt buccas wheel*" (left backwards wheel), and "*Queek marruch*" (quick march), of the native officers (by whom one-half of the platoons, at least, were commanded), and the same, though in more intelligible English, in the sharper tones of the Europeans. Then there was a rattling of muskets, and a ringing of ramrods; the loud voice of the commandant; the clattering of the adjutant's steel scabbard, and the ringing of his horse's hoofs, as he thundered down the ranks in a prodigious fuss—why, I could not tell—unless to create a sensation. Our adjutant, however, of the Zubberdust Bullumteers, was a prodigiously smart officer, and always galloped three times as fast as was necessary. It was all exciting and strange to me, to find myself thus, for the first time, about to participate in real military proceedings; the actual game of soldiers, which I had hitherto only viewed, with becoming awe, *à la distance*, or mimicked, as a youngster, with penny drum and falchion of tin. I was now about to realize one of my dreams of boyhood. Time's misty veil has long rested on those days, but still I can recal the stirring interest I used to experience when the recruiting-serjeant, on a fair-day, marched through our village. I think I now behold him, with his drawn sword and flying ribbons, proud as a turkey-cock, with all the tag-rag and bob-tail at his heels. What a glorious thing I thought it was to be a soldier—a real, downright, actual soldier—to wear a red coat, and fight the French! How I longed to be the fifer, or even the little duck-legged drummer, as he strode valiantly through the mud, with his long gaiters—very little older than myself, too, and yet privileged to wear a *real* sword! Even the gawky smock-frock clowns, won by the serjeant's eloquence touching the joys of a soldier's life, and forming a part of the tail of this flaming meteor, came in for a share of my envy. "Ah!" I used mentally to exclaim, "I'll certainly be a soldier when I am a man!" Here, then, was the realization; a downright *bonâ fide* regiment, real guns, real colonel, and all, and I a constituent portion of it—in a word, an officer! Thus, my gratification, in a great measure, overcame my uneasiness.

"The battalion will pass in review—march!" roared the colonel; and away we went, as solemn as mutes at a funeral, I behind my sepoy, sword drawn, stiff as the little man in the Lord Mayor's carriage, right leg foremost. It was an agitating moment, and I in a nervous tremor, lest I should commit some blunder. We turned the angle of the square,—the band struck up,—and we approached the saluting flag. "Rear rank, take open order!" The native officers made a long leg; I did the same, and found myself in front of the

company, exposed to general notice. To use a coarse, but expressive phrase, I was in a "devil of a stew." I kept a close eye on my captain now, however, thinking, if I did as he did, I could not be wrong. We approached the colonel; I saw he had his eye upon me. Ye powers, if such there be, who preside over steps short and long, and all others, the deep mysteries of drill and parade, how much did I then need your aid! What mighty effort did I make to keep step! Within saluting distance, Tom brought up his sword; I did the same; but, looking forward, omitted to bring it down again, 'till a cough from Tom, and an "*Isec, Sahib!*" (thus, sir), from the half-laughing old subadar, caused me quickly to rectify the little omission. Well, we formed close and open column, solid squares, and squares to receive cavalry, and I know not what on earth besides: there was a fearful drumming, firing, and charging, and I was half-stupified with the noise and rapid ravelling and unravelling, embodyings, and dispersings of this animated Chinese puzzle. However, I stuck close to the rear of my sepoy, and bore up through it wonderfully well upon the whole.

How astonished our descendants, some three or four centuries hence, will be, methinks, when we shall have become one consolidated mass of intellect and morality, as they ponder over our ingenious modes of effecting wholesale extermination! "Thus," they will exclaim, perhaps, as they sigh over the aberrations and follies of their barbarous ancestors, "'twas thus they cut, slashed, and impaled one another; in this way they attacked and defended; and thus they invested the machinery of destruction with all the pomp of music, the glitter of ornament, and the splendour of decoration. Yes! thus acted our savage progenitors, some time after they had ceased to eat one another." But some take a very different view of the matter, and maintain that, as war has ever been, so it will ever continue to be—that it is but surgery on an extended scale, the bleeding and operating on nations and masses, essential to their sanatory state. Between, however, religions of all fighting, and religions of no fighting,—gods of love and gods of battle,—man viewed as a mere animal, and man considered as an intellectual and moral being,—Quaker endurance, that bears to be spat upon, and a morbid honour that fires at a look;—between, I say, all these conflicting views and practices,—these cross lights and opposite principles—a man is rather puzzled to make up his mind on the subject—as to whether pugnacity is, or is not, an inherent element of our nature, which must as necessarily break out into a war occasionally, as the atmosphere brews the tempest;—or whether it be not destined to swell the category of past follies, witchcraft, persecutions, astrology, and the like, and to this view I for one honestly incline. The press and steam may do wonders; to them we look, particularly to the latter, which effects what the former could not, the circulation of men, as well as ideas,—'tis the great enemy of exclusiveness, national and individual, for man needs but to know his kind more to love them better. So long, however, as war continues to be the "*ultima ratio regum*," the arbiter, for want of a better, of national differences, let all honour be shewn to those who, in wielding its powers, display, as British soldiers do, some of the noblest qualities of our nature, and who, when yielding to the necessity of shedding blood, still love to temper courage with humanity, and to mitigate its inherent evils.

At length, as all things must, our exercise came to an end. The parade was dismissed. The officers, European and native, fell out on dismissing their companions, and advanced towards the commandant, who, as is customary, waited in front to receive them. Having saluted, and returned

their swords to their scabbards, there was a general unbending amongst the former, and the laugh and the joke and the news went round. "Well, Rantipole, how does the grey carry you? What did you give for him?" "250 dibs" (i.e. Rupees); "wouldn't take 400 for him at this moment." "Isn't he a little puffed in that off fore leg?" said Captain Syphax, drily. "No, not that I know of." "Who was at Mrs. Roundabout's hop last night? they say that old Crosslight, the brigade major, was more than ordinarily attentive to the widow." "Oh! I didn't hear that—by the way, Tom, when does your affair come on?" "Nonsense! how do I know?" "Hear him! hear him! hear the Benedict!" "Rantipole, I'll bet you five gold mohurs," said one of the subs, "that my old Toorkie beats your new purchase once round the course, r. r." "Done! but I don't sport gold mohurs; say five chicks, and it's a bet; or I don't mind if I make it ten." "Chicks, Tom?" said I, aside; "isn't it rather an odd thing to bet fowls on a horse race? this is another of your Indian customs, I suppose, the reasonableness of which is not apparent at a glance." Tom stamped and laughed at my query, like a madman, to the astonishment of all present. "Here," said he, in a whisper, and pulling me aside, "You great Griff! chicks are sequins, or chequins, abbreviated to chicks;—not fowls, as you imagine: have you never heard that before?" "Never," said I. "What's the joke, Rattleton, what's the joke?" said the Colonel, good-humouredly; "come, let's have it, and don't keep it all to yourself." "Oh, nothing, sir, nothing particular, sir," said Tom; "nothing, but rather a Griffinish query of my friend Gernon's, which tickled me a little." "I am afraid you are rather too hard upon him," said the Colonel; "remember, Rattleton, I could tell a few stories of Griffins if I chose." Tom felt the rebuke, and had the laugh turned against him.

The colonel addressed me, and, in a very kind and encouraging manner, eulogized the way in which I had acquitted myself on my first appearance in public, adding, "I hope we shall send you to your regiment up the country quite a proficient, and calculated to reflect credit on your instructors in the Zubberdust Bullumteers."

As our worthy commandant was anxious that I should have an insight into the various branches of military duty, the adjutant was desired to make me attend regimental courts martial, invaliding committees, guard mountings, &c., that I might see how these duties were carried on. The first court-martial I attended was a regimental one for the trial of a black drummer for theft. Tom took me to the bungalow of the superintending officer, who is always an European, and whose duty it is to conduct the proceedings which he records, assisted by the regimental interpreter, who is also the quarter-master of the regiment. Shortly after our arrival, the native officers composing the court made their appearance; they were all large, portly men, singular compounds of those moral antipodes, the European and the Asiatic; or, to put the case more strongly, of JACK BULL, and JACK SEPOY. Instead of the black military stock of the English officer, they wore, over white cotton collars, necklaces of gold, formed of massive embossed beads, each almost as large as a small bean or nutmeg; the overalls of the majority had been pulled up over the *Dotee*, or waistcloth, a Hindoo article of dress, containing almost cloth enough to serve for the envelopement of a mummy. This swathing of the loins, gathered into a bunch behind and before, renders a considerable amplitude of waistband indispensably necessary, and causes, moreover, very often an unseemly protuberance under the jacket flaps on the hinder regions, ornamental no doubt in a dromedary or Hottentot Venus, though any thing but improving

to the appearance of a military man. In spite, however, of these little drawbacks, or, perhaps, I should say humpbacks, there was much in the general appearance of these Indian veterans, which to me, as a novice, and not altogether an unobservant one, was exceedingly striking and interesting, not having yet had an opportunity of observing them so leisurely; to those, however, accustomed to see them daily, these feelings doubtless had long since died away. Two or three were aged men, whose snowy whiskers and moustachios contrasted strikingly with the swarthy hue of their well-chiselled and manly countenances; gold and silver medals hung on their breasts, mementos of past services under a Coote, a Baird, a Harris, a Lake, or some other of the many commanders who have led the brave and faithful sepoy, where'er in this hemisphere Britain has had a cause to maintain, and whose deeds are chronicled in some of the brightest pages of Indian military history. "How is it, Tom," said I, "that the European officers, who have shared in the same dangers, and who have fought in the same fields, exiles from home and kindred, and grilling under your fiery sun here, are not also honoured with medals for remarkable services?" "Upon my life, Frank, I can't tell you; it is one of those profound mysteries which it does not become unassisted reason to probe too closely,—there must be some latent policy in it, though it is far beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. My old native officer, Subadar Davy Persaud, one day, in my presence, asked your friend Captain Marpeet, when lounging at my bungalow, what was the reason of it? 'We are puzzled, Sahib,' said he, 'to make it out; they are either of no value, and given to us, as baubles are to the *Baba Logue* (children), or else you gentlemen, who led us on, and shared in our dangers and hardships, are very ill treated by the Kumpany Ungruis Bahadour, in not being allowed to share in the distinction, which we should pride much more if our officers did share it.'" "That seems like a poser," said I. "It does," replied Tom; "'tis plausible; but it just shews into what errors mere unassisted reason may lead us." "But what said Marpeet to it? he is a right loyal man, and always sticks up for the 'Honourable John.'" "Why," said Tom, "Captain Marpeet, being a bit of a logician, proved syllogistically to old Davy Persaud that all was as it should be, thus: 'It is well known,' said he, 'and an established fact, that the Honourable Company are liberal, generous, and considerate masters; that they don't do illiberal, impolitic, and inconsiderate things,—*ergo*,' and there Marpeet brought his conclusions to bear in high style, and regularly demolished Davy Persaud's position; '*ergo*, this must be all right, though appearances are the other way.' Your friend, however, confessed to me afterwards, that when at home he should have been glad, could he have sported a bit of ribbon at his button-hole, or something of the sort, just to shew that he had frozen patriotically on the mountains of Nepaul, and struck a blow for old England at Laswarrie and Putpergunge."

I was much surprised, and not a little amused, to observe that each native officer was accompanied by an attendant, generally some simple-looking Coolie youth, carrying his chair, and odd three-cornered pieces of furniture some of them were. "Tom," said I, *sotto voce*, "there seems to be no want of chairmen at your meeting; but, seriously, tell me, is it usual for the native officers to carry about their chairs in this sort of way?" My friend answered that it generally was, and that not only native, but European officers did the like, subalterns' bungalows not being usually overstocked with furniture. "The possession of a chair, by the way, and the right to sit in it in the presence of his European officer," added he, "are prerogatives on which the subadar or jemadar sets

a high value." "Enlighten my griffinism a little, Tom," said I; "and expound the cause thereof." "Why, the reason," rejoined my friend, "is, I believe, this. No inferior in India ever sits in the presence of a superior, unless squatting on his heels on the ground may be so considered; and you must have perceived that a chair is never offered to a sepoy or non-commissioned native officer, under any circumstance of long detention or the like, which it would perhaps be to Europeans of the same rank in those cases; in fact, if it were, it would be stoutly refused, and the man would think you were bantering him. But when promoted, when he gets his commission, he acquires a *status* in society, is an 'uppiser' (an officer), one of the *sirdar logue*, and in some respects on a par with his European superior. He now sports a gold necklace or *kanta*; and sets up a chair and a tattoo (pony), as indispensable concomitants of his newly-acquired rank—riding on the one, and in all probability sitting on the other, for the first time in his life. I have been a good deal amused," continued Tom, "to see them sometimes, when seated opposite their houses, or rather huts, in the lines, enjoying their *otium cum dignitate* in these same chairs, illustrating amusingly enough the invincible force of habit—legs partly doubled up under them, feet slantingly projecting under the arms thereof, instead of depending before, according to the usages of Christendom. Blacky does not readily adopt new habits and European improvements; or if he does, he often mars their object by engrafting on them something of his own." "I dare say," said I, "from what I have seen, that this is true enough." "A gentleman up the country, for example," continued Tom, "some time ago, wished to introduce the use of the wheelbarrow into his garden, with other English improvements; when next he went there, he found the coolie, or gardener's assistant, to his astonishment, carrying the wheelbarrow on his head, with a load of gravel. Why, a week ago, I gave my vagabond *bawurchee* (cook), whom, you know, I sent to the right-about yesterday, a tin flour-dredger, that I might be spared the mortification of having my food unnecessarily manipulated. The very next time I went to the *bawurchee khana* (cook-house), I caught the villain taking the flour in pinches out of the perforated head of my dredger, as one would take a pinch out of a snuff-box, and sprinkling it over the cutlet; and, as I live, I fished the body out of a *pitara*, or basket, filled with red pepper and a wooden small-tooth comb, and enveloped in the folds of his greasy turban. Ah! I fear that nature designed natives and jackasses to be managed by the cudgel!" "Why, that is Captain Marpeet's principle to a T," said I. "Sound threshings, according to him, with some races, are meant to answer the purpose of sound reasonings with others; it requires caution, however, in applying that principle. For example, it would be far from safe to try it on some of those big-calved fellows one sees behind the coaches at home, eh, Tom?" "You're right, Frank—you're right; I see the drift of your remark. It does seem unmanly to thrash those who cannot and will not retaliate. But they're confoundedly stupid and provoking; and your crouching spaniel always invites a kick."

By the time we had terminated our "aside," the native officers had saluted, and after some little fuss and rattling of their huge sabres, had settled down into a quiescent state, each man in his own proper chair, and wearing his hat *cum privilegio* as bravely as my Lord Kinsale himself. The superintending officer, a smart young Light Bob, was in readiness with his recording apparatus—his foolscap, and his pen and ink. The interpreter opened his book, containing the forms of oath to be administered to the assembled Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, all cordially united to administer the common

right of every creed and colour—justice. I cannot help remarking here, how harmoniously your military men, whose trade is war, consort together, in spite of difference of creed, whilst, singular anomaly, *guerre à l'outrance* is so frequent amongst those who profess a mission of peace. Many, however, will ascribe this to indifference; but, if so, happy are its fruits! The black-bearded Moollah stood by with the *Koran*, wrapped in many a fold of linen, to guard it from the polluting touch or look of the infidel, whilst the regimental brahmin, his forehead marked with bars of ochre and pigment, indicative of his sanctity, was also in attendance, holding in his hands a brazen vessel, filled with the *Gunga ghole*, or Ganges water, in which was immersed a sprig of (as I was told) the sacred *toolsie*. On these two symbols, or foundations of their respective faiths, the Mussulmans and Hindoos are sworn. The superintending officer now directed the prisoner to be brought in, and an orderly sepoy immediately called out “*Aundo Bridgemaun!*” “What does he mean by that?” I inquired. “He means,” said Tom, “‘bring in the prisoner,’ *bridgemaun* being the native way invariably of pronouncing the English word ‘prisoner.’”

The first native sworn was Rustum Khan, an old Mahomedan subadar. After saluting with deep respect the volume of his faith, he received it from the Moollah on the palms of his hands, holding it thus, with a look of profound veneration, whilst the regimental interpreter recited the form of the oath, which he repeated after him. The Hindoos received the vessel containing the Ganges water in their hands, and were sworn to judge impartially in like manner. The trial now began. The prisoner, a poor little black devil of a drummer, was asked by the interpreter, if he was guilty, or not guilty; to which he replied, “*Jo up ka kooshce*,” as interpreted by Tom, “‘whichever my lord pleases.’” This *naïve* reply made the superintending officer relax his judicial gravity. The interpreter also smiled. The stolid old subabars, however, could perceive nought but stupidity in it, evidently, and one of them angrily said to the prisoner, “*Guddah* (ass), say one or the other.” Being, with the exception of a few words, wholly ignorant of the language, I could not, of course, follow the examination. The reader may, however, rest assured that he has not, in consequence, lost any information which it would be of much consequence for him to know. The superintending officer and interpreter seemed to have it all their own way, rebuking crude judgments and irrelevant questions, &c. (just as a judge bothers a stupid jury); laying down the law to the subadars and jemadars, who nodded like Chinese mandarins, in deep acquiescence to their superior wisdom, saying “*such bheet* and *bhote khoob*.” The native officer, before coming into Court, has generally (*i.e.* in five cases out of six) made up his mind after a long *bhat cheet* (chat, or discussion, as to the guilt or innocence of the party), touching both the act and its criminality; but is guided in his verdict or decision, nevertheless, pretty much by what the European officers may say to him: his own peculiar notions of justice and good evidence are, perhaps, clear enough; but, confused by European refinements, the sublimity of which his untutored mind cannot reach, he yields himself passively to be guided by the *dicta* of the *Sahib Logue*. Upon the whole, when the Court was cleared, and Tom and I repaired to his bungalow, I felt that I had added something to my little stock of experience, in having witnessed this mode of administering *justice* in a sepoy corps.

The next thing of the kind I attended was an invaliding committee, a body assembled periodically for the purpose of examining those soldiers whose age or infirmities rendered them unfit for further active service. We observed the

maimed, the halt, and the blind, assembled outside the bungalow where the committee was sitting, and, on entering and taking our seats, we found the principal surgeon questioning an old grenadier, who Tom informed me was unwilling to go to the invalids, and striving to convince the doctor that good service might yet be had out of his battered tenement. Tom informed me that two classes, widely differing in their respective objects, usually appear before these committees, viz. those who wish to stay, and those who wish to go. The one, loth to relinquish full pay and the prospect of promotion, though perhaps toothless, stiff in the joints, and wholly unfit for active service; the other, in whining tones, exaggerating his infirmities, and representing himself as a martyr to all the ills that flesh is heir to. It is, of course, the surgeon's business to examine into their state of health and disease, or their fitness or unfitness for service, and to be guided as little as possible by the interested representations of either. The system of granting pensions to old and worn-out veterans is an admirable one; it binds the native soldier to us more strongly than any thing else, and is one of the firmest foundations of our power in India. Frequently, at a more advanced period of my Indian career, have I had occasion to observe its admirable workings. I have listened to the old veteran, in his native village, with pleasure, surrounded by his children and children's children, as he has recounted his deeds, shewed his medals and his scars, and spoken with, I believe, sincerely grateful feelings of the generosity of the "Kumpany."

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following narrative of a passage from Sydney to Port Essington, north coast of New Holland, through Torres Straits:—

"The *Britomart*, brig-of-war, in convoy of the *Morley*, Capt. Evans, and *Sesostris*, Capt. Row, sailed from Sydney on the 4th May, experiencing more bad weather than is usual at this period of the year. At the Bird Islands, they fell in with the ships *Duillus* and *Samuel Winter*, which, in proceeding by the outer passage, had wellnigh gone on the barrier reef, being saved by a glimpse of moonlight, which enabled them to see the hull and bowsprit of a wreck, supposed the *Fergusson*. These ships imagined themselves fully fifteen miles from the reef. The captain of the *Fergusson* was very positive as to the superiority of the outer passage, but it must now be apparent that the inner is the safer one, if not so quick—at all events, until the outer reefs shall be more correctly surveyed. So palpable to the eye are the dangers of this passage, that any soldier, even, if taught to march 'upon a point,' might, with King's chart before him, and his 'instructions' at hand, almost take a ship through. What a pity it is that Capt. King did not margin his charts with the outlines of a few of the leading points and headlands! one sketch is worth a dozen descriptions, close and correct as his for the most part are. Two things seem pretty plain—that a merchant ship should allow of no unnecessary delay in the passage, and that not more than two should proceed together. In clear weather, under easy sail and with a good look-out, there seems nothing to prevent a ship from getting on to Cape Cleveland or Brooke's Island before anchoring. The latter is better than Gool Island, in the course towards which is a reef, where the brig had 3½ fathoms on one side and 10 on the other. This reef is, however, very limited in extent, as shewn by Capt. Stanley being unable to find it again, although he employed half a day in the search. The following is a brief summary of the pas-

" May 10th, off Cape Capricorn, a high volcanic-looking peak; coast low and barren; course along singularly broken land, islands, and rocks. The coast chiefly of sand-hills; inland some very high peaks. Next day, many islands, mostly mere rocks, rising very abruptly from the sea, varying in size from a circumference of a few yards to an extent of some miles. The range of main land very wild, and unlike any coast I ever saw. Anchored at the Percy or Pine Islands. 12th, all the boats on shore for spars. The pines, apparently the same with those at Moreton Bay, grow close to the beach, and are easily got at, but the larger ones do not float well. The island seemed about ten miles in length, and very undulating, without being particularly high. Some good soil here and there, but much of rock and sand. Much wooded, but the trees generally small, and with occasional open patches of a long and coarse grass. The only trees not common to New South Wales were the pine, and a sort of palm, having a leaf like that of the sugar-cane, and a fruit in shape and appearance resembling a pine, but not eatable. Several natives came to the top of a small hill above us, playing all manner of antics. 14th.—Cape Cleveland. Magnetical Island behind us—very high, and forming a narrow ridge, having a remarkably undulating and strongly defined outline; main land in a great bend, forming, with the island, a large bay; land very high and bold; coast barren, save in patches; numerous native fires. 15th.—Brought up under Brooke's Isle. Capt. King describes these as 'three rocky islets'—a strange mistake, as they are chiefly of coral formation, intermixed with some singular groupings of loose masses of granite. The main island may be nearly three miles long, upon which a rich soil is fast accumulating, producing already a surprisingly rich vegetation, so dense, too, that it was no easy matter to penetrate to any distance. Some few of the Illawarra shrubs were there, but the trees were generally altogether new to me, particularly a singular and rather elegant variety of the banyan. Nothing could surpass the extreme beauty of the vines—white, pink, and yellow—with which many of the trees were festooned. Altogether, indeed, I do not know that I ever met with a richer scene of vegetation in so limited an extent of ground. We saw a couple of huts, shewing the occasional visits of natives from the main land, some seven or eight miles distant; and close to them a mound, which I supposed a place of burial, but which I have since found to be a nest of birds, similar in their habits with those of the native turkey of Illawarra; they are about the size of a pheasant, of a dark brown colour with a reddish tint; the beak is very strong, and legs most powerful for a bird of the size, with exceedingly long and sharp claws. The nest is an accumulation of fine coral, sand and earth, six or eight feet in height, and from eight to twelve across the top; circular in form, but the upper part flat. At a depth of four or five feet within this mound, each bird lays its eggs, though how many birds agree to join, or how many eggs are laid by each, is not known, but it is a remarkable fact that the egg is larger than that of a goose. The natives say that, at the hatching time, the birds return to take charge of the young. It is evident that birds forming nests so easily discovered, and returning time after time to the same, must ultimately become extinct, the natives being continually on the look-out for them. The island abounded with butterflies of most brilliant hues, but not to be caught in such a thicket. 18th.—Along the land, outline truly magnificent. In the foreground, many small islands, generally thickly wooded. Passed inside the Frankland Isles, upon one of which lay part of an old wreck. Anchored at Cape Grafton. 19th.—Intended to bring-to in Weary Bay, but the *Britomart*, coming suddenly upon a reef not laid down in the chart, put about and went to windward of the Hope Islands, and anchored; *Morley*, not knowing what the matter was, tried to follow the commodore, but missed stays; *Sesostris*, unable to weather a sand-bank, bore up, and, followed by *Morley*, went on to a sand-bank opposite Cook's Mount, and there anchored. Owing to the weather, we did not reach Lizard Island until the 24th, passing in our way some large sand-banks and precipitous rocky islands.

" This is as dreary a spot as can well be; apparently all granite together, excepting perhaps close upon the anchorage, where are some coarse grass and a few wretched-

looking trees. Upon landing, we were met by four natives, who came towards us with great confidence, playing the most absurd and fantastic antics; and, although clutching any thing we put into their hands, they did not for a moment take their eyes from off our faces. That they had before seen a gun, was shewn by their pointing to a bird and then to the gun. Our party having separated, and the gun being at a distance, two of the natives, an old man and a boy, slipped quietly off; a third kept an officer of the brig in play by his shouting and dancing, while the fourth laid hold of a hatchet from under the very elbow of the captain of the *Sesostri*, who was lighting a segar, and the two then made off at a rate baffling pursuit. We saw neither animals nor birds, save hawks, at this island, which rises rather abruptly to a height of 1,200 feet. It is well watered with small rivulets, forming a passable stream at the beach. 27th.—Having completed our water, and the commander his surveys and observations, we again weighed, and passed many low isles and sand-banks; much of the main land low; the mountains in the back-ground rocky and barren. Anchored off Cape Melville. 28th.—Passed through a channel hardly a quarter of a mile wide; a long chain of low islands and reefs on both sides. Cape Flinders very high, and altogether rock. Brought up at Pelican Isle—a mere sand-bank, with a few bushes and coarse grass; many quail there, also sea-birds, not pelicans. 29th.—A little more clear of shoals. Anchored at Sherrard's Isles—mere accumulations of sand and coral; incipient vegetation, however, commencing. 30th.—Along the land, chiefly of sand-hills; reefs few but low. Passed within five miles of Forbes' Islands; an extensive reef close on our right, between Piper's Isles and a long low reef, Sunday Isle. 31st.—Left Cairncross Isle a couple of miles to the right; main land apparently all in barren sand-hills for a long way back. Run on to Cape York, having good anchorage in eight fathoms. The land of Cape York is not particularly high, but undulates much in abrupt points. What its capabilities may be I know not, but the locality seems the very thing for a station where ships might touch in proceeding by the inner or outer passage. Assuredly, there should be some spot hereabouts as a place of refuge for boats from shipwreck. Very much of the north coast is low, and apparently all sand, but at Cape York, judging from the number of natives, it may be presumed there is some good soil and water. We arrived at Booby Island on the 1st June. We here parted company; the *Morley* for Bombay, the other two for Port Essington. And thus ended one of the most delightful trips possible to conceive; nor in all my travels have I met with any thing more truly beautiful and unique in the sailing way: innumerable islands in endless variety of form; huge isolated rocks rising almost perpendicularly in pinnacles of great height; the fine outline of the main land, which, wild and barren enough in part, is at other times magnificent, and altogether different from any land I have seen. Of snakes, we saw many after leaving Booby Isle; they were generally coiled up as if asleep, and apparently four or five feet in length; that they are poisonous, is well established.

"The distance run from Breaksea Spit, where the passage may be said to commence, to Booby Isle, was between eleven and twelve hundred miles; the south-east trade-wind was with us throughout. Torres Straits are open from April to September, a point which visitors to Sydney from India should bear in mind, thereby to avoid, if possible, the generally bad weather and westerly gales in Bass' Straits during the winter months; so also they should endeavour to leave India before April or after August. From Booby Isle to Port Essington is about six hundred miles; ships will do well to keep at least twelve or fifteen miles from Cape Croker, from which a dangerous shoal extends. This new settlement, colony, or military post (for hitherto nothing seems decided upon respecting it), is situate at the head of a fine bay, some seven miles across from Cape Smith, lat. $11^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $132^{\circ} 2' E.$, and Vashan Head, between which is an ugly shoal. The bay is about eighteen miles in depth, broken into an interminable series of smaller bays, with very shoal water; as a whole, it is a splendid sheet of water, but the shore has a most tame and wretched aspect, very sandy, with red clay and ironstone. I had looked for a

few tropical trees and shrubs, of which there are almost none, the abominable gum of New South Wales prevailing throughout. Not one of any size is to be met with; shewing either that the country is of recent formation, or that, as believed by many, the gum tree is of extraordinary slow growth. Victoria is situate at the head of the bay, upon ground broken into every possible form by the many indents of the sea on all sides, save that on which it is connected by a somewhat narrow isthmus, so to say, with the main land. Considering that the settlement has existed three years, it would not seem that any great deal has been done; a good block house, with guns and powder enough for an army, two or three shingled buildings, and a few cabins of things formed of sticks and grass, compose the present town. How far Port Essington may answer the purposes intended, time alone can shew; but the half-measures of Government are, in themselves, utterly opposed to any thing like improvement. Is it intended as a mere military post, having reference to Torres Straits, or as a colony, to be the emporium of a trade with the islands to the northward? If the former, it seems difficult to understand in what way it can be available for ships wrecked ten or twelve hundred miles away to the eastward and southward. Surely Cape York, or some other eligible spot nearer at hand, would be in every way better. Next comes the consideration of an emporium for goods from the islands. Mr. G. W. Earl, who has visited most of them, and (as an excellent linguist) having mixed with the natives under great advantages, is most sanguine as to the great intercourse which must gradually arise, and, from his clever yet unpretending work upon the subject, one is induced at first to agree with him throughout; upon consideration, however, there arise difficulties which appear by no means easy to overcome. Wherever the Dutch have power or influence, they will prevent or impede any traffic with us by every possible means. Already, indeed, they deprive the Malays of the few things they purchase. But not to enter into a statement of possible difficulties, which after all may be matter of opinion, I would ask why, if trade be intended, does the 'commission' expressly *discourage* immigration? The determination to establish a colony being once come to, surely the next point is to encourage settlers and labourers as rapidly as may be. It cannot be supposed that Europeans will work under a burning sun in lat. 11°, and with the thermometer at an average of 87° in the winter season. There is a fair quantity of available land near the settlement well adapted for rice, or, if drained, the sugar-cane; but, of course, nothing can be attempted without labour. Just now, the only two gardens produce a little fruit and a few vegetables, supplied to the sick. The banana and sweet potato grow well, and so would the plantain and yam. Intersected, however, as the land is by the innumerable indents of the sea, as well as by the vast quantity of sand, ironstone, and other hard soil, I should doubt if cultivation on a large scale will ever be other than a secondary consideration. In the report of the commissioners, it is recommended to lay out 1,000,000 acres around the town, whereas they would scarcely get 10,000, nor even this quantity without going a long way for it. Also, to sell the town-land at £100 per acre; but who, in the name of common sense, will take it at such a price? Again, people at home are to be allowed to purchase. That men do make sufficiently absurd speculations is true enough, but he must indeed be a goose who makes a purchase without seeing, or at least hearing, something of its capabilities. But thus it is with those theorists at home, their inconsistency going even beyond their folly. Thus, the minimum price of land in New South Wales, much of which, for miles together, is not worth five shillings per acre, is to be twenty; at Port Phillip, where worth five pounds perhaps, the same; and at Essington, where the land should be given for nothing, and a handsome present into the bargain, to any one who may be persuaded to locate there, the same charge! If it be intended that the colony should prosper, the course is simple enough; encourage immigration in every possible way, especially of the people from the islands. Prevail upon some energetic man, by allowing him certain advantages, to establish a sort of factory, at which he may gradually form a trepang fishery. In the mean time, he might purchase from the Malays who frequent the

port. Having a cargo, he would naturally take it to the Chinese market, returning with such goods as, not being English, he would barter for further supplies of trepang. Taking for granted a profit each way, he would necessarily acquire a surplus stock of goods, which would of course be sent elsewhere, and thus the trade would be opened. But then, no one will enter into a speculation, attended with so much risk and trouble, unless he met with some sort of encouragement at the outset. One very material point, apparently lost sight of by Government, is the probable loss to the settlement some day of Mr. Earl; being a highly intelligent young man, most warm and sanguine in the well-doing of the colony, without running headlong into mere theory, and, above all, the only interpreter with the Malays, his loss would be at the present irreparable. One point is, however, very clear—namely, that Port Essington cannot long exist upon its present footing; it must either be given up before the thousands already spent amount to tens of thousands, or steps must be taken to ensure its advancement. So irregular have been the supplies to the place, that hawks and flying foxes were looked upon as something superior in the eating way, while the capture of an alligator set the whole settlement in a ferment of joy. Now and then a kangaroo was caught, but very sure am I that to travel through such dense forest, annoyed by millions of flies (which invariably attack the eyes), and under a blazing sun, must be terrible work. A trial on a very small scale quite satisfied myself, although a tolerably keen sportsman. Alligators abound, but appear sufficiently harmless, unless in laying hold of any dogs going into the water; one did indeed walk off with a blanket, as it hung from a hammock swung between trees at the formation of the post. At the present speaking, the commandant himself is in his 'last shoes;' and, of the men, some have wooden soles with canvass feet, while others are bare-footed, and in other respects all rags and tatters. No soap nor candles this long time, their lamps being supplied with 'pork slush!' No flour; living on biscuit. The natives, who will only help in hunting or fishing, idle about the cantonment, men and women perfectly naked. I saw little difference in these people from those to the southward; much the same wretched beings, whose sole happiness is centred in a full stomach. They do not at once bury their dead, but expose them upon a sort of scaffolding of sticks, until 'the spirit' has eaten the bones bare, when they are buried. The women, however, carry those of their children over the shoulder in neatly-made baskets of coarse grass dyed; and this, I understand, for a long period. Yet it would not appear that they regard them over much, as a basket, with its contents, was bought for half a bag of rice. These people believe in a spirit which inhabits the banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*). The people of the settlement appear to be on the best of terms with them.

"When hauling the seine one night, we caught a small fish, not unlike the dace, having at the point of each gill a most brilliant phosphoric spot, the size of a small pea, and by which its interior was illuminated with a dull white light as far as the tail. The light disappeared gradually as the fish died."

COL. SYKES' NOTES ON ANCIENT INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Having been absent from Paris for some time, it was only upon my return from the country that I read, in the last number of the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (No. XII.), the learned paper of Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, “on the Religious, Moral, and Political State of India before the Mahomedan Invasion.” With some surprise I found in that memoir (Appendix No. II. p. 457), attributed to M. Abel-Rémusat, with an eulogy which he unquestionably deserved better than I, as published in the *Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques* of that eminent scholar (t. 1, p. 196), the “Historical Notice of India,” translated from the *Wün-hên-thung-kaou* of Ma-twan-lin. I cannot imagine what can have led Colonel Sykes into this error; for, however flattering the error to me, the truth is, that the translation in question was not made by M. Abel-Rémusat, nor is it to be found in his *Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques*, or in any other work of his. The translation was made by me, and I had the honour of communicating it to you at the beginning of the year 1836: your readers must know that it appeared, with notes appended by me, in your own work, the *Asiatic Journal* for July and August, 1836, Nos. LXXIX. and LXXX. This same translation was afterwards republished in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for January, 1837, with some additional notes by the late Mr. James Prinsep, the active and able editor of that *Journal*. The historical facts, relative to India, which this translation for the first time disclosed in Europe, and even in a large portion of Asia, have been cited and considered as acquisitions to history by several scholars of the first rank in Germany and other countries. My object in making and publishing this translation having been merely to help, as far as my slender ability allowed, to throw some light upon the still obscure history of India, and afterwards to collect together and publish a translation of all the historical data concerning India, which I could obtain from the Chinese works in the Royal Library of Paris* (several of which are unique in Europe), it was useless, or at least indifferent to me, to put my name to the translation from Ma-twan-lin which you published, and which has been so well received by the learned world.

I am bound, however, to tell you, Mr. Editor, that this translation was not adapted to the taste of a certain Sinologist of Paris, who seems disposed to arrogate to himself in Europe the monopoly of the Chinese language, apparently on behalf of the historical sciences and others, to the progress of which he has already so much contributed by his translation of the “History of the Circle of Chalk,” and of the “Two Fairy Snakes.” This learned person, in a critical article published in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris (to which I have already replied), took especial care to point me out as the author of the translation which you published; nothing, therefore, can justify Colonel Sykes in attributing it to M. Abel-Rémusat, who, it is true, has translated and published several historical notices from the learned Chinese encyclopædist, such as those on Cashmere, on the great Wans or Fargana, and on Ke-pin or Cophene;† but who has neither translated nor published the paper in question. I have cited in the notes appended to my translation of the historical notice of India from Ma-twan-lin the notices translated and published by M. Rémusat, but

* A portion of the translation of these documents,—that portion which relates to India properly so called,—has since been published in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris for October, November, and December, 1839, and March, 1840.

† *Nouv. Mém. Asiat.* t. 1, p. 196.

there is not the smallest trace in his *Mélanges*, or in any of his other works, of what Colonel Sykes has supposed he found there.

In one of your recent numbers (for May, 1841), you were so unfortunate, Mr. Editor, as to speak with commendation of my translation of the historical data respecting India, which appeared in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, and of the notes appended thereto. Your short-sighted kindness has subjected you to the sportive sarcasms of my self-constituted critic (*critique attitré*). Before you wrote those few lines, containing a commendation which, doubtless, I was very far from deserving, why did you not ask permission of M. Stanislas Julien, of Paris? You, probably, did not know that M. Julien is the sole possessor in Europe of the great secret of the Chinese language; that he is the patentee; that no one can meddle with it but he, or at his good pleasure. Are you not aware that whenever any thing of mine appears in public relative to China, the professor thinks that I infringe upon his rights, and that he would willingly write, like that Aristogenes of Alexandria, of whom our learned Greek antiquary, M. Letronne, has published the following curious proclamation :—“A slave of Philoregetes, grammarian of Lutetia, has escaped from the Prytaneum; he is named Philoteles, a Gaul by birth, of the city of Chrysopolis, &c. Whoever will bring him back shall receive two talents of copper and 3,000 drachmas, &c.”

Observe how M. Julien travesties your expressions :—

“The *Asiatic Journal* of London, in the number for this month (May, 1841), pp. 62, 63, has given a critical notice of the *Examen Méthodique des Faits concernant l'Inde*, translated from the Chinese by M. Panthier, and extracted from the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, of which I have examined about a fifth part. There appears (doubtless in the article in question) the following passage: ‘Voici un ouvrage pour lequel les personnes qui étudient l'histoire et les antiquités de la Chine et de l'Inde n'hésiteront pas à témoigner leur profonde reconnaissance au savant auteur’ (I retain carefully in this quotation the typographical arrangement of M. Julien.) *C'est une TRADUCTION FIDELLE(!)* des documents historiques des relations des Chinois avec l'Inde et les régions au delà de l'Indus, rédigée d'après les écrivains originaux, et enrichie (*nous pouvons le dire avec vérité*) de notes étendues, accompagnées du texte Chinois lorsque cela est nécessaire, et où brillent à un haut degré le savoir, l'esprit de recherches, et la sagacité.”†

How admirably does the good taste of this jeering suit the translator of the “History of the two Fairy Snakes;” in which, “brillent à un si haut degré le savoir, l'esprit de recherches, et la sagacité” of so varied an erudition!

Do you not perceive, Mr. Editor, that M. Julien has scarcely retained a recollection of the old French urbanity, and of the spirit in which it gave expression to even the least grateful sentiments?—Accept, Mr. Editor, &c.

G. PAUTHIER.

Paris, December 28, 1841.

* *Journal des Savants*, 1833.

† *Journ. Asiat.*, Mai 1841, p. 555. The passage in our Notice, which M. Julien has taken the liberty of burlesquing, is as follows :—“This is a work for which the students of the history and antiquities of China and India will not hesitate to confess deep obligations to the learned author. It is a careful translation from Chinese authorities of the historical records of their intercourse with India, and the regions beyond the Indus, from the time of the Han dynasty, B.C. 126, illustrated (we may truly say) by copious notes, containing the original texts, where necessary, and evincing great learning, research, and ingenuity.”

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Five Years in India; comprising a Narrative of Travels in the Presidency of Bengal, a Visit to the Court of Runjeet Sing, a Residence in the Himalayah Mountains, an Account of the late Expedition to Cabul and Affghanistan, Voyage down the Indus, and Journey Overland to England. By HENRY EDWARD FANE, Esq., late A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Two vols. London, 1842. Colburn.

THE title-page of this work offers a very inviting bill of fare. The Author had the advantage of journeying in the suite of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Fane, on his tour of inspection, as commander-in-chief, in the upper provinces of Bengal, which afforded him not only facilities of travelling, but admission to the native durbars, and other opportunities of observing the higher classes of Indian society, which can only be enjoyed in such favourable circumstances. The account of the Court of Lahore would have been highly attractive, but that Sir A. Burnes, Capt. Osborne, and other writers, have made European readers tolerably familiar with the manners and characters of the Sikhs and their chiefs. The share which Mr. Fane took in the expedition into Affghanistan has enabled him to make an agreeable addition to our stock of information (which is still incomplete) respecting that trying and hazardous, though successful, campaign. It is impossible to contemplate the expenditure of human life, the sufferings endured by the troops, and the sacrifice of animals of burthen, especially camels, in that expedition, as described by Mr. Fane, without experiencing, perhaps, a deeper degree of sorrow and sympathy than if much greater losses had been sustained in conflict with the enemy. The opponents of war may extract a powerful argument from the miseries which an unresisted army endured in marching through an enemy's country.

Notes of a Half-Pay in Search of Health: or, Russia, Circassia, and the Crimea, in 1839-40. By CAPTAIN JESSE. Two vols. London, 1841. Madden & Co.

CAPTAIN JESSE, having become "a confirmed dyspeptic" by hot tiffins and snipe-shooting in India, after spending six years in that country, and six more in England, suffering "torments in mind and body," was advised to "throw physic to the dogs," and travel. He accordingly set off in a steamer for Rotterdam, went up the Rhine, proceeded to Greece and Constantinople, which, unlike most places, did not disappoint him. From thence he paid a visit to Odessa and the Crimea, about which he collected much, and observed more. He endeavoured to get access to Circassia, but was told that the positive orders of the Russian government prohibited any foreigner, particularly an Englishman, from visiting the fortresses on the Circassian coast. Captain Jesse, however, succeeded in accumulating much information respecting Circassia and the reverses sustained by Russia in the war, which is said to be very unpopular. He travelled through Russia, visiting both Moscow and St. Petersburg, and returned home by way of Sweden. Captain Jesse has entered very fully into the elements of the Russian national character and policy. His verdict is an unfavourable one.

The work discovers no symptoms of dyspepsy or bile, but is as lively and agreeable a book of travels as we could desire to meet with.

Pictures of Christian Life. By ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT, B.A. London, 1841. Hatchard.

IN this volume, Mr. Willmott has, with the taste and sentiment which he has displayed in his other publications, illustrated many of the Christian virtues and social qualities in a very pleasing manner, interspersing biography and anecdote with serious reflections—conducting the reader, as he expresses it, "into the path of Christian life, through the homes and graves of good men." It will win attention from readers who might turn away from a work of a more didactic character, and of larger dimensions.

A New Map of the Routes in India; with Tables of Distances, &c., &c. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen & Co.

THE object of this map, which has been constructed with great care and accuracy,

it to point out at a glance the civil and military stations and post and travelling routes in India—being every thing a person travelling through the country requires, omitting the names of many villages (laid down in Messrs. Allen's larger map), which are better suited for those who require a more detailed acquaintance with India. The different roads, post and bangy, are discriminated, as well as the stations, military and post-office; the boundaries of the presidencies are defined by colour; the polymetric tables are very comprehensive; in short, it is a map with which (being portable as well as cheap) no person travelling in India should be unprovided.

The Chain Rule: a Manual of Brief Commercial Arithmetic: arranged for the use of Schools, Counting Houses, &c. By CHARLES LOUIS SCHÜNBURG. London, 1842. E. Wilson.

THIS is a practical application of the *Chain Rule* (which is not only a quick, but a simple and easy, mode of conducting arithmetical operations) to all commercial calculations.

The Comic Almanack for 1842. London. Tilt and Bogue.

WE always hail the appearance of this "Ephemeris of Fun and Earnest," which, being a work of perpetual reference, keeps us in good humour throughout the year. The running story of this year is the expedition of Tom Gad, to taste the gaieties of the metropolis; and the illustrative cuts, by George Cruikshank, are, indeed, "right merrie."

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

Letter from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

(Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed 4th October, 1841.)

Legislative Department.—No. 8, of 1841.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

Hon. Sirs: With our letter in this department, dated the 8th of February (No. 3, of 1841), we transmitted two printed copies of the Reports and Appendix furnished by the Indian Law Commissioners on the question of slavery in India.

As your hon. Court will naturally be anxious to obtain early information of the opinions entertained by the members of your Government on the actual state of the law, and on the recommendation of the Law Commissioners regarding this important subject, we have the honour to forward herewith the copy of a Minute recorded by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, dated the 6th inst. Your hon. Court will, however, be pleased to consider the subject as still under discussion by the Government, and the sentiments of the remaining members of the Council will be communicated with the least possible delay.

We have the honour to be, hon. Sirs, your most faithful humble servants,

W. CASEMENT.	AUCKLAND.
T. H. PRINSEP.	T. NICOLLS.
A. AMOS.	W. H. BIRD.

Fort William, 10th of May, 1841.

Minute by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, dated May 6, 1841.

This subject, so fully treated in the present Report of the Law Commissioners, is undoubtedly a most difficult and extensive one; but the evidence and information which they have collected may, I trust, enable us to form some clear conclusions, such as shall suffice to determine the immediate practical course of the Government.

I will not enter into much detail in pointing out the generally mild character of what is termed slavery in this country, or in marking how the agrestic servitude

which exists in several of its districts is connected chiefly with distinctions of caste, and will be upheld, notwithstanding any measures of the public authorities, by the force which national habit and opinion have imparted to those distinctions. The facts relating to the various descriptions and modifications of bondage, as prevailing in different provinces, are set forth by the Commissioners with distinctness and precision. On the effect of caste in maintaining agricultural servitude, even under circumstances in many respects favourable to freedom, instructive particulars will be found in the evidence respecting the districts of Coorg and Malabar. In Coorg, many of the slaves emancipated by Government on its own estates have, from various causes, been led to destroy their certificates of freedom, and to place themselves again in servitude under their former masters; in Malabar, all the influence of the English proprietor of an estate cannot obtain for any of his labourers a greater degree of respect or privilege than the strict local usages of caste allow to them; they remain, whatever the liberty of action which he accords to them, as degraded as before, for they cannot raise themselves above the low class to which they belong, and must mix only, on the terms to which they have been accustomed, with their caste brethren, the Churmur slaves of the province. It is enough to say, that there is obviously little in common between the voluntary subservience to their employers of particular individuals or races in India, and the former oppressive and compulsory slavery of our West-Indian settlements.

We must deeply pity and lament whatever there may be of degradation, poverty, and helplessness amongst the lower classes of our Indian subjects, and their undue subjection, under any form or designation, to those of better birth, to the powerful and the wealthy. It behoves us to watch their condition with a vigilant eye, and to do what may be in the power of the Government for its amelioration; but we ought not, through a misuse of names, to form an erroneous idea of things, or seek violently to disturb relations to which, in many cases, all who share in them are attached, regarding them, as may so often be observed in respect both to those who render and to those who receive service, as a source of mutual advantage, or even of honour and distinction. In effect, that which constitutes the essence of slavery may be said to have been already abolished nearly everywhere throughout India: I mean by that essence, an entire subjection, sanctioned and upheld by the law, of an individual and his family to the will of a master, and the absolute claim of property, with the right also and the means of enforcing that claim, of one man over another. It will be found, however, that almost, if not at this time quite universally, no compulsion by a master over his dependent is admitted by our criminal courts; that any force used by him towards his so-called slave is punished just as it would be if used towards a free man, and that nearly as generally the magistrates do not interfere for the restoration of a runaway slave to his employer.

Under such an administration of the law, what but the tie of general good treatment and a supposed self-interest will prevent a slave from leaving his master, and living in freedom? I may cite a few statements, some from districts in which the name of slavery is yet most prevalent, as shewing how important is this practice of the magistrates.

Captain Jenkins says of Assam, "I consider that the Government, by withholding a regulation making it legal to have recourse to the criminal courts for the apprehension and restitution of slaves, have virtually abolished slavery, the means of escape from their owners being so easy, and the difficulty and expense of recovery through the civil court being so great, that no slaves above the age of childhood need be detained in bondage except with their own free will." The principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, to the like effect:—"So long as a slave chooses to remain with his master he does so, and leaves him for a better at pleasure. Nothing but a civil suit, which would cost him more than ten years of his labour, can recover him; and, being recovered, there is nothing to prevent his walking about his own business as soon as he has left the court which pronounced him to be the property of another. The magistrates, it seems, decline to assist the master to recover a runaway slave,

and leave him to his own resources, which the slave defies. Under these circumstances, mutual interest appears to be really the bond between them." The magistrate of Malabar, of the practice of his court in 1836, says, that "The relation of master and slave has never been recognized as justifying acts which would otherwise be punishable, or as constituting a ground for mitigation of the punishment; and the criminal judge adds, that no distinction is recognized in the criminal courts between a free man and a slave, which statement is repeated by the Court of Circuit." And of the usage in the Bombay presidency, it is observed in the report: "An examination of the returns in the appendix will shew how rare, indeed almost unheard of, is a suit in the civil courts against a slave or a third party for recovery of services, property, or damage by abduction or desertion; yet almost all the reporting functionaries agree that a slave-owner has a good cause of action in the cases supposed, and possesses rights which cannot be questioned in the abstract, though so difficult of enforcement as not to be worth the attempt in these times."

The criminal law on the subject is, I apprehend, correctly stated in a *futwa*, given the 10th of February, 1811, by the Mahomedan law officer of the Madras Foudjaree Adawlat, in the case of a female Dher slave, charged with having eloped from the prosecutor, her master, and not coming again to work at his house. It is to the effect, that "the prisoner above referred to is not punishable under the Mahomedan law for her elopement, because the legislator has not propounded any punishment to the slaves of the country, in the same manner as he denounced Tazeer and Tadeeb to a true slave. She who may have been acquired by way of booty in a Mussulman war is called a true slave, who can be sold and purchased; if such slave shall go away from the house of her master without his permission, she is liable to punishment in proportion to her guilt. "As regards the slaves of this country, whether they are of Dher or Paria caste, or of any other caste, the people receive them from their parents either during famine or at other times. Such slaves are not, under the Mahomedan law, fit to be sold and purchased. If they go away from the houses of their masters without their permission they are at liberty to live wherever they please, and they are not liable to any trial under the law in question." Upon this *futwa* it is declared by the judges of the Foudjaree Adawlut, in a letter addressed by them to the Government, March 22, 1811, that this opinion of the Mahomedan law officers "applies to males as well as females, and to the prædial slaves in Malabar, Tanjore, and elsewhere." It is pointed out in a separate minute by Mr. Campbell, one of the judges, that the Hindu civil law is, in respect to slavery, remarkably contrasted to the Mahomedan or criminal law, and can derive no support from it.

The Mahomedan criminal law being that which, with specified limitations and exceptions, is administered by our courts, there is no reason why any benefit which it gives to persons in a condition of servitude, not of the strict kind that alone it recognizes and sanctions, should be in any degree denied or abridged. This exemption from criminal or magisterial process, which alone is summary and effective, leads directly and certainly, as it appears to me, to the destruction of all that is legally coercive in the maintenance of the status of slavery, and we need, therefore, the less dwell on what might be the decrees of our civil courts on questions concerning that status being brought before them. I believe, however, that for the reasons stated in the *futwa* above cited, no Mahomedan master could prove a legal title to the possession of a slave at this day, the only legal slaves under the Mahomedan law being captives taken in battle, or their heirs. This doctrine has been long ago asserted by the highest authority, and seems to have been affirmed by the Calcutta Sudder Court, in the case reported in pages 249 to 251 of the appendix to the Report before us; and as respects the Hindu law, which admits of the acquisition of slaves in a number of ways, the cases reported in the following pages of the appendix will shew that, whenever as yet cases have been litigated before the Sudder Court, grounds have existed for rejecting the claim of servitude against the parties sued as slaves.

I would only at present observe, on the point of civil jurisdiction, that my attention has been drawn to the statement of the judge of Sylhet, that should a person

decreed by the civil court of that district to be a slave, "refuse to serve or to comply with the award, he is imprisoned so long as the master desires to pay the subsistence money, in the same manner as other prisoners are confined in the civil gaol under a decree in a regular suit." And I have caused a reference to be made from the Government of Bengal to the Sudder Court, in order that it may be ascertained whether such is a proper and justifiable manner of executing a decree, of which the purport is only to declare that an individual belongs to the servile condition.

It is true that the question of civil law is not to be regarded as a mere question of curiosity and legal nicety, and as of no serious practical importance. It is no doubt easy to escape out of the reach of a civil process, yet the possibility that such a process may issue is not without objection, and might occasionally lead to considerable vexation and inconvenience; but I cannot view this condition of the civil law as a pressing and general evil, and I apprehend that it certainly does not admit of any easy and immediate remedy. Such a remedy may form part of a more general measure of jurisprudence. Its principle is, I am informed, involved in intricate questions of law, and time and caution seem to me obviously required for its due investigation and discussion. I would ask, too, for more time for legislation upon the manner in which the state of bondsmen or articulated labourers is to be regulated. It unhappily borders nearly upon slavery in some parts of the country, and yet the mode in which its evils are to be limited and corrected would open to us a wide field of controversy. We may, perhaps, be satisfied for the present if these men, though subject to the pecuniary penalties of their bonds, are protected, as far as the law can protect them, from all personal infliction or violent coercion on the part of their masters. Even on the graver branch of this great subject, namely, the operation of our criminal and police laws, I have been greatly inclined to the opinion that legislation for the more clear announcement of the protective character of those laws is not necessary, and that the mere lapse of time is in the best possible manner, because surely and quietly, working the complete practical abolition of slavery. But many are not of this opinion, and it may in truth not be otherwise than just and useful that the principles in this respect of the English magistrate and of the Mahomedan *futwa* should have strength and publicity given to them by an express enactment of the British Indian legislation.

I am prepared, upon these grounds, and on the evidence and opinions we have now before us, to pass a law, declaring that any act which would be an offence if done to a free man, shall be equally an offence if done to a slave, or, as I would rather say, to any one in any condition of dependence on a master; and I would add to such an act that (to the effect of the proposal of two of the Law Commissioners) "no rights claimed as arising out of an alleged state of slavery shall be enforced by a magistrate." Such an enactment would be entirely in consonance with the dictum of the Mahomedan lawyers which I have above quoted, as applied to the actual state of those called as slaves in India. I may briefly say, on the contrary opinion of others of the Commissioners as respects the concession of an authority of moderate correction, that I am satisfied, that with our very imperfect police and remotely scattered magistrates, it would not be safe to commit any power of punishment to masters, and that, in fact, we can have no security against their occasional bad character or excited passions, other than that of withholding from them all power of personal coercion whatever. Compensation for such a formal withdrawal of authority seems to me out of the question, both because compensation could not be given on a ground so little capable of exact estimation, and because the authority, wherever it is exercised, rests upon no valid ground, and has actually ceased to exist in by far the greater number of our districts. I would not (independently of any reference to the Mahomedan law) allow our magistrates to enforce any rights arising out of slavery, because the state of slavery is one not to be presumed against any person summarily, and would require, were it to be brought for inquiry before a court, the most grave and discriminating consideration.

To the extent here proposed we might, I think, at once pass a law without refe-

rence to England, for the hon. Court have, more than two years ago, urged it on us to take that step. But so much more legislation has been proposed in the reports of the Commissioners, that it may be best to refer all the papers for further directions from the home authorities. I confess that it is my decided impression that the adoption of all the minute and detailed provisions recommended by the Law Commissioners would much rather impede than advance the object we all have in view. That object is the earliest possible extinction, first practically, and in the end even avowedly, of slavery, in so far as such results can be attained by acts of the Government. But if, as is the intention of one of the recommendations, we connect the public officers with the registry of the sales of persons as slaves, how shall we be able at any future time to treat those transactions as otherwise than perfectly valid, or to deal with claims of consideration and compensation which may be preferred by purchasers? It is undoubtedly most desirable to put an immediate and entire stop to such practices, wherever they may yet partially prevail, as those of the sale of slaves without their own consent; of their sale, under any circumstances, separately from their families; or of the sale of agrestic slaves separately from the land to which they are attached. But in prohibiting every kind of coercion by the master over the person, and all summary interference of authority for the return of a person claimed as a slave to his assuming owner, we shall in truth do away with all such practices, for no one will be found to purchase that of the continued possession of which he can have no assurance.

I would for the present be content with legislation to the effect which I have above stated. Compulsory contracts or transfers, with a view to prostitution, would, I apprehend, be void, and punishable under the existing law. We shall have a better guarantee for good treatment, and easy emancipation at the wish of the slave, in the protection from any personal restraint which the law to which I have assented will confer upon him, than in express rules of the kind proposed by the Commissioners. In a word, I would legislate as little as possible now, and that only so as directly to advance the great end of practical freedom, while I would look forward with anxiety to a period when the Government may be enabled to fulfil the design of the British Legislature by a declaration of the entire extinction of slavery as a state in any manner recognized by our laws. I would, however, be disposed by a separate law (guarding the national custom of adoption) wholly to prohibit the sales of children, excepting, possibly (after the example of the Bombay Regulation of 1827), in seasons of distress, such as follow upon inundation or famine, and under checks which might be then imposed by the executive Government. Frightful abuses grow out of such cases; and if a stern necessity should seem for any time to require their sufferance, it would, I think, be very necessary to place them under the supervision of the public authorities.

I consider the recommendations of the Commissioners for the better enforcement of the objects of the Statute 5 George IV. cap. 113, as very proper and necessary. It might perhaps be well, as a part of our measures for the amelioration of the condition of servitude in India, to obtain periodical reports of the state of slaves or bondsmen, and of legal transactions affecting them, in the districts in which such classes are most numerous; and I would particularly ask the Government of Madras to consider whether, by any addition to the magisterial force, or to the general strength of the police in Malabar, a proper degree of protection, which may now possibly be in some quarters wanting, would be given to the servile labourers and the scattered agricultural bondsmen of that province.

AUCKLAND.

May 6, 1841.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. L.

THE latest dates of the intelligence by this month's mail are as follow :—Calcutta, December 22nd; Madras, the same date; Bombay, January 1st; and China (Canton and Macao), November 15th.

We have never before had the painful task of recording accounts of so gloomy a complexion as those from Affghanistan, which may justly create the utmost alarm, on public and private grounds. The insurrection which has broken out at Cabul, and spread with such rapidity over a large area of the country, inspires the greater apprehensions from its secrecy and suddenness, from the massacres with which it commenced (indicating its uncompromising character), from the obscurity which envelops its origin, and the uncertainty of its real extent. Various causes are assigned for this outbreak, which seems to have taken all parties, not merely the Shah, but our sharp-sighted Envoy and the unfortunate Sir A. Burnes, entirely unawares. It is attributed to religious motives; to an antipathy to Europeans and a king supported by them; to the intrigues of Shah Zemaun, the blind elder brother of Shah Shooja, who preceded him on the throne (and between whom a rupture is known to have taken place); to an injudicious reduction of some pecuniary allowances made to some of the mountain tribes; and lastly, to the incautious proceeding of Lieut. Lynch, to which we have several times alluded. The last reason can scarcely account for so general a dissatisfaction, and the less, because the Ghilzies, whom Lieut. Lynch so deeply wounded, have shewn a disposition to take part with us in the conflict. The prevailing opinion in India is, that the revolution has been produced by a general feeling of popular hatred against us and our creed, the people being led on by their priests and by fanatics, who will endeavour to make it a religious war.

Whatever be the true cause of this calamity, the destruction of so many of our best officers, the severe losses which the British army must have sustained, and the critical condition of the survivors, amidst an armed and vindictive population, as well as the subversion of all hopes of establishing the permanent tranquillity of such a country by our means, inspire sentiments of the most painful kind.

There are, nevertheless, some reasons for believing that too serious apprehensions have been indulged. The absence of authentic reports, owing to the intercepting of the communications, affords scope for exaggeration. We find that the insurgents, in every quarter where they have come into actual conflict with the British forces, have been invariably worsted. Candahar was free from the contagion, at the date of the latest advices; Ghuzni, though beleaguered, was supposed to be safe; the gallant Sale, at Jellalabad, not only maintained his position, but had repeatedly routed the tribes that beset him. Reinforcements were in full march for the scene of conflict; the Sikhs have promptly contributed their aid, and although the season of the year, the rigours of an Affghan winter, and the difficulties

of access to the country, offer serious obstacles to the arrival of speedy succour, we must not take too desponding a view of them. Unless the Affghan expedition was undertaken in utter ignorance of the real disposition of the people, which it would be absurd to suppose, there must be a strong party there favourable to the Shah (if his conduct has not alienated them), and a resolute stand and proper measures of policy may break up the confederacy, formidable as it appears to be.

The worst result of the affair will be, that we must now, for the sake of our character, retain our hold of Afghanistan. In another article, written when such disastrous intelligence was not anticipated, we have recommended the retirement of the British army within the Indus, and reckoned the perfect success of the expedition amongst the elements of danger. Now, we acknowledge that its retirement will be imputed to fear, and the *prestige* of our power will then vanish.

The official despatches from China contain the details (p. 113) of a series of successes which, we trust, will have the effect of putting a speedy end to that inauspicious contest.

The combined naval and military forces sailed from Amoy on the 5th September, and on the 21st reached the Chusan islands. After reconnoitering the defences of Ting-hae and of Chusan harbour, at which places the Chinese had, by great exertions, raised very extensive and formidable fortifications since our departure in February last, the troops were disembarked on the 1st October, and their gallantry, assisted by the fire of the ships, drove the Chinese, who were in force, from their works at Ting-hae (notwithstanding, as General Gough remarks, "a rather gallant defence"), with a slight loss on our part, and they re-occupied the island of Chusan. The enemy suffered very considerably, and several mandarins were killed.

The weather did not permit further proceedings till the 7th, when the troops were re-embarked, and proceeded to Ningpo. The defences of the city of Chin-hae, at the entrance and on the left bank of the Ta-hee, or Ningpo river, were very extensive, and had been strengthened by the Chinese, in expectation of an attack. This fortified city, which is the great military depôt of the province of Che-keang, occupies, with its suburb, the whole space between the river and the sea. The walls, 37 feet thick and 22 feet high, are nearly two miles in circumference, and their sea-face runs for about a mile along a massive stone embankment, extending three or four miles further up the coast. A body of Chinese troops occupied the right bank of the river, in fortified encampments, on commanding heights, with field-works and entrenchments thrown up at every advantageous position, mounted with a vast number of cannon. "The fortifications," observes General Gough, "presented both a sea defence and a military position of great strength, consisting of a chain of entrenched camps on all the prominent points difficult of approach, from the natural steepness of the hills, which had been scarped in several places." "In short," as the admiral remarks, "the Chinese had exercised their ingenuity to the utmost to make their defences secure; and a great amount of treasure and labour must have been expended in the execution of these works." On the 10th October, the citadel and city

were bombarded by the fleet; the troops landed, and advanced in two columns by different routes; the Chinese, though in considerable force, and again evincing much determination—working their guns with firmness, springing a mine, and exploding combustibles—found all ineffectual, and the city of Chin-hae was taken possession of in a short space of time, the garrison making their escape. “I have seldom witnessed,” the general remarks, in detailing the operations on the right bank of the river, “a more animated combined attack; the Chinese, cheering until we got closer to them, now poured in a very heavy but ill-directed fire, and displayed, in several instances, acts of individual bravery that merited a better fate.” Admiral Sir W. Parker accompanied one of the columns, and, “with the true spirit of a British sailor, was amongst the first to scale the walls.” The Chinese forces are estimated by the general at 8,000 or 9,000; by the admiral at 13,000, including 3,000 regular Tartar troops. Our force was 3,000. Many of the enemy were killed and drowned, and 500 surrendered prisoners. Some mandarins destroyed themselves. The city was “one great arsenal, with a cannon foundry and gun-carriage manufactory in active operation, with warlike stores of various descriptions.”

The weather being favourable, the expedition pushed up the river to Ningpo, and found that city, the second in the province (nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000), unprepared for resistance; a general panic had seized the inhabitants, who were flying from the place, thronging the bridge of boats that connects the city with the opposite suburb. On the 14th the troops were disembarked, and the gates being forced, they marched in unmolested, the band playing “God Save the Queen,” and took quiet possession of this large and opulent city. The mandarins and troops had retired, “the latter having, since their defeat at Chin-hae, refused to fight,” observes the admiral. The general states: “The city gate was found barricaded, but the walls were soon escalated, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate.” The people who remained appeared desirous of British protection, saying, their mandarins had deserted them.

The conduct of the British troops is eulogized by their commanders, and they have earned a just title to their praise by the forbearance as well as the gallantry they evinced. Nor must the behaviour of the Chinese pass without praise. Our commanders do justice to their gallantry, and the private accounts say, they not only met the British soldiers front to front, but crossed their bayonets with the Chinese spears. “Each time we encounter their troops,” a writer from the spot observes, “we teach them a lesson in European tactics, and the Chinese are not slow to learn;” as, indeed, their improvements in the arts of fortification and cannon-casting declare. If there be a corresponding determination on the part of the Imperial Government (and circumstances seem to indicate it), the termination of this unhappy war may still be very remote.

The intelligence from the other parts of the East is scanty, and all interest is absorbed in the events we have adverted to.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. VII.

Arnee, 16th June, 18—. I confess that it was with the utmost satisfaction I received an order from the adjutant-general's office to proceed, without loss of time, to this place, to assume medical charge of the details, and of the —th, commonly called "Cæsar's Legion." Arnee promises better things than Bellary; it was once a strong and large fort, but the fortifications are dilapidated; the original *wet* ditch is but a swampy hollow; the towers and bastions are lying in large masses, tumbled into this moat; being overgrown with rank vegetation, they form a haunt rich in scorpions and snakes; and the large masses having fallen upon one another, afford habitations for hyænas, of whose existence we have nightly both ocular and auricular evidence. The fort of Arnee was constructed soon after the first possession of this part of the Carnatic by the Company; it is situated on an extensive plain, so that the defences are wholly artificial; the north-east boundary of the plain is formed by a long stretch of *very* rugged ground, in the stony cavities of which are to be found tigers, hyænas, and wolves; and on the plain itself, herds of antelope and buffalo. The surrounding cultivated country constitutes a zemindaree, held by a brahmin, under an annual rental of 10,000 pagodas, upon which he collects another 10,000 pagodas, as his own income, being rather more than £3,000 a year.

Arnee was originally intended as a station for a European regiment, and therefore possesses a very extensive range of barracks, and godowns, which have of late years been tenanted only by troops of centipedes and scorpions. Ours is the first regiment that has been quartered here for about two years, the only troops left to ruminate "among the tombs" being some forty veterans, under the command of Adjutant M., who holds that rank without a commission. The climate of Arnee, so far as we have had the opportunity of judging in three months, is really mild, at least in comparison with that of the Ceded Districts. The sky is often clouded, and frequent showers fall; the grass and herbage on the parade, and generally within the walls, are thick: numbers of goats and buffaloes graze upon it. The circumstance of the —th being the only corps here, coincides precisely with my views of cantonment society: I should wish to have either the society of large stations, as Bangalore or Nagpoor, where there are several regiments, or such as that of Arnee, where there is no other society than that of ourselves. We number fourteen officers, with seven ladies, being the wives or relatives of officers. To some, such a society would be little better than solitude; to me, however, the very seclusion gives a sort of domesticity to the whole; the mutual dependence upon one another tends to lessen every thing which might give rise to dissension. The general surface of the neighbourhood is pleasing; there is a great deal of cultivation; two or three large expanses of water, large enough for boating; plenty of scattered timber, and the deserted barracks remind me of cloisters; while on the esplanade is a monument erected by his brother officers to the memory of Harvey Aston, who fell in a duel with Major Allan many years ago. Colonel Aston had been temporarily absent from the regiment; during which time, the two majors, Picton and Allan, had censured the conduct of one of the lieutenants; this officer's conduct, Colonel Aston, on his return to the regiment, justified, and reprimanded the majors, who demanded a Court of Inquiry, which he declined to accede to, but stated that, if he had

given them any offence of a personal character, he was ready to answer personally for it. In consequence of this, the majors determined to call him out. The first he met was Major Picton, whose fire he received, and fired his own pistol in the air. Major Allan's fire, however, was fatal, and Colonel Aston, finding himself mortally wounded and about to fall, made some forgiving remark, and, lifting up his arm, fired in the air.

This morning we were all ordered to assemble at Colonel M.'s quarters, with a guard of honour, in order to be introduced to the zemindar. At about ten o'clock he arrived, in a handsome palanquin, preceded by a few camels and led horses caparisoned, and announced by sundry discordant flourishes of his own trumpets and drums. He seemed to be a mild-tempered, kind-hearted person, of polished manners; he brought with him his young sister, a very soft, aristocratic girl, of about ten years old, clothed in very rich robes, and almost wrapped in a splendid camel-hair shawl; he was himself sumptuously apparelled, with rich jewellery. We were all personally introduced to him; and after sitting together some time, he ordered his people to bring in several Japan trays, bearing wreaths of flowers, and then himself went round the circle of officers, and placed a wreath around the neck of each. The colonel then returned the compliment, by putting a wreath round the young female's neck first, and then one round the zemindar's neck; after which, a general conversation took place, and shortly the two visitors departed, under a salute from the light company of the regiment. The only individual in the zemindar's train who was allowed to be seated in the presence was his barber-surgeon, a person always in great favour among Asiatic potentates.

July 17.—I still feel that I have great reason to be satisfied with Arnee. The colonel is a liverless son of Erin, of some thirty-five years' residence in the country; and having wasted not only his temporalities, but his corporeal substance, has very recently married a young wife. The old colonel is almost mummified, but, fortunately, the part which still retains the most vitality, and around which the best perfumes of humanity hang, is his heart; he is therefore a kind, hospitable, testy, worthy fellow, whom I more regard than respect: he has been, and still is, an inveterate loo, brag, and whist player, and when he dies, I think his last sigh will be of *trumps*. He does not dine at the mess, of course, being married, and liking any company better than his own, he will hardly allow me to dine there either. For three or four days a week, just perhaps as I am about to go to mess, he sends up his *tonjon* for me to go and dine with him. I have remonstrated three or four times on this point, because I hold it to be fundamentally necessary to the well-being of a mess, that no member of it should, under ordinary circumstances, be absent from the mess-dinner oftener, at most, than twice a week. Our second in command is Capt. T., one of the most honourable men alive; a married man also, and therefore a non-attendant at mess, but a most hospitable, worthy creature, full of kindness and good-will. The rest of the officers are just what I could wish, and we are exceedingly friendly, quiet, and comfortable among ourselves; the staff, consisting of K. the quarter-master, C. the adjutant, and myself, pull well together, and as we wend our way, at orderly hour of a morning, to the colonel's, we have many a jest and gibe.

People in England, when they condescend to think at all about us poor banished ones, conceive that our course of life must be very monotonous, and that we are to be regarded not as "living," but "existing." Theoretically, this judgment may be right; practically, it is wrong. As far as I am concerned, at present, I do not find the day an hour too long. Scarcely a morning

but finds me quitting my sleeping cot, as the gun fires at five o'clock, before the break of day; at this hour I do not delay much in dressing, but, anxious to "scent the morning air," and with a "Penang lawyer" in my hand, I sally forth out of the fort for a walk on the open plain. I am so regular in my movements, that six o'clock is generally striking on the ghurree, as I re-enter the sally-port. The only person who seems to rival me in regularity is Tom the barber, for, six mornings out of seven, just as I enter at one point, I spy Tom's red turban and mahogany face coming in at another. Tom is quite a character in his way, as, indeed, is almost every regimental barber. He generally watches me to my quarters, and making his salaam, begins to strop his razor, preparatory to operating on my chin. After me, Tom takes a regular tour of the officers' quarters, as soon as ever drill is over, if there be any drill; and at every verandah the following colloquy usually takes place: "Well, Tom, what news this morning?" "No ticular, masta; all fretty good news—spose Europe ship come Mad-dras soon." Tom was once, in years gone by—at least, if his own reckoning of time may be believed—barber to H.M.'s 33rd, at the time it had the honour to have the presence of the now Duke of Wellington. I once said to him: "Well, Tom, what sort of a man was Colonel Wellesley?" "Oh, plenty fine man; bloody fighting Irishman." Tom is oftentimes employed as the agent for what is vulgarly called, and vulgarly practised, *selling bargains*. One morning Tom came to me, wearing a gloomy aspect, and on my putting the usual interrogatory, he replied: "Very bad news this marn." "Dear me, what's the matter?" "Why, poor Captain Bolson break him's arm." "Bless my life!" I exclaimed, "I never heard a word about it; how did it happen?" "Wiping him's face with a rough towel!" This bargain he had been taught to sell me by the captain himself.

As soon as I have washed my face, I take a cup of coffee, and then go to visit the hospital. When I first joined the —th, I found ninety sepoy in hospital, every one suffering from ulceration of the leg, the residuum of Arracan fever, from which the regiment suffered very much during its years of service in that province. Besides the regimental hospital, I have to attend that of the native veterans, of whom, happily, there are seldom more than three in at one time. It gives me great pleasure to see these old men, hale-looking amidst their grey hairs; they look like blocks of black granite overgrown with grey moss; they are men who have served from thirty to forty years, and are generally very healthy. The hospital duties occupy me rather more than an hour, so that I get back home again by about eight o'clock. I then sit and read in the verandah, with my feet up against a pillar, until nine, at which time my boy announces the bath ready, and clothes put out for dressing. I apprehend that there is no English person of any age or of either sex in India, under ordinary circumstances, who does not make diurnal use of the bath. In the indulgence of it, and in being well rubbed with hair flesh-brushes, with dressing, I consume an hour; breakfasting at ten o'clock, I lounge until eleven; at this hour the monshee arrives, with whom I spend an hour in reading Hindustani. From twelve till two, there is plenty of occupation in writing and reading. We have established a ball-court in one of the empty barracks, to which several of us resort about two o'clock, and where we generally play two or three rubbers at fives, double matches of two on a side. This is an amusement which, as may be readily supposed, produces a thorough soaking of shirt and trousers, and from which it requires a good half hour to cool before getting ready for mess-dinner, for which the first bugle sounds at three, and the second at half-past three. By five o'clock, or half-past five, it is cool

enough for quoits or rackets, hunting, or a constitutional ride; at seven it is nearly dark, and people draw homewards. The remainder of the evening is occupied in reading, or a quiet cigar with a quiet chum, or a bit of supper at the quarters of one of the married men, or a bit of a hop at the old colonel's, who invariably stimulates the activity of our heels by the application of pale ale or champagne to our heads.

I say frankly that, in a regular course of life such as this, there is nothing worthy of the career of Poliorcetes; nor would our symposia merit the companionship of Plato and Socrates; Philoctetes may have found more mirth elsewhere. But for what purposes and objects are we in India? Why, to procure a livelihood—to pass a course of years in *vegetating* which might have been passed in *starvation* in England; and whatever lightens the wings of Time prevents his dropping the dew of ennui as he passes by, and strews a flower on life's pathway.

The great source of so much distress of feeling in this country (India) is the loss of domestic society, and a keen longing for it. If it were thickly peopled with English inhabitants, and possessed a facility of intercommunication, we should be far less discontented in our banishment. Most young men who come to India belong to that domestic and happy race, the middle class of English families; and when sent up the country, where they see but *rari nantes* faces of Englishwomen, and receive none of those marks of kindred love and tenderness which only *English* female relatives can shew, the sad remembrance of home and all its comforts comes too oft across the memory; a painful recollection of the past saddening the present. Instead of finding a mother and sister, and relations, with hearts teeming with affection, youths of tender and kindly feelings are thrown directly upon the knavery of native servants, or the cold indifference of strangers. It is true, however, that this is a state of things in which the evil decreases with the lapse of time, and the formation of new friendships and acquaintances.

A great deal more has been related in England as to servants in India than is there seen of them; in fact, although a man does keep, comparatively speaking, a large number of servants, there are many of them of whom he sees little or nothing from month to month. The circumstance of the troops, officers, civilians, all being paid monthly by the Government, has induced the necessary and advantageous custom of paying all the servants monthly; so that no sooner does the pay-vakeel deposit your monthly amount of rupees upon the table, than, scenting the prey from afar, come sundry heads, peering round corners, and with a vastly humble tone and attitude, responding to your querulous inquiry,—who are you? “Iron-man! dobashee yah! harsee-keeper! bazaar-man!”—a hungry pack of almost useless but necessary hangers-on.

My own is but a specimen of the general run of subalterns' establishments; the servants I have must be considered necessary, including the monshee or teacher, as, without a knowledge of the language, it is hopeless to expect to do any good in the service. On the 4th of this month I received my pay and allowances for the last month, amounting to Rs. 340. My expenses were as under, for servants alone:—

Monshee	...	...	...	...	Rs. 17
Head-boy	...	...	...	...	8
Dressing-boy	...	...	...	...	5
Horse-keeper	...	...	...	...	7
Grass-cutter	...	...	...	...	5

Washerman	...	...	...	...	7
Iron-man	...	...	...	...	5
Water-woman	...	...	...	...	3
Chokrah	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> Rs. 59

This establishment I considered absolutely necessary.

Most subalterns *chum*—that is, live two in a house, the general average rent of which is Rs. 35 together, or Rs. 17½ each. I have been allowed, as have the other officers here, to occupy subalterns' quarters singly at that rent to Government, and my mess bill came to Rs. 65. My necessary expenditure therefore stands thus :—

Servants, per month	...	...	...	Rs. 59
House rent, do.	...	...	...	17
Mess bill, do.	...	...	...	65
				<hr/> Rs. 141

There are many other items of necessary expenditure connected with the bazaar, which cannot be less than Rs. 30 a month; after which, there remain clothes, books, requirements for sporting, public subscriptions, the military fund; all these, if by an ensign, out of Rs. 180 a month; if by a lieutenant without a company, out of Rs. 250 a month: why, it is as much as they can possibly do to make both ends meet with the allowance of common necessities. For myself, I am of course considerably better off than the line subalterns, and I think that, with care and prudence, an assistant surgeon might be able, if single, and having only regimental employment, to save Rs. 1,000 a year, at the present rate of exchange, £80 sterling.

The situation of Arnee is favourable for *extraneous* society, being within a morning's ride of Arcot, the principal and indeed only cavalry station in the centre division, and also within twenty-five miles of Vellore, the principal infantry station in the division, excepting, of course, the presidency cantonments. The interchange of society with these two stations affords a very agreeable relief, and we, perhaps, are chiefly benefitted by it, as a visit or interruption from one or other of these places varies our monotony.

On Monday morning last, Pat Gibbings and I started for Vellore, at ten minutes to six, on leave of absence for three days, to attend a public ball and play got up there. We changed horses once at the *half-way*, which made the work easy; and we reached Vellore at ten minutes to eight, being exactly two hours doing rather more than twenty-four miles. I made my head-quarters at D.'s, and Pat with his countryman George C., both of the —th. We had a very pleasant and friendly day, and dined at the —th mess at four o'clock, with a view to be in good time for the play. The theatre at Vellore is of course small, but it is very neat and regularly fitted up: being built out of a public subscription fund, it is cantonment property.

The doors were opened at seven o'clock, the performance commencing at eight. The piece was the *Rivals*, the very first play I was ever present at in London, it being then performed for the benefit of the widow and children of poor Rae. As an amateur performance, the piece on this present occasion was really tolerably well got up. Major Bowers, Captain Wetherall, and Cornet Miller, were respectively the Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Bob Acres, and Julia. The two former were admirably sustained; the latter miserably. Budd, of the Pioneers, as Sir Anthony Absolute, good; Jerry Simmonds, as Captain Abso-

lute, indifferent: he wore a Lancer uniform, with short trousers and long straps, and got therefrom, for the nonce, the epithet of "little breeches." Carr was Mrs. Malaprop, and a very mal-prop he was to the character. Moore, as Lydia Languish, was tolerably good. The performance was over at half-past ten, and afterwards we adjourned, a large party, to sup with Jerry, who was stage-manager.

On Tuesday, we dined with Jock A., of the —th, the only ladies present being Mrs. D. and Mrs. J. Our dinner hour was four, in order that we might all take our evening drive, and be ready for the public assembly fixed for the evening at the assembly-room. I am told that some few members of the society at Vellore had refused either to support or countenance the public amusements thus got up; upon what rational grounds I cannot understand. There are, perhaps, solid grounds of objection against public theatricals as conducted in London: one very manifest objection is the communication, almost contact, into which modest women are brought with women of immodest character; but, without entering into a series of objurgations against public theatricals, I really do not see what single *substantial* objection any, even the most fastidious, could with justice make against the general run of amusements which we enjoyed upon this occasion. I ever have respected, and ever shall respect, the religious scruples of men, although I may firmly believe them to be frivolous and fastidious; but there are duties which every individual owes to society as well as to conscience: those scruples, which are *called religious*, very frequently arise from motives or feelings which are any thing but religious in their nature. Society is woven of a mingled yarn; its texture is of a varied material, and he that withdraws himself from the web is guilty of a disruption, of which he knows not the consequence. The moral and the good are in duty bound to bring the influence of their name and character to bear upon society; after the example of our Blessed Saviour and the positive instructions of St. Paul, I do not well see how any man, professing to be religious, can conscientiously *hide* his light from before men, tread his salt under foot, or put his candle under a bushel.

When I arrived at the neat little ball-room, which had the night before served for the theatre, and which, like the cobbler's stall in the song, serves for many purposes, I found only three persons arrived before me, and had to pay my respects to "a beggarly account of empty" chairs. In a few minutes, however, the company, like "the cat and her kittens, came tumbling in," and a quadrille was soon started. The room rapidly filled; it was soon the "peacock's at home, and the butterfly's ball;" the temperature at eighty-five; the gentlemen, with full dress coats adhering to their ribs; ladies, of various age and size, glistening with the dew of Hermon on their faces; natives peeping through every *pandhal* at their jumping rulers, and wondering at their absurdity in taking so much trouble to do for themselves badly, what they could have done so much better for them by dancing girls from the bazaar. At eleven o'clock we halted for supper, and at one the ladies began to tell off for home. The number present I omitted to count, but I think I am not much out in putting them at fourteen, which, in porportion to the male part of the company, would be in the degree of Falstaff's bread to his sack. The general company had gathered from Vellore itself, and from the three adjoining stations of Arcot, Arnee, and Chittoor. After the departure of the fair sex, the other turned their attention to jigs, reels, flings, *et hoc genus omne*, concluding with a second supper at two o'clock, to which few went hungry, and from which few went thirsty: it was just three when I arrived with Dickson at his house.

We again dined at Jock A.'s, and Mrs. J. was the only lady present. A. is a very tall, powerful man, commanding the —th, and in high estimation at the adjutant-general's office, as a pattern commanding officer. The —th is certainly a very excellent corps, both as regards men and officers. Being resolved to return to Arnee some time in the course of the day, I got Dickson to fulfil his promise of lending me a horse to ride half-way to where my own was posted; and as we dined at three o'clock, I started by five.

This month has been particularly rainy, and oftentimes, during a monsoon fall, rain descends in such torrents, that within twenty hours "rivers run in the dry places." The two last days had looked very lowering, although there had been no actual rain; but intelligence had been brought in that vast quantities had fallen at and around Arnee, with a message that, unless we from Arnee made the utmost possible haste, we should not be able to cross the river. I started from Vellore at a good pace, and did the first half distance (twelve miles) within fifty minutes. Although there had not been a drop of rain at Vellore, yet at the half-way I found that a great deal had there fallen, and was still falling. The gloom of murkiness of a monsoon sky made the darkness close in sooner, perhaps, than usual. At six o'clock, things in the distance grew indistinct; in twenty minutes more, I could not distinguish between a native hut and a bushy tree, between a tall prominent stone and a human being. I mounted my relay horse, and the faster I rode the faster every object seemed to become obscured. At last, the road-way was imperceptible, and the shadow of twilight perished in the thick, Egyptian darkness of a moonless, starless, Erebean night. Still, however, I kept on at a smart trot, until on a sudden my horse stood stock-still at some (to me invisible) object close at his nose. I confess that I was exceedingly glad to find, on calling out, that the obstruction directly before me arose from the presence of my own servants, who having left Vellore in the morning, and got so far, were then and there benighted. In a wild and almost trackless country, in which, if you once chance to veer from the one beaten way, you may wander for many a weary hour, there is something consolatory in encountering any human being, and this feeling amounts to actual pleasure if it be some one known to you. It was, as well as I could guess, about four miles from Arnee where I overtook them: the darkness had become so dense, that I could not see my horse's head, or even my hand when I held it up. The rain fell fast, and a cold wind blew across the open plain.

Our party now consisted of four persons—myself, the *maillec* boy, and two coolies carrying my baggage. I soon discovered that the three latter, having me to rest upon, seemed determined to make me responsible for getting them safely through their difficulty. How we contrived at all to keep moving forwards is more than I can explain; we, however, at length reached the bank of the Arnee river, which of course we must needs cross to reach home. When I went to Vellore, little more than fifty hours before, there existed here but a hollow bed of sand; my ears told me that it was now a rushing stream, and while I was musing on the possibility of crossing, I suddenly found my horse floundering in sand and water. I certainly was well acquainted with every particular point of the locality, and this gave me some confidence; but, notwithstanding, it was some time before I could get free from the mud. I determined, however, to take to the water, and to try for the opposite bank; I felt that every minute was precious, inasmuch as the descending water seemed by the noise of the current to be on the increase. Fortunately, I made a safe descent into the river, and found that my horse could just stand on his legs. I then called to the followers to come down into

the water close to me: thus we made a fair start, and having done so, I thought the wisest thing to do would be to resign all further responsibility to my horse. He answered the call upon his energies and instinct most admirably; kept his head straight for the further shore, swam about forty yards, and in due time safely crossed. The servants had been able to wade, *up to their necks*, and by dint of continually calling and answering, we contrived to keep together. At length, despite the total darkness, the incessant rain, the bleak wind, and the interminable road, we reached my quarters in the fort safe and sound, and truly happy was I to lay myself down at home.

I was the most fortunate of all the returning party. Colonel and Mrs. M. started about three hours after me from Vellore, in palanquins; when they reached the river it was utterly impassable, and they were obliged to spend the night in their palanquins on the bank of the river, "*sans* every thing." Having rained all night, Thursday found them in the same predicament; without any place, save their palanquins, in which to shelter. The unfortunate pair remained cooped up there, having nothing to eat but a miserable curry, made by the bearers, and which they ate with their fingers. Thursday night came and found them *in statu quo*; a most deplorable day and second night they spent without one single comfort or necessary, cut off from all communication, "*expectantes dum defluat amnis*;" nor were they able to get across until twelve o'clock on Friday. Mrs. J. left Vellore on Wednesday night, and was only able to reach the banks of a nullah, which, since the period at which the M.'s had crossed it, had risen so rapidly as to become impassable; she had her little girl with her in the palanquin; the bearers, finding the nullah unfordable, quietly put down the palanquin, and having rested for two hours, turned round and carried their charge back to Vellore, where they arrived, in no very enviable plight, after a journey of fourteen hours, thither and back, without a morsel of food during the whole time. But of all the party returning to Arnee, Charley C.'s seems to have suffered most. He started from Vellore soon after me, but, having no relay horse posted on the road, was obliged to ride slowly, and spare his horse; in consequence of this, he arrived at the Vellore bank of the river an hour after I did, and as it was become fearfully dark, and as he heard the river roaring before him, he very prudently submitted to the better part of a bad necessity, which compelled him to spend the night just as he was. He dismounted, and, wet through as he was to the skin, squat himself down on the soaked ground, holding his horse by the bridle, in which condition he remained until the dawn of morning. The first things he espied in the dawn were the two palanquins of the M.'s, at a distance of sixty or seventy yards from him; but he purposely avoided them, under the proper feeling of not intruding upon a lady under such mutually unpleasant circumstances. Looking about him, and cogitating what was in all human probability to be his condition for the coming day, he discovered at some distance a dilapidated sepulchre and little pagoda; to this he at once betook himself, and having occupied it, turned his horse loose to forage for himself, and then, having stripped off his own wet garments, hung them up in an adjoining tree to dry, while he sat, "like Patience on a monument," watching the tedious process of evaporation, rendered doubly tedious by the dampness of the morning's atmosphere. His miserable condition, seated *in puris naturalibus*, may be readily imagined, heightened as it was by the gloomy perspective of a day of "total abstinence." The M.'s, through their palanquin-bearers, soon received intelligence of the vicinity of a fellow-sufferer, and in the course of the day sent him a portion of their miserable curry.

THE STEPPES OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

No. IV.

THE vast flocks of sheep that wander over the steppes, though they make less noise in the world than the tabuntshiks and tsheredniks, of whom we have already spoken, are silently operating a most important revolution. It is only within the present century that the nobles of Russia have directed their attention to this description of farming, and already there are individuals whose flocks, originally insignificant, have increased to upwards of 100,000. The large-tailed Wallachian sheep, as we have already stated, are the most generally prevalent; but there are not wanting large flocks of Merinos and Saxony sheep, and to these, as the more profitable, attention has of late been more particularly directed.

Of the fat-tailed sheep there are two distinct races; the Wallachian and the Kalmuck. The former really carries its fat about in its tail, which grows into a shape something similar to a pear, swelling at both sides to an enormous size, and tapering to a point at the extremity. The Kalmuck sheep, which is rarely found in the western steppes, does not really carry its fat in the tail, but rather in two huge cushions, from thirty to forty pounds in weight, that strongly remind the stranger, who sees them for the first time, of the Hottentot Venus. With both, the fat in or about the tail is considered more valuable than that obtained from any other part of the animal.

Within the last thirty years, it is supposed that the flocks of sheep in the European steppes have increased more than a hundred-fold. It is quite awful to think of the wholesale growth of mutton and wool that is going on in different parts of the world. The whole of Australia bids fair, in the course of another century, to become one vast sheep-fold, and the Russian steppes offer pasture of even wider extent. But though the raw material for the manufacture of mutton may be more abundant in the steppes, it must not be imagined that the wool-growing mammalia ~~enjoy there the comfortable unchequered existence reserved for them in our Australian colonies.~~ The severe cold of a Pontine winter, and the parching summer by which the dance of the seasons is so strikingly diversified, are replete with trials and sufferings for all the animals most useful to man. The hurricanes that sometimes sweep across the plain are frequently attended by the most disastrous consequences to the flocks. These make not the least attempt to resist the violence of the storm, but run away in a perfect panic before the wind, and are blown by thousands into the streams and ravines by which the steppes are intersected. The dull Russian shepherds, on these occasions, are of little value, and the dogs are not much above their masters in point of intelligence. The most sensible members of these communities are generally the goats, without whom a Pontine shepherd would never be able to keep his woolly charge in any kind of order. To every hundred sheep, therefore, three or four goats are invariably associated, to make up, by their wit and sprightliness, for the silliness of their companions. The sheep alone could never be brought to face a Pontine gale of wind, or to march into a ravine, and would often be completely dispersed in passing through one of the reedy labyrinths by which the rivers are usually fringed. On all these occasions the goats are found of great service to the tshabawn. They are easily brought to face any wind that will at all bear facing; they lead the way boldly down the most rugged descents, and the sheep, by the ease

with which they may be made to follow the example thus set them, seem to shew their consciousness of the superior sense of their sturdy companions.

About Easter, the *ottara*, or flock, quits its winter quarters, which, except on a few estates, are little better than those provided for the poor tabooon horses. Until the autumnal storms are no longer endurable, the sheep remain on the steppe, and then return to winter in the miserable enclosures, where a little shelter against the north wind is mostly the only shelter ever considered necessary.

The movements of an *ottara* are, of course, much less erratic than those of a *taboon*. If the tshabawn comes to a fine pasture-ground, he seldom leaves it till the grass has been eaten away; and even when on the march, his encampment for the night is often only two or three miles from the spot whence he started in the morning. The tshabawn's baggage-waggon usually leads the van, its ungreased wheels, with most inharmonious sounds, inviting the woolly community to follow in the track; but the sheep are no early risers, and love not to have their morning meditations interrupted till the night dew has dried away, and fitted the grass for their enjoyment. The taste of the sheep is the very reverse of the horse's. The latter never enjoys his meal more than at night, while the former likes to keep good hours, and seldom stirs from his bed till morning, but amuses the witching hours by a careful repetition of the last day's studies in the science of mastication. In good weather, to guide the flock is an easy task. The tshabawn follows his waggon, and the sheep follow him, his men hanging upon the flanks and the rear, to drive in stragglers, and to accelerate the progress of those who are all too dilatory in their movements. Their long *irliks* are the sceptres with which the shepherds occasionally enforce their authority. These are crooks, nearly twelve feet in length, and may at any moment be converted into most formidable weapons, either of attack or defence. The wolf, who has tasted one blow from the *irlik* of a tshabawn, is seldom fated to experience a second.

In bad weather, and particularly during the autumnal storms, matters wear, as we have already hinted, a very different aspect. The wolves in spring are a constant plague, no doubt, and there are few kinds of vermin that abound more than the wolves do in the steppe; but a vigilant tshabawn may be on his guard against a wolf: and besides, the more the wolves shew themselves, the greater will be the number of skins to be disposed of at the end of the season. Against the snow storm of the steppe, however, vigilance can avail but little; and whereas the wolf can but rarely succeed in the capture even of a single sheep, thousands may be buried in the snow-drift of a *vyuga*, or blown over the edge of a precipice into a ravine, or into the yeasty waves of the easily agitated Euxine. Not a year passes away of which the tshabawn has not to recount various disasters caused by the *vyugas*, and we can scarcely present a more lively picture of such a scene to our readers than will be found in the words of an old tshabawn, who endeavoured to give Mr. Kohl some idea of the hardships to which the pastoral life on the steppes is constantly subjected.

"We were once grazing the *ottara* of a rich Bulgarian," said the old man; "it was in the steppe of Otshakoff, and there were seven of us, with 2,000 sheep and 150 goats. It was in March, and we had just driven out for the first time. The weather seemed mild, there was some grass already on the ground, so that we dreamt of no mishap. In the evening it began to rain, and the wind was bitter cold. Soon the rain turned to snow, and our wet cloaks were frozen as hard as boards. A few hours after sunset, we had a regular Siberian *vyuga*, from the north-east, whistling about our ears, till seeing and hearing

became equally impossible. We had not got far from home yet, so we tried to find our way back, but it was impossible to make the sheep face the wind; and even the goats, who will face any thing but a vyuga, were beginning to run before the storm. To keep the flock from scampering away was impossible; all we could attempt was to keep them at least together. In this way we had to race it all the night, and in the morning nothing but snow was to be seen all around us. The vyuga raged all that day, and the poor sheep were more wild and frightened even than during the night. Sometimes we gave up all as lost, but then we roused ourselves again, and ran with the screaming, bleating flock, while the oxen trotted after with the waggon, and the dogs came howling behind. The poor goats were all lost or frozen to death the very first day, on which we ran at least fifty or sixty versts, leaving a track of dead sheep behind us the whole way. In the evening the poor beasts ran less wildly, for they were fairly exhausted with hunger and fatigue. We also were knocked up. Two of our party reported themselves sick, and crept under the mats and skins in the waggon, while the rest of us had only time to take a little bread and snow to sustain life. Night came, but no house or home was anywhere to be seen, for the Otshakoff steppe is one of the wildest countries in the world. That night was worse than the first, and as we knew the storm was driving us right upon the coast, we expected every moment to be blown, with all our stupid cattle, into the sea. Another of our men fell sick, so we packed him in the waggon along with the rest. We all thought that night would have been our last. About morning, the wind, luckily, shifted about, and drove us towards some houses, that we were able to distinguish through the drifting snow; but though they were not more than thirty feet away from us, it was quite impossible to make the foolish sheep turn aside. On they went right before the wind, in spite of all we could do, and we soon lost sight of the houses; but the good people had heard the howling of our dogs, and guessed what was the matter. They were German colonists, and some fifteen or twenty of them came to our help, and then we managed to stop the sheep and drive them under the sheds and into the houses. We had lost all our goats, and about 500 of our sheep; but many of the poor things died after we got them under shelter, for in their fright they crept so close together, that many were smothered. We thanked God and the good Germans for our safety, for half a verst farther we should have come to the coast, rising twenty fathoms high above the sea. The Germans did all they could to make us and our sick men comfortable; but some of us were a long time before we recovered from the effects of that bout. Ah, Sir, a tshabawn has a hard life of it, for he must look for many scenes such as I have been telling you of."

In fair weather, the scene is of course a very different one. In his roomy waggon, the tshabawn carries with him a multitude of little comforts; and if he comes upon a piece of good grazing ground, he establishes himself there for days together. His little kitchen is immediately put into order; one kettle simmers away for himself and his men, and another for his dogs; a fierce and formidable set of animals that, though not to be compared for intelligence with the dogs of an English shepherd, are invaluable in a country swarming with wolves. While one of the party acts as cook, the others are not without their occupation. One has perhaps been stripping the skin off a dead sheep, another has been acting the physician towards the sick members of the ottara, while several have found ample work in milking; for in a large flock there are often not less than five or six hundred sheep to be milked. This milk, placed

in wooden vessels, is exposed to the sun, and converted into a kind of cheese known throughout the steppe under the name of *brinse*. This cheese, as soon as the whey has been drained off, is packed into goat skins, with the fur turned inside. The skin gives it a peculiar flavour, but this, according to the opinion of the southern Russians, is one of its chief recommendations.

Nor are they without their sports while the *mamaliga* is simmering away in the sociable kettle. A day rarely passes away without a wolf-chace, a hare may frequently be run down, and if the traps are attended to, many a piece of feathered game may be made to vary the monotony of their daily bill of fare. Nor are they without frequent guests to share the produce of their chace. Peasants from Podolia in search of work, soldiers on furlough, deserters from the army, and runaway serfs from the interior of Russia, are constantly wandering about the steppe; and the tshabawn, with that ready hospitality seldom found wanting in any nomadic tribe, makes every stranger welcome to partake of his frugal meal. The poor fugitive may pass the night securely under shelter of the tshabawn's dogs, whom no uninvited stranger ever ventures to approach, and in the morning the wanderer will seldom be dismissed without some fresh token of the kindness of his host.

When the evening meal is done, if the weather is fine, and no wolf in view, men and dogs are sure to pass an hour or two stretched before their blazing fire of dry reeds and grass. There the tshabawns confer on the politics of the steppe, or discuss the relative merits of the grazing grounds to which it will be most expedient to direct their next march. The council ended, the arrangements for the night remain to be made. The waggon is the lodging of the principal tshabawn, the *ataman* of the ottara, as he is frequently called, and here also the guests of the encampment are usually accommodated. The other tshabawns drive the sheep as closely together as possible, and then form, with their dogs, a complete circle round the flock. Each man throws his furs, that serve him for mattress and coverlet, on the spot assigned to him, and between every two beds the same measured interval occurs. The next thing is to make the beds for the dogs. This is soon done. So many dogs as there are, so many rugs are provided; and as each dog knows his own rug by the smell, all that is necessary is to lay the rug on the spot where it is wished the dog should take up his station for the night, and a complete *cordon sanitaire* is formed. A camp thus fortified may generally defy the wolf; still there are few nights pass away without an alarm, for the wolves will hover for many successive days and nights around a flock, in the hope of espying, sooner or later, an unguarded point, or of taking advantage of the panic into which the ottara is sometimes thrown by a sudden storm.

We have hitherto confined ourselves chiefly to the pastoral portion of the steppe, but we must not forget to say a word or two of the almost magical rapidity with which a mighty city has risen there to wealth and political importance, and promises to carry these to an almost unlimited extent, in proportion as the resources of the *Pontica Tellus* are more and more developed. Odessa already holds the third place among the commercial cities of Russia, and, in a few years, bids fair to outstrip Riga, and to stand second to St. Petersburg alone. The wheat, the tallow, and the wool grown on the steppe, constitute the chief articles of export from Odessa, and in proportion as the Russians improve the navigation of the rivers that fall into the Black Sea, the trade of that rising emporium will go on increasing. We have before us an article, published within the last few months in the St. Petersburg Government Gazette, in which some interesting statistical facts are given to shew the

rapid development of what may well be called the modern capital of the Pontus. The facts are borrowed from a statistical work just published by a M. Skalkowski, and being adopted by the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, they may be looked upon as invested with a semi-official character.

At the close of 1838, forty-six years after the founding of Odessa, the population amounted to 69,023, including the suburbs enclosed within the custom-house line, for Odessa is a free port, every article of foreign production being imported duty free; but a most rigid custom-house line cuts the free port off from the rest of the empire. To get into Odessa from the land side is the easiest thing in the world, for the custom-house officers are guiltless of molesting those who are on their way to the city; but woe to the unlucky traveller who starts for the interior. It is a common joke, therefore, among the Russians to compare Odessa to a mouse-trap, easy of access, but difficult to escape from. Foreigners arriving by sea experience the very reverse, for as every foreign vessel that arrives at Odessa must have passed through the ever-suspected Bosphorus, a tedious and rigid quarantine is the first ordeal of every foreigner who comes by water.

The following table of exports and imports, from 1802 to 1838, will shew the progressive importance of the commerce of Odessa:—

Exports.			Imports.			Exports.			Imports.		
1802	...	1,534,000 r.	...	719,000 r.	1825	...	20,029,000 r.	...	8,424,000 r.		
1804	...	2,339,000	.....	1,223,000	1826	...	14,711,000	.....	9,123,000		
1805	...	3,399,000	.....	2,156,000	1827	...	18,479,000	.....	12,769,000		
1812	...	1,855,000	.....	2,165,000	1828	...	1,673,000	.....	6,193,000		
1814	...	7,220,000	.....	4,886,000	1829	...	6,791,000	.....	7,156,000		
1815	...	14,664,000	.....	4,316,000	1830	...	27,031,000	.....	14,278,000		
1816	...	37,717,000	.....	4,204,000	1831	...	20,063,000	.....	12,351,000		
1817	...	41,936,000	.....	19,710,000	1832	...	29,108,000	.....	14,983,000		
1818	...	20,535,000	.....	14,191,000	1833	...	24,552,000	.....	14,381,000		
1819	...	15,225,000	.....	8,398,000	1834	...	19,273,000	.....	14,989,000		
1820	...	16,581,000	.....	7,729,000	1835	...	23,981,000	.....	17,539,000		
1821	...	16,088,000	.....	6,065,000	1836	...	34,361,000	.....	18,282,000		
1822	...	13,008,000	.....	7,216,000	1837	...	33,426,000	.....	19,231,000		
1823	...	15,913,000	.....	8,554,000	1838	...	38,380,000	.....	21,309,000		
1824	...	13,039,000	.....	6,946,000	1839	...	48,636,350				

The extraordinary exports of 1816 and 1817 were occasioned by the failure of the harvest in many parts of Europe, and the consequent demand for corn from Odessa; we should probably find the same to have been the case during the last two years, if the returns had been made complete to the close of 1841. The year 1812 was a disastrous year for Odessa, the plague having broken out and raged there with considerable violence. In 1828 and 1829, the war with Turkey caused the complete stagnation of the foreign trade of Odessa. In the above estimate of the exports for 1839, the single article of wheat figures for a sum of 28,440,595 rubles. The tallow exported the same year amounted to 223,192 poods.

A large portion of Mr. Kohl's work is occupied by a description of Odessa; but much as we have been interested ourselves with his detailed account of how the people live and eat there, we cannot spare the space that we must occupy, if we attempted to convey even a faint impression of the vivid picture drawn by our author; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with this flying visit, and hasten back to the wide steppe, to which, despite its vicinity, Odessa is, after all, entirely foreign. The city is little better than a *revue-lex-*

vous for the Greek and Italian traders who act as the agents for conveying the corn and tallow of the steppe to the ports of more civilized lands.

Nor need we go far from Odessa before we find ourselves on the steppe again. Standing in any of the main streets we see, at either end, the wide, dreary, grassy plain before us. The wealthy merchants have, indeed, endeavoured to reclaim a few patches here and there, and convert them into gardens, but hitherto their success has not been of a nature to encourage any very sanguine hopes as to the future. Fortunes have been expended on some of these gardens, but all the ingenuity of horticulture has not been able to discover the way to make a tree grow there. With great care and nursing, the young sapling may be made to thrive for a few years; but under the deep rich mould which forms the upper stratum throughout the Pontine steppe, there lies a stratum of cold clay, which appears to destroy every vegetation that comes in contact with it. As long as the roots of the young tree confine their range to the upper stratum, all goes tolerably well, provided the plant be sheltered against the merciless north wind; but no sooner do the fibres of the root touch the deadly clay, than the tree sickens, droops, and dies. The Russian government has established a botanical garden at Odessa, for the express purpose of making experiments in arboriculture, but as yet the results have been insignificant. One merchant shews, with great pride, a beech tree fifteen feet high, that shews no symptoms yet of decay. It is the largest tree, probably, for more than a hundred miles round Odessa; but its owner's joy is frequently dashed with the melancholy reflection, that the magnificent plant is probably doomed within the next few years to a premature death. All trees now planted near Odessa have the ground prepared for them by the removal of the clay for a considerable space around, but many doubt whether this precaution will be sufficient, for it is said that the cold moisture in the adjoining clay soon infects the new soil, and makes it equally destructive to all vegetation of a larger growth than corn, grass, or thistles.

At no great distance from Odessa we find the German colonies, as they are called; little communities that form almost independent states within the great empire of the Czars. The German colonists, of whom there are about 25,000 in Besarabia and about the Dniester, and perhaps 250,000 in other parts of the empire, are in the enjoyment of many valuable privileges, under favour of which they have prospered, and will no doubt continue to prosper. There are Polish and Greek colonies, likewise, in different parts of the steppe, but none seem to have thriven like the Germans, whose perseverance and passive courage have gradually enabled them to triumph over all the difficulties with which they had to contend on their arrival in a new and inhospitable country. The foreign colonies of Russia elect their own magistrates, are in a great measure exempt from the control of the local Russian authorities, and subject only to the colonial committee, a distinct department in the Minister of the Interior's office at St. Petersburg. The colonists have hitherto mingled but little with the native part of the population, by whom they are looked on with jealousy, as a favoured class. About the Volga there are said to be upwards of 100,000 colonists, and about 5,000 have been located on the confines of Circassia. The most prosperous are those about the Sea of Azoff, on the little river Molotshna, where there are German peasants who own flocks of from twenty to thirty thousand sheep. The wealth of the Molotshna has, indeed, become proverbial throughout Southern Russia, and the Emperor Alexander is said to have been so surprised by what he saw there, on his way to Taganrog, that, turning to those around him, he exclaimed: "Children, we

have no occasion to go to Germany now; we have Germany here within our own borders."

When the colonists were first invited by the Russian government, they received grants of land, and an "advance," consisting of horses, cows, and agricultural implements. The advance became a public debt, to be afterwards repaid by each colony; and for the land a quit rent was to be paid to the emperor. This quit rent is now supposed to bring in to the Russian crown about 2,000,000 rubles. The land granted to a colonist was to be considered an indivisible estate, which the father was bound to leave whole and entire to one of his children. This does not prevent many of the estates from being occupied in common by the descendants of the original owner, but one of them only is recognized as proprietor of the land.

The Russian emperors had two objects in view in inviting the German colonists. These were, in the first place, to people waste lands; and secondly, to instruct the natives in the art of agriculture. Travellers generally maintain that the Russians have learned nothing from the Germans, whom they detest too much to adopt any of their habits. This Mr. Kohl positively denies, for when he was in the steppe, and any particular plan of cultivation was under discussion, he frequently heard the remark, *tak i Niemtsi sdälaiut* (the Germans do so also), and the authority thus advanced was seldom called in question. In those parts of the steppe, moreover, where the German colonies are situated, the cultivation of the potatoe has become general. This already is something, and where something has been done, more may be looked for. The Russians are jealous, no doubt, of the political privileges enjoyed by the colonists, but the Russians feel the superiority, in many respects, of their German guests, and their jealousy is, consequently, modified by respect, and by a sense of the real services which the Germans have done to the country. The Germans are the only cultivators of the steppe that ever attempted the adoption of effectual means for arresting the destructive march of the locust. The Germans have been active and successful in the extirpation of snakes, and in every year of famine it is to the provident German colonists that the careless Russian looks for hay and corn to save himself and his cattle from starving. The Germans not only turn their own lands to the best account, but they farm nearly all the land belonging to the Greek colonies, and the younger sons of the German colonists frequently become farmers on the estates of the neighbouring nobles. The possessions of several colonists who brought nothing but their hands into the country some twenty-five or thirty years ago, are now estimated by millions of rubles, and one peasant on the Molotshna is spoken of as the proprietor of twenty thousand fine-wooled sheep, and of ten *dissiatines* of land planted by himself with trees. This man, who was literally a beggar when he came into the country, has now got a whole colony of Tartars about him, whom he has instructed in agriculture, and who reverence him as their benefactor. With such examples before us, and there are many similar ones, it would be absurd to deny the fact, that the location of these German colonies in various parts of the steppe has been of material advantage to Russia.

Of the German colonists, many have built themselves handsome houses, but the natives of the steppe, for the most part, are at the present day as complete troglodytes as in the days of Herodotus, who described them as a race of mice that burrowed under ground. The genuine descendant of the Scythian still digs a hole for his house, and covers the roof with turf, leaving only a yard or two of his tenement peeping out of the earth, and always with

a southern aspect, the northern side of the house being invariably covered with earth, and sheltered by bushes and thistles. To this kind of architecture they are in some measure compelled by the scarcity of wood, and by the bad quality of the only stone found in the steppe. "One of these houses," observes our author, "with its roof towards the north, completely concealed by grass, and its little windows towards the south, just peeping out of the ground, looks, for all the world, like a house sown in the earth, and just sprouting into life." There is much comfort, however, in one of these *semlankas*, or subterranean houses; they are cool in summer, warm in winter, and the north wind, with its eddies of snow, passes over them with impunity. Mr. Kohl was an occasional guest at these *samlankas*, in which he often found a degree of opulence for which the exterior had but little prepared him.

The Pontine steppes, to which our remarks have been chiefly confined, enjoy geographical advantages over those of the Caspian and the Aral: to these foreign commerce has but few means of forcing its way. Odessa, Taganrog, Sevastopol, and other important cities, whose names were scarcely known in Europe thirty years ago, have sprung up along the Black Sea, and have become wealthy and powerful; but on the Caspian we know of no flourishing city of modern date. If, however, we except these local advantages, the description we have given of the country from Odessa to the Don will apply to nearly the whole of the vast plain that stretches onward to the confines of China. The open level nature of the country has, in all ages, made it easy for powerful conquerors to make inroads; but the same circumstances that made a temporary occupation easy, have at all times prevented a permanent retention of the Scythian waste. The Russians are the first who have succeeded in really conquering Scythia; and this they have done less by the prowess of their armies, than by the peaceful industry of their allies, the German colonists. Ovid, speaking of the Steppe, says:—

Tu neque messorum corpora nuda vides,
Nec tibi pampineas autumnus porrigit uvas.

For eighteen hundred years the charge continued as applicable as on the day when the Roman poet penned his lamentation; but the description no longer applies. The reaper now gathers in rich harvests on the Scythian plain, and the citizens of London make their bread of wheat grown on the banks of the Tyras and the Tanais. The wines of the Don and the Crimea have already acquired celebrity throughout Russia, and may, at no distant period, even become articles of export. The southern coast of the Crimea, sheltered by a range of hills from the destructive north wind, is rapidly becoming the garden and orchard of St. Petersburg. These are conquests of more importance than mere territorial acquisitions, and this system of conquest is proceeding. The nomadic tribes are everywhere more or less allured to habits of a settled life, the advantages of which are shewn to them by the comforts of the foreign colonies with which the country is dotted all over. There is much deception practised, no doubt, by the local authorities, who are anxious to exaggerate their own achievements; and great allowance must, therefore, be made when we take up the official accounts of the Russian government; nevertheless, what has really been effected is quite enough to justify the admiration of Europe; and should the work proceed as it has begun, the southern steppes of Russia must, in another twenty years, exercise an immense influence over the whole civilized world. The Russian himself considers the work only in its infancy, and looks upon the possession of Constantinople as necessary to its

maturity. The zaregrad, the holy city, is the point to which all classes in Russia look with a wistful eye. The soldier, the priest, and the peasant, all look upon the Bosphorus as Russian property, and are eager to take possession of what they already deem their own. It is impossible for us to raise the veil of futurity, but it is not to be denied that the increasing wealth and population of the *Pontica Tellus* are every day becoming more and more formidable to Turkey, whose eventual entire subjection by Russia can be prevented only by a moral regeneration of the Turkish people, such as has not as yet announced its approach by any outward sign.

THE CHWANG YUEN YEW HEŌ SHE.

THIS work, which is a poetical exhortation to juvenile students in China to the cultivation of literature, is a simple and touching effusion of poetry, not, however, in the high and flighty style of some compositions which are considered, in China, the more masterly efforts of native genius. It winds up with some odes, apparently not connected with the main subject, but perhaps intending to shew "the hill-wandering, stream-seeking" nature of the Chinese literati. In presenting a prose translation, although not so harmonious to European ears as a poetical version, we have been desirous of exhibiting the piece in its native dress, and of not diminishing by paraphrase the original meaning; for true poetry consists neither in verse nor rhythm; it speaks to all ears, and is intelligible to all minds; and there is much of its spirit in the present composition: for example, the fickleness of the bees—the constancy of the swallow is one of those rare touches of human nature which must appeal forcibly to all sympathies: "It is only the swallow before the hall—which returns though its master be poor!"

The emperor dignifies with rank learned men,
 And literature instructs you:
 All else is of inferior estimation:
 The reading of books (learning) is alone eminent:
 You should diligently learn from your earliest youth;
 For literature can establish your reputation.
 The nobles clad in brown and scarlet, who fill the court,
 Are entirely composed of reading men.
 You should instruct your sons by poetry:
 Why labour for any thing beyond it?
 Only teach and the genius and the acacia are present;
 In the end it surpasses husbandry.
 In bringing up a child, teach him to read books:
 In books there are gold and gems.
 Let one child receive the imperial favour,
 And the whole family eats the heavenly emoluments.*
 To bring up a child, you should decidedly instruct him:
 Do not say that you are poor at home!
 Take a pencil in your hand.
 Do not go about begging!
 At seven years you should be a divine (well-informed) boy.
 Heaven has conferred upon us an intelligent nature.
 Having talent sufficient to pay your respects to the emperor,
 What need is there to ask permission of the inferior nobles?
 He who in the morning was a cotter's son,
 In the evening ascends the imperial hall.

* i.e. the official emoluments.

Military and civil offices are not hereditary.
Boys should constrain themselves (to study).
You may bore the hill, or pass through the wide sea,
You may melt the rock or repair the blue heaven ;
In the world there is nothing impossible ;
It is only man's heart which is unstable.
The poor scholar of former days
Now rides in a four-horse chariot,
While all the villagers sigh.
In bringing up boys, teach them poetry :
Rub the mirror, and it reflects the light.
Gold is first seen in the mud and sand.
The man of the world, who desires to study,
Must have a submissive and sincere heart.
Gain a degree, and go in on the examination day,
Before your father and mother have grown old.
By successive steps he arrives quickly at the highest offices,
Even he who wore coarse old clothes,
And yesterday was examined at Yaou pe (or the imperial steps of Yaou),
This morning wears the green garments,
And returns to see his parents not yet old.
Then it is believed that learning is superior.
Straight as he ascends the Chen palace,
His green clothes provoke the fragrance of the cinnamon tree,
While the red-painted damsels of the flower-paths (or streets),
Strive to get a glance of the green-clothed young gentleman :
The length of his garments sweeps the earth ;
The width of his sleeves floats about in the wind ;
Having ability to pay his respects to the emperor,
He cares not about asking permission of the nobles.
The divinely-talented youth wears a short tunic ;
His large sleeves invite the spring breeze ;
Since he has not yet gone to pay court to the emperor,
He first comes to visit his equals.
On the third month of the spring of the coming year,
In a flower-scented shirt, he rides on horseback,
And ye who walk on foot on level ground
Behold him (me) ascending the cloudy steps (of promotion).
The warm day floats in the golden hall ;
The harmonious breath of the wind moves the jasper screen ;
The beauties of the palace play sweet music ;
While the emperor's sons recite odes.
One glance from the balustrade, and a thousand fall.
The pure breeze ripples on the edge of the water,
While the white cloud flies away :
In the distance, beyond the sky, the blue hill is seen ;
The flowers open ; and the bees swarm on the branches :
The flowers are spoiled, and few bees are there.
It is only the swallow before the hall,
Which returns though the master be poor !
With odes and wine, lute, chess, and guests,
Amidst the breeze and flowers, and snow, moonlight, and day,
He who has gained reputation is at leisure, and rich ;
Untrammelled by affairs, he is a little god :
He rests in the multitude of business as it were in a dream ;
The course of years only cuts off his soul :
He hardly perceives the end of the spring day.

It is a gentle shower and the orange-coloured dusk.
 The abundance of rain, which occurs in the spring,
 Pushes out the rifled flowers and changes the vacant (face of nature).
 It cannot be deemed that the spring's appearance is right,
 Unless there is rain in the shaded cloud;
 All men are annoyed by its warmth and heat.
 I love the length of a summer's day,
 When the flower-scented breeze comes from the south,
 And breathes rather fresh in the terrace,
 Until the evening spreads its dew on the steps,
 And like a vapour covers the blue heaven.
 In a few turns, upon the fragrant plants,
 Like pearls the dew-drops are unsurpassedly round.
 The fung tree sheds its leaves in the cold Woo keang;
 The hoar frost covers the side of the cold Tsoo ngau;
 From the face of the water the sun makes the mist fly;
 On the regretted sun clouds are disposed,
 Allowing men to desist and turn over their volumes:
 The pencils fall down like the noise of silkworms,
 And in writing, both characters and ideas are exhausted,
 And sentiment springs up on account of the cold wind.
 What avails the power of a seven-fold bow,
 Or the force of a crossbow of thirty thousand pounds?
 Grasp in your hand your seven-inched pencil,
 And it is easy to be promoted to the palace hall.
 The fragrant glue mixed with the smoke of mercury
 Is ground and made into square and round cakes:
 Day after day, it is gradually melted and rubbed away,
 Imperceptibly, like human life.
 The brown stone is made into the extraordinary palette;
 Without any blemish, it possesses many fine qualities.
 I pray you take care of that palette,
 That it may not receive the rubs of other persons.
 Having faults and unable to reform them,
 Knowing what is virtuous, but unwilling to approach it,
 Although a person may have grown up,
 He is not worthy to be called a man.
 His flowery virtue should be important as the hill,
 His talent and benevolence like the depth of the sea.
 And not suffer a violent and fiery temper
 To enflame and destroy yearly his cool heart.
 The hill's colour is neither distant nor near,
 And looking on the hill, he paces on till the evening,
 As its peaks and turns appear to wind around:
 The traveller knows not its name.
 For nine days' drink in the Dragon's hill,
 The yellow (faded) flowers smile, their master following (?)
 Who intoxicatedly beholds the wind throw down the cap.
 The sportive and lovely moon detains men.
 In one day the present year commenced;
 In one year past affairs are nothing,
 And the affairs of the cold (i.e. past) century
 Correspond with the century which is coming.

The work from which the preceding short poem is extracted is called
Chwang yuen yew heō she, a select volume for every house, in 1 vol. 8vo.

SATTARA AFFAIRS.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, to a friend in Scotland :—

“ You have, I suppose, often seen Satará. In my opinion, it is the most lovely station in our presidency. The valley of the Yená, with its abundant cultivation, and that of the Krishna, which partly appears, and the mountains to the west, and the hills to the north and south, presenting, with their basaltic masses, and layers, and columns, and scarps, and towers, the most interesting specimens of Nature’s architecture, have a very striking effect on the eye of the spectator. The fort is curiously formed on the summit of one of the highest elevations, and it is associated with all the interest and romance of Maráthi history. The native town is spacious and regular to a degree seldom seen in this country. The camp is very agreeably situated; and the residency has a beautiful neighbourhood.

“ We were introduced by Colonel Ovans to the Rájá. His highness was encamped, with an enormous suite, outside the town, having just arrived from a *pedestrian* journey to the shrine of Khandobá at Jejuri. When I intimated to him the fruitlessness of his pilgrimage, by saying *Khandobá lokáchyá bokándi basto* (a proverb), ‘Khandoba seizes folks by the throat,’ he laughed most heartily; but I have reason to believe that he is really very superstitious. He has no appearance of the dissipation with which his enemies have charged him; and he is noticed by the Europeans at present at Satára for his benevolence and good-nature. Of his own accord, he has abolished satí, and the sale of children. He has lightened the burdens of his cultivators, and established for the benefit of his subjects an extensive hospital, all the expenses of which, including Rs. 500 monthly to Dr. E. for supervision, he himself discharges. He has increased the efficiency of the school founded by his brother, the ex-rájá; and it is now, as it should be, as much English as it is Oriental. He has greatly extended the roads throughout the country; and he is building two excellent bridges, which I went to see, over the Yená and the Krishna. I trust that he will be permitted to continue to occupy the throne; for of the guilt of his brother, for which he has been sent to Benares, there ought to be no doubt. You remember what Capt. — told us at Goa, about the horses on which the capitão general and his suite were riding having been presented to them by the Satára state, when the rájá asked the co-operation of the Portuguese in turning the English out of the country. I have seen the letters of Don Manuel de Portugal e Castro, the former governor of Goa, to the rájá, acknowledging his letters, and have identified them by the signature, seal, and other marks known to me. I have also seen the communications of the ex-rájá of Nágpur, and in a similar way identified them. Now, when it is kept in mind that Pratáp Singh was bound over by the treaty, on a breach of which his possessions were to be forfeited, to abstain from *all* correspondence with the different chieftains and states of India, not sanctioned by our Government, it must be seen that he has justly been deposed.

“ It is much to be regretted that so many benevolent and excellent men in England have espoused his cause, and seem determined to make it the subject of senatorial and popular agitation, instead of more worthy themes connected with the welfare and amelioration of this great country. In the number of the *Asiatic Journal* for August last, you will have seen a very full re-

port of the debates which have already taken place on the subject in the Court of Proprietors of India Stock. Sir R. Campbell there quotes a note which I sent to Major Jervis about the Goa affair; and Mr. George Thompson makes such an absurd and improper comment upon it that, with my estimate of his Christian worth, I cannot conceive that he heard the little document read, which he entirely perverts. If he wishes to establish for himself the character of a friendly advocate of the claims of India, he must speak from a perfect knowledge of facts, and not from vague impressions. He seems to insinuate blame against me for presuming to form any judgment in the case at all; but he ought to have observed that I was brought forward only as a *witness*, and to have remembered that, if missionaries do not give notice of any treasonable movements which they may happen to observe, they are altogether unworthy of that protection which is extended to them by the British Government, which, with all its faults, is, next to the offer of the Gospel itself, which it facilitates, the greatest blessing ever conferred on India. I have been extremely sorry to observe several speakers impeaching the motives and feelings of the commissioners sent to Sâtará to aid the Bombay Government in its investigations. Colonel Ovans stood in the most disinterested position which can be imagined; and Mr. Willoughby's benevolence, so well evinced by his most able and persevering efforts to abolish infanticide in Kátiáwár—not second to those of Walker himself—formed a good guarantee that the claims of mercy would be consulted by him as well as those of justice."

GAZEL OF HAFIZ.

گُل بیِ اَخ یارِ خوش نباشد

THE fairest of roses no longer is fair,
 If she who possesses my heart is not there :
 If wine, the bright ruby, be ever forgot,
 The spring hath no charms and delighteth us not.
 The walks of the garden are lonely and drear,
 If the song of the nightingale strikes not my ear.
 The cypress may wave, and the roses may bloom,
 But in vain, if the queen of my heart does not come.
 The wine and the roses are charming, I own,
 But if she is absent, their charms are all gone.
 The most lovely designs which art can devise,
 Without my fair mistress delight not my eyes.
 O Hafiz, thy life is but useless at best,
 Scarce worth a *nisár* to be thrown to a guest.

• E. B. COWELL.

COLONIAL INTERESTS.

THE commencement of a new session of Parliament, under a new ministry, with the unusual auspices of the perfect concurrence of all political parties in their preliminary proceedings, affords the country a firm ground of hope that, not only will the weights which press immediately upon the springs of its prosperity be alleviated, but the attention of the Government will be extended beyond the horizon which has, in a great degree, hitherto circumscribed the views of the Imperial Legislature. The distress which has, for some time past, hung over most of the manufacturing districts, and the sufferings with which their population has been struggling, in patient expectation of an improvement which seems to mock its hopes, and to be as remote as ever; the condition of the national finances, which, in a time of peace, for successive years, have been inadequate to defray even a reduced expenditure;—these are ills which demand immediate consideration, since they attack the very foundations of the public weal, threatening social disorganization and national bankruptcy. Our political relations with the states of Europe and America, besides various matters of domestic exigency, likewise claim a large share of the speedy attention of Parliament.

There is, however, another class of subjects, which we hope, in the new era of Government about to commence, will not be forgotten, or be sacrificed to more urgent, but subordinate objects. England is now mistress of colonial possessions, the geographical extent of which is enormous, which have grown into a maturity of civil existence that justifies the claim of many of them, at least, to have their interests more nicely considered than heretofore, to be regarded as an integral part of the empire, to enjoy the same institutions, and stand upon a more equal footing with the seat of government, instead of being treated as mere dependencies. In North America and the West Indies, in Southern Africa and Australasia, we have colonies and settlements of large dimensions,—in the two last localities, capable of an almost unlimited expansion,—where large, industrious, wealthy, and thriving societies are planted, united to the mother country by the ties of common origin and common institutions. These ties, however, have been found, by experience, too weak to preserve the connection in the absence of mutual attachment and affection. If a vigorous colony find itself neglected by the mother country; *à fortiori*, if it think itself treated with unnatural harshness by its parent; the union, if not dissolved altogether, will be productive of evils that would neutralize all the benefits it otherwise confers upon both parties.

The scheme of our system of colonial government, like that of the British constitution itself, seems to have been the result of accident rather than of deliberate design. In the conquered colonies, the forms of administration have been, from unavoidable necessity, those adopted by the countries whose authority we displaced; but in most of the settled colonies, the administrative functions have been vested in one individual, generally a military officer, and the whole fabric of his government has been constructed

upon the despotic plan. Of late years, undoubtedly, a great amelioration has taken place; the theory of administration in most of the colonies has been liberalized; the governor's power has been, if not controlled, at least moderated, by a council of advisers; and where legislative functions have been conceded to the council, a still longer step has been made towards a better theory; and generally, there has been an endeavour to model the forms of colonial administrations after one uniform plan, instead of leaving them in the shape which accident or whim had given them. Much, however, remains to be done. Some of our colonies have reached that stage of civil advancement when the functions of municipal regulation, and the control over some part of the local expenditure, may be safely and beneficially entrusted to the people: where these have been given, the experiment has succeeded.

But it is worthy of consideration, whether some of our colonies have not a title to participate in the deliberations of the Imperial Legislature, which exercises a paramount authority even over those colonies which have local assemblies. Based as our constitution now is essentially upon the principle of actual representation, it is a glaring anomaly that these large members of the empire should have no direct influence even in the election of those who sway their destinies. Practically, under the old system of virtual representation, the case was different, for a colony might have purchased a seat in the House of Commons for a champion of its interests; but that indirect and unsatisfactory mode of representation exists no longer, and the only substitute is the more objectionable and most vicious expedient, of hiring a member of the Imperial Parliament, at a salary, to act there as a colonial agent.

It is not upon a mere theoretical principle that we found the title of our colonists to be represented in Parliament; we are confident that the absence in that assembly of persons locally connected with the colonies, intimately acquainted with the interests and the sentiments, the wants and the grievances, of their population, has been, as it is natural to suppose it would be, the cause of much imperfect and injurious legislation in relation to them. Let us suppose that all the manufacturing counties, or all the agricultural counties, of England, were unrepresented in Parliament, could it be contended that such exclusion would not be prejudicial to them; that their interests would not be ill-understood, or sacrificed to some rival interest which was represented? The perpetual complaint of the dissatisfied portion of the Irish people, that Ireland does not return a number of representatives to the Parliament of the United Kingdom in equal proportion, relatively to the population, with England, reasonable as it appears, is ridiculous when placed in contrast with the fact, that our colonies send no representatives at all. The argument in favour of an equal distribution of the elective franchise over the two islands, founded upon the necessity of providing a counterpoise of interests in Parliament, in order that one should not predominate over another, applies with greater and peculiar force to the case of the colonies, which are very likely to

suffer from the existence of an interest adverse to theirs in the country which is the seat of legislation.

The granting to the colonies local representations, for which some of them are clamorous, whilst it would provide no remedy for the supposed evil, would, on the other hand, introduce many mischiefs. These petty parliaments must inevitably become theatres of intrigue, strife, and sedition; they would embarrass, not assist, the executive authority; they would divert the minds of the colonists from industrious pursuits into channels of political contention and agitation.

The project of admitting the colonies to a share in the Imperial Government has been already suggested, and a motion on the subject was made some years back in Parliament, by Mr. Hume. It was ridiculed as impracticable by many; but we see nothing impracticable in it. The impediments constitute a far less evil than that which is to be remedied. The facilities for travelling at the present day have materially diminished the evil of distance: there is probably less real inconvenience now experienced in the transit from America to England, than was suffered 300 years ago in travelling from one of the northern counties to London.

Whether, however, this expedient for the improvement of our legislation for the colonies be adopted or not, more attention must be paid to their interests than they have hitherto received. Our fiscal system must no longer stand upon the selfish principle of looking exclusively to the supposed interest of the mother country, and sacrificing thereto that of the colonies. If it be found that foreign nations expect a reciprocity from us, and decline to take our manufactures if we exclude or highly tax their commodities, and if we recognize the justice of this sentiment so far as to adapt our fiscal regulations to meet and obviate the objection, how can we refuse to establish a reciprocity with our own colonies, which can equally employ the same argument, although they cannot enforce it like independent countries? The system, which has been persevered in for so many years, of protecting one colony against another, and England against them all; of loading some colonial productions with enormous duties for the sake of revenue; of encouraging (as it is called) one commodity and discouraging another, is in most of its features so monstrous, that when it is extinct, as finally extinguished it must be, the people of England will wonder that it should have been tolerated so long.

Although India is not to be considered in the light of a British colony, it has had to endure all the oppressive and injurious effects of that theory of commercial policy which has been applied to our colonies in general, and which has been directed against her with the more severity, because she had less means of remonstrance than they had. The people of India are happily ignorant of the injustice of our partial legislation, and of the evils it has inflicted upon them. The country has suffered thereby; its manufacturing industry has been cramped and ruined; its agriculture has been seriously impeded, instead of being fostered and developed; but it is owing to the efforts of the Indian Government, and to a tardy sense of the

iniquity of punishing a country for the patience and endurance of its people, that more just and liberal notions now prevail at home. The enlightened liberality of the present Government, for which, at least, we give them credit, must perceive the necessity of removing altogether the curse of partial legislation from British India. Great is the cry for the moral amelioration of that country; for its advancement in civilization and purity of manners; for its emancipation from the thralldom of paganism; but every one save those who believe that such great changes in a nation are brought about by direct supernatural agency, must know that they are the slow effects of a variety of causes co-operating together, amongst which not the least is the generation of habits of industry, and the development of those resources which lay the foundation of national wealth. Whilst the commercial capabilities of a country are neglected, and its people are suffered to grovel in abject poverty, without even a taste for the comforts of a more refined state of existence, their indifference and apathy will repel all assaults upon their mental errors and superstitions.

We trust that the present Government, and its representative and agent in India, Lord Ellenborough, will not confine their attention to this object, important as it is, but that they will devise and accomplish other measures for the benefit of that country. Something should be done towards providing a code of laws, civil and criminal, instead of the present complicated, confused, and imperfect system. Parliament has declared long ago that a code ought to be provided; large sums have been expended upon the requisite preliminary inquiries and labours; a criminal code has been published; but nothing has been practically effected, in order to give the people of India the benefit which they ought to derive from so many years of deliberation.

A part of our Eastern possessions, not under the authority of the East-India Company, but under the direct control of the Crown, namely, the island of Ceylon, claims the serious attention of her Majesty's ministers. Instead of being a model for the imitation of the East-India Company's Government, the people being of similar character and capabilities, but without some of the intractable qualities of the pure Hindus, it has been strangely mismanaged upon the spot, and neglected at home. We impute no positive blame to the local governors, some of whom have been able and excellent men; we fear that the root of the evil is to be traced to the same false views which have infected the whole of our colonial policy for many years past. Why such a colony as Ceylon should now exhibit an excess of £32,000 of expenditure above income, is a mystery difficult of satisfactory explanation.

There has been for a long time past a proneness on the part of writers upon Indian policy to ridicule and stigmatize that of the Dutch government in respect to their Eastern colonies, the utter ruin of which has been predicted over and over again. It appears, however, that the progress made in Dutch India, in developing the agricultural resources of the countries, casts our performances far into the shade. Sugar, coffee, spices, tea, most of them

exotics, which demanded much skill and enterprise to introduce and naturalize, they have succeeded in cultivating to a great extent, and by means too of capital borrowed from ourselves, for the loans, of which England advanced the largest portion, were applied in great part to the promotion of industry in the East.

Having been led, more than we at first designed, to speak of Indian topics, it may not be out of place to enumerate amongst the advantages to be anticipated for India from the administration of the new Governor-General, the speedy withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan, and a more cautious policy with reference to our relations with the remote native powers than has latterly been observed. It is not our intention or our wish to speak disparagingly of Lord Auckland, whose Indian administration has been in the main able, active, prudent, and beneficial; but in hastily engaging in the expedition beyond the Indus, we think (if he were the proposer) he erred, and that this error may lead in the sequel to consequences which were probably not foreseen by him and his advisers. However, it is not, perhaps, too late to anticipate and obviate them, and as Persia has now returned to amity with us—as it appears, with the full concurrence, and even at the instance, of the Russian government—we have no wise inducement to prolong the stay of our army in Shah Shooja's country, which ought to be now left to the care and management of its own sovereign. If the attachment of his subjects is not strong enough to keep him upon the throne, it will not be increased by the presence of a British force, which will tend to rob a popular prince of his influence, and can never impart strength to an unpopular ruler. The immense expenditure which has been incurred by the expedition is an evil of but secondary consideration; the risk, to which our protracted occupation of the country exposes us, of being drawn into complicated and indefinite relations with states still more remote, and of encountering some serious reverse which may destroy the talisman of our power in India, is of infinitely greater importance. We should sacrifice no reputation or moral power in withdrawing within the Indus, for we effected our object in restoring the King of Cabul, and his competitor is our prisoner. If the people desire not Shah Shooja, should we force them to have him at the point of British bayonets?

If these reflections were consequent upon the failure of the expedition, we might be suspected of belonging to the class of those who judge of political measures by the event; but it has accomplished every thing that could be reasonably expected from it, and we are not sure that its entire success be not one of the elements of danger.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A DAY or two after this, my bearer gave me a little rose-coloured billet, which had been left for me, of which missives (though not always *couleur de rose*) there is a vast circulation in India—almost all communications from house to house, and family to family, being carried on in this way. The note was from Miss Lucinda; it was written in a delicate crow-quill hand, and sealed with a dainty device (“*qui me néglige, me perd*”), or something of that sort, and contained an invitation, in her mamma’s name, to a *soirée musicale*, on the following evening. “Here is an invitation (a provoke), Tom,” said I, “from your friend, the ‘stout gentlewoman;’ shall we go?” “Oh, certainly,” was the reply. “I have a similar one. Mrs. Brownstout’s parties are amongst the most agreeable at Barrackpore; her guests are always well selected, and well assorted—the grand *desiderata* of all social meetings. I like her and her daughters amazingly, having uniformly received the most unaffected kindness from both. The old lady, indeed, looks upon me as her son, and, if there were not insuperable obstacles in the way, Frank, *vous m’entendez*, I might become so in reality.” “Perhaps, Tom,” said I, “that’s what she is manœuvring to effect.” “No,” replied he; “she is above board, and incapable of such proceeding; she is no schemer—would be glad, no doubt, to marry her girls to worthy men, in an open, honest way; but would scorn to effect it by little crooked arts; never, Frank, if you please, say a word to the prejudice of Mrs. Brownstout in my presence.” “Why, Tom,” said I, astonished, “what’s the matter with you? You’re warm, my dear fellow; I meant no offence to you, and as for —” “Say no more, say no more,” said Tom, stopping my mouth; “you were jesting, and I was hasty; but I cannot hear the shadow of an imputation on those I regard. If any one said a word against you, Frank, I’d floor him.” I was touched by my friend’s generous warmth. “You’re a worthy fellow, Tom,” said I, squeezing his hand; “but pray heaven we may be spared the necessity of shewing our love for one another in that way, though we have battled pretty often in each other’s defence in times past. Do you remember, by the bye, the joint-stock pummelling we gave Jack Grice, the cobbler, when at old Thwackum’s?” “Ha! ha! I do, indeed, Frank; the fellow thought he had us out of school, and in a *cul-de-sac*; but he caught a brace of Tartars.”

At the appointed hour, the next evening, we found ourselves at Mrs. Brownstout’s bungalow. From the number of palankeens and return buggys we met, on our entering the domain, or compound, we were led to infer that the party was pretty numerous, which proved to be the case. Having deposited our hats in the hall or verandah, which, by the way, was full of hoo-khas of various degrees of splendour—a luxury then more indulged in than at present—we entered the well-lighted saloon, or reception-room; and I confess I was agreeably surprised at the elegance and propriety of the *tout ensemble*. It is a pleasant sight, in a distant land, to meet thus a social assembly of your countrymen and women, young and old, enjoying music and conversation, and the pleasing refinements of the Western world. A group of Barrackpore belles occupied one portion of the apartment—a gay parterre—in which, however, the sun-flower and the lily greatly predominated over the rose. In front of them, and standing in groupes here and there, were nume-

rous officers of the different regiments at the station, fine, handsome young fellows, for the most part, in the bloom of life, on whom the sword, and time, and care, and the airs of the death-concocting jungles, had yet to do their work. There they were, laughing the light laugh of the careless heart, and doing and saying all those things, the exact counterpart of which, perhaps, had been said and done in that very bungalow by many a set as jocund as they, who had gone before them, had run their brief Indian career, died, and been forgotten. Then, as a sort of counterpoise to the youth of the party, were certain portly colonels and majors, button-holding in corners over grave discussions of off-reckonings, changes of stations, &c., their goodly and well-matured persons contrasting with those of the slender youths around—as do the gnarled and bulky oaks of many a winter, with the tall and slender saplings of the forest. Then there was a jovial old surgeon from the north of the Tweed, who took snuff out of a mull, and cracked the driest of jokes in the crabbedest of tongues; and two or three *distingué*-looking civilians, temporary visitants to Barrackpore, exhibiting in the studied simplicity of their attire and well-tied cravats, a striking contrast to the gay uniforms of the military—who, poor fellows, too often illustrate the proverb, that “all is not gold that glitters;” and hence, indeed, the civilian consoles himself for wanting it on his coat, by the comfortable consideration that he has *quantum suff.* of it in his pocket. Particularly conspicuous amongst the company assembled at Mrs. Brownstout’s, was a jocose old collector, the life and soul of the party, who, being remarkably ill-favoured, and very good-natured, seemed to feel himself privileged, without danger of misconception, to be wondrously facetious with the young ladies, whom he roundly declared were all in love with him, and gave him no rest or peace with their incessant attentions. “There now you see, there it is,” said he, “starting pettishly away, and looking pitcously and appealingly to the company, as Miss Maria touched his elbow, and asked him to take some tea; “there it is again; you see she won’t let me alone.” I learnt afterwards that he had been an old friend of the deceased major, with whom he had hunted, and shot, and drank pale ale, on and off, for five-and-twenty years; that he was, moreover, Maria’s godfather, and the true friend of the family, by whom he was consulted on all weighty and important matters. Though a systematic drole or humourist, he was at bottom a man of sound judgment and extensive knowledge, and the most benevolent of human kind. Shortly after we had entered, Mrs. Brownstout met us, with a greeting which amply made up in cordiality for whatever it might want in refinement, and from Maria and Lucinda we received kind nods of recognition, though too busy to do more. There they were in all their bravery, doing the honours of the tea-table, exhibiting the albums and the caricatures, and endeavouring to make every one at home and happy—cheerful within the limits of propriety and good sense, and attentive to all, with kindness and the most obliging tact. “You’re right, Tom,” said I, “in your estimate of this family; the mother is, though a little blunt, a worthy woman, and the girls are dear sweet creatures; I’ve a good mind to marry them both.” “Are you quite sure that either of them would have you?” “But, Tom, by the way,” I continued, “to change the subject from my loves to yours, is not that Miss Julia Heartwell?” directing, at the same time, his attention towards that young lady, who hitherto, from her position, had escaped our observation: “how lovely she looks this evening, with her tiara of white roses!” Tom coloured: “So it is,” he replied, “I did not expect to meet her here.” So saying, and after a pause to muster courage, Ensign Rat-

leton moved across the room ; a fine, well-made, broad-shouldered young fellow he was too, and in his tight, well-fitting raggie, or Swiss jacket (one of the neatest turnout of Messrs. Gibson and Pawling), his small and gracefully-tied sash, his white Cossack trowsers, and grenadier wings (of which he was especially proud), it would have been difficult to conceive a more elegant figure, or one in which youth, strength, and symmetry were more happily united. Tom evidently did not wish to appear marked and particular, or to excite more observation than could be well avoided ; he consequently made his approaches very gradually, speaking to some other young ladies of his acquaintance in the group before he addressed the *objet aimé*. I marked the pretty Julia, who, though doubtless aware of the motive, bit her lip, and seemed ill to bear even this assumed indifference. True love is a brittle affair, and, like a box of china, must be managed "with caution." Tom, however, at length approached ; many a curious eye was upon them, and now, "rebel nature" unfurled his crimson flag, and the little god of love beat his rat-tat-too ; in less poetical language, the conscious blush overspread the lovely Julia's countenance, and the palpitations of her bosom told full plainly all that was passing in the little heart beneath. Ensign Rattleton, with an attempt at unconcern, presented his hand, and a seat being unoccupied by her side, he rather awkwardly (for he was not himself) slid into it. Poor Tom ! his efforts at composure, marred by the consciousness that he was the object of observation—his blushes and her tell-tale looks of mingled tenderness and admiration, were all too palpable to escape notice. "It's all up with him," said the caustic old bachelor captain whom I had met at the colonel's, giving me a slight touch with his elbow ; "as dead a case of splice as I ever saw in my life—well, humph !—better let it alone, and remain as he is. He'll think so too when the *butchas* (children) and the bills come tumbling in together by-and-by."

Lucinda now, at the desire of some of the company, gave us some charming airs to the accompaniment of the guitar, which she touched with peculiar grace ; Maria afterwards warbled to the piano, and finally, by particular desire, sung a lively native song, the burthen of which was "*Hilly milly puniya*," to the great delight of the old collector, who stood over her, shaking his head, beating time with his hands, as if quite at home in the matter, and occasionally footing it in a mincing burlesque way, which I was afterwards told was a jocular imitation of the Indian nautch girls, with whom this song is a favourite ; it constituting one of that mellifluous variety with which I have often since heard them "startle the dull ear of night," and the duller ones of a dozen or so mellow subs, nodding over pipe and *puddinu ka pawnee*.* A good deal of merriment was caused by the collector's animated earnestness, and the young hands cried "*encore !*" One of his friends, an old colonel, present, exclaimed, "Why, you nautch superbly, Dilkhoob (for that was his name) ; I did not expect such activity at your time of life." "Ah ! don't I—don't I ?" said the merry old gentleman. "But what do you mean, Sir, by my time of life ? five-and-twenty only last birth-day ! We young fellows must be always in action—always in action." "You both play and sing, do you not, Miss Heartwell ?" said Maria, addressing herself to Julia. Julia, of course, said "very little," that she hardly ever played, "excepting at home ;" and that, moreover, she was just then haunted by the vocalist's malific genius, a cold. The facetious collector now seated himself near a very lovely young woman, who, I learnt from Tom, was the adjutant's lady ; a pleasant *tête-à-tête* followed ; the lady seemed highly amused ; the adjutant himself, who was a

* *Puddina*, 'mint,' infused with port, sugar, and water, constitutes a favourite beverage in India.

friend of Dilkhoob, soon joined them. "Well, Sir, here you find me," said the old gentleman, flirting with your wife. Sir, I love your wife." The adjutant smiled (it was almost a *mauvaise plaisanterie*). "Yes, I've a right to love her, Sir; I'm not forbidden to love her so long as I don't covet her; and so I will love her, Sir." The gentlemen laughed—the ladies looked into their fans—but it was only honest Dilkhoob, the privileged man.

Miss Heartwell's excuses were of little avail, and the solicitations that she would sing pouring in upon her from all quarters, she arose and seated herself at the piano, Tom, in the most exemplary and obsequious manner, selecting her book and turning over the leaves. Julia now drew off, deliberately, first from one hand and then from the other, her silk gloves, of a texture almost as light and delicate as gossamer or a spider's web (which she placed on the piano), displaying two of the whitest, softest, and most beautifully turned little hands that I think I ever beheld; I doubt if Sir Roger de Coverley's widow could have equalled them. Having run these delicate fingers—like a bevy of white mice—rapidly over the keys, as if to ascertain the force and tone of the instrument, she paused, looked up, and, with a sort of girlish waywardness, said, "Well, now, what am I to sing?" Tom, with infinite obsequiousness, pointed with his finger to an air he had selected—it was Moore's exquisite song, "Those Evening Bells," a song which will endure as long as man retains a right perception of the touching and the beautiful, and which expresses, in the happiest language, that which thousands have felt, when that inexplicably sad and sadly pleasing music, the chime of distant bells floating softly over hill and dale, falls on the listening ear. Sweet bard of Erin! embodier of our tenderest thoughts—translator of our dumb emotions—fixer of those painted bubbles of the soul which before thee burst at the touch of words—how many an exile have thy glorious songs made glad! how many a solitude have they cheered! how many a pensive spirit have they soothed and delighted as thy soul-breathed words, sung to the strains of old, and falling on the finest chords of the heart, have awakened its noblest responses to liberty, patriotism, love, and glory! Immortal is thy fame, for it is deeply rooted in human hearts and human sympathies, and long after thou hast joined the choir above, may thy melodious strains float down the stream of time to delight the latest posterity!

Julia sung this sweet air, and several others, with a feeling and pathos which convinced me she was not the soul-less belle I had at first imagined; indeed, as she sung, every noble and generous emotion beamed from her lovely face. No wonder poor Tom was far gone *à la Chatelair*. No! things with him had a somewhat happier termination; as it was, he hung enamoured over her, delighted evidently with the sensation her singing had produced, and "music being the food of love," as we have it on the best authority, banqueting evidently on this very exciting *pabulum*. Miss Heartwell having resigned her seat, overwhelmed with praises and acknowledgments, another young lady was prevailed upon to occupy it. Several other songs followed, when there was a pause. The silence was at length broken by the old collector, Mr. Dilkhoob, marching up to our hostess, and addressing her, arms a-kimbo, with well-simulated sternness and severity, in the following manner: "Mrs. Major Brownstout," said he; "I've a very serious cause of complaint against you, Madam, in which your daughters are in some degree implicated, and in which I will venture to affirm I am joined by all the rest of the young people in this party." A general smile and interchange of looks between those present was the result of this speech, deemed evidently the precursor of

something merry. "Well, Mr. Dilkhoob," responded the old lady, who seemed perfectly to understand him, "what is my transgression?" "Why, madam," said he, "I consider that you have acted in a most unusual, a most inconsiderate, and a most extra-ordinary manner, in inviting so many young folks to your house, myself among the number, without giving them a dance;" the young men here rubbed their hands, "but, madam, as it is never too late to amend our faults, and correct our backslidings, I propose that we do now have a dance, and that my friend here, Lieut. and Adj. Wigwell, be solicited to send immediately for a part of his banditti—I beg pardon—band, I meant, in order that we may 'trip it as we go, on the light fantastic toe,' this way," said he, seizing the hands of the laughing dame, and cutting one or two most ponderous capers. "Bravo!" was repeated by many voices. The motion was carried by acclamation, and Lieut. and Adj. Wigwell posted off an orderly for some of the musicians. They soon made their appearance, and a fine swarthy set of fellows they were, with their chimney-pot caps. There was a little preliminary clatter in the verandah, and pitching of instruments, when suddenly clarionet, cymbal, and trombone broke forth in a glorious and soul-inspiring lilt. Tables were removed, chairs thrust out, partners engaged, and the younger portion of Mrs. Brownstout's party—as if suddenly bitten by tarantulas—were whirling and bobbing through the mazes of the merry dance; I footing it away, with Maria for my partner, as well as the best of them. A neat supper, with songs, serious and comic, *à la mode Indienne*, and the collector quite uproarious, terminated one of the pleasantest evenings I had yet spent in Bengal. Miss Julia went home in her palkee; Tom and I escorted her to her bungalow on foot; the former making seven-league strides, in order to converse a little by the way; I pelting away after him as vigorously as the man with the steam leg, though not having an equal interest in such violent locomotion.

The period was now approaching when I was to bid adieu to Barrackpore for the Upper Provinces, and exchange the life of mingled drill and gaiety, of which the foregoing little *tableaux* may serve to give some idea, for one of constant change from scene to scene, and more in consonance with a roving disposition. I was appointed to a regiment at Agra, but about to move to Delhi, the capital of India, and which is, or was, associated in our minds with all, or much, that is glorious and striking in Eastern history. A Capt. Belfield, of infantry, from Java, one of the Indian army of occupation there, going up the country to a staff appointment, kindly offered to take me under his wing, and afford me the benefit of his experience. Though a totally different man in every respect, he was a friend of Marpeet, who sent me a letter of introduction to him; the conclusion of it, which I afterwards saw, was rather characteristic of the captain: "Gernon is a real good-hearted lad, but a devil of a griff; so you must keep a sharp eye upon him as you go up together, that he does not shoot, drown, or hang you or himself." A week before my departure, I got leave to go down to Calcutta, for a couple of days, for the purpose of hiring a boat to take me up to the great military station of Cawnpore, from whence I was recommended to march. I had also a few necessities to procure, as well as to take leave of General Capsicum and the widow, of whom I had occasionally accounts through the roundabout channel of my friend the indigo planter. Rattleton having matters of deep moment to attend to in Calcutta, one of which I discovered was to order a splendid set of tourquoises, bracelets, broach, ear-rings, all complete, with other *bijouterie*, for the bride elect (for Mrs. Brownstout's hop had fairly brought on the matri-

monial crisis), he offered to accompany me. One day, after breakfast, consequently, we proceeded to the ghaut, where we hired a panchway to take us to the city of palaces, for the sum of one rupee; and the tide being in our favour, we struck out into the noble stream, and were soon on our way to our destination. The scenery between Calcutta and Barrackpore, a distance of sixteen or eighteen miles, I thought then, and have always since considered, extremely rich and picturesque; its characteristics are bold sweeps of the broad Hoogly—banks agreeably diversified, with rich foliage of various forms and tint—clumps of coco-nut and bamboo—groves of mango, tamarind, and plantain. Here a ghaut, with crowds of bathers—there a temple, or the white huwaille or kotee house of some European residing on the banks.

We soon passed the Governor-General's country residence, and the extensive and beautifully wooded park adjoining, which has a fine effect from the river; also, riding at anchor amongst other boats, and at some little distance from the shore, we had a view of the state pinnacle, or *Soonamooky*, in which that high functionary makes his progresses to the Upper Provinces. It was an elegant square-rigged vessel, with tapering masts, painted a light green, if my memory is correct, and profusely, though tastefully gilded; hence, in fact, the name. On we rowed with the rapid tide, and after coursing along two or three bold sweeps of the river, Calcutta once more broke on my sight; the native town, Howrah—the splendid white buildings of the European quarter—its forest of shipping—swarming ghauts—multitudinous boats—and all the ant-hill scene of commerce, bustle, and animation, opening upon us in rapid succession, like the scenes of a diorama. This approach to the city of palaces, however, is by no means equal, in my opinion, to that from the seaward side. Widely different were my emotions when I next visited this spot. After many years' residence in the Upper Provinces, amongst rajahs, hill forts and Hindoo temples, holy shrines and sacred prayagas, groves resounding with the cry of the peacock, and Mahomedan ruins of departed grandeur, exploring the haunts of the savage Bheel, and pursuing the plundering Pindarry through the scenes of his maraudings, familiarized with scenes, manners, and customs wearing the impress of a hoary antiquity, and as far removed from the go-a-head things of European civilization as it is possible to imagine, I once more found myself off Calcutta. With my mind thus saturated with new ideas—a sort of "sleepy hollow" state came over me, and the recollections of "father land" fast escaping from my still fondly tenacious grasp. The first sight of the tall masts of the shipping, as they burst on my view, on rounding a point, produced sensations of pleasure as hard to describe as difficult to be forgotten; nor were these feelings diminished when, gliding past the vessels themselves, I read "London," "Liverpool," and so forth, on their sterns, and beheld the rough red-shirted tars, my ruddy stalwart countrymen, as they gazed at us over the sides, or lounged in groups on the forecastle, and thought that in very truth but a brief period had elapsed since those fortunate fellows had been lying in some crowded bustling port of my own dear native land, with "all her faults," still beloved and dear to me. A visit subsequently to one of them served, by exhibiting once familiar things, to awaken still more forcibly the recollections of Old England, and to rekindle that love of country which, next to that of God and kindred, is, perhaps, the noblest feeling that can swell the bosom. I will venture to say there are many of my Anglo-Indian brethren who have experienced that which I have here feebly attempted to describe.

We landed at Chundpaul ghaut, a spot memorable in my eyes as that of

my disembarkation in Calcutta some two or three months before, and of my incipient acquaintance with my grandiloquent factotum Chattermohun Ghose. From the ghaut we proceeded, in ticca palaukeens, to the fort, where Rattleton and I had been invited to take up our quarters with Lieut. Rantipole, of the Zubberdust Bullumteers, then on duty there with his company. A wonderful place is Fort William, and a hard nut it will be for the enemies of Old England to crack, if they should ever be induced to attempt it, whether it be the wily Russian, the gallant Frenchman, or Brother Jonathan himself, all burning to pull down that mighty structure of fame and glory which Britain has reared (may she be as great a civilizer as conqueror!), but which they never shall pull down, please God, whilst Britain has hearts and thewes to prevent it. It is exceedingly wrong to be proud—very wrong, indeed—I know it; but, nevertheless, I have always carried my chin at an angle of forty-five degrees with the plane of the horizon, whenever I marched into that bristling *place d'armes*. To other pens, less sketchy and discursive than mine, I must leave its minute description. Suffice it for my purpose here to observe, that its extent is vast, its defences admirable, and though making little exterior show, its green slopes once passed, a battery on the broad grin meets you at every turn, as much as to say, “A-ha! I’ve caught you, eh!—*on ne peut pas passer ici*; in short, its guards, griffs, adjutants and arsenals, crows, causeways, cookboys and counterscarps, its mountains of balls and acres of cannon, are all wonderful and astonishing.

REDEMPTION OF THE INDIAN LAND-TAX.

LETTER III.

TO THE EDITOR.

I do not believe that there is one point in which the British Government has so signally failed in realizing its benevolent views for the promotion of the welfare of its native subjects as in the repeated attempts it has made for the prevention and detection of crime, through the medium of its police establishment. These failures are, no doubt, to be ascribed to the necessity imposed on the Government, of resorting to the use of such corrupt instruments as the darogahs and thannadars have, in almost every instance, proved themselves to be, and to the insuperable difficulties which oppose the magistrates in all their attempts to place their darogahs under a surveillance so strict as to act as a check on their conduct. We may easily imagine in what these difficulties chiefly consist, if we only advert to the fact, that a European magistrate usually has under his charge a district equal in extent to the county of York, with a population twice the number of that county. Is it, therefore, possible that he can perform his duty efficiently, or even tolerably? The miscreants acting under his authority have a direct interest in promoting crime, instead of preventing it, as it is their duty to do; for if a criminal is rich enough to compound for his vices, he has nothing to fear from those men, who are always ready to grant him impunity at a fair price; consequently, the magistrate can only arrive at the knowledge of the crimes attendant on poverty; those committed by the wealthy never reach his ear, because the only channel open for him to obtain information is the one most interested in suppressing all which it is not desirable he should know. The only remedy which has been suggested is, the division of the present inconveniently large districts

into three or four distinct circles of police, with the same establishment of European magistrates to each circle as at present attached to the old zillahs; in effect, tripling or quadrupling the existing establishment of European magistrates. A very slight approach to this object has been made in the appointment of extra assistants to the magistrates in several districts; but it is evident that the enormous expense which must always attend an increase of such costly functionaries will retard the completion of their number to that amount which it ought to be to form any thing like an efficient control over the native officers of police.

Under such discouraging prospects, it must be consolatory to think that a cheap substitute may be found in the European land-holders or tax-holders settled in the interior, under the operation of the Redemption Act, if such an act is ever passed. These gentlemen, wherever they are located, would afford to the magistrates and police the most efficient aid by their local knowledge—their intimate acquaintance with the character of most of the noted robbers or thieves by profession in their neighbourhood. Such is the high opinion which all natives entertain of the integrity of the European character; and such is their attachment to those gentlemen who will take the trouble to gain their affections, that they would eagerly resort to any European gentleman residing near them for counsel, and support him in all his endeavours to secure the public peace, by directing his search to the proper objects of suspicion, and zealously affording their co-operation in securing offenders. It is not intended by these observations that the gentlemen alluded to ought to be invested with the power of trying criminal cases, or holding criminal courts of any description, nor of acting independently of the authority of the regular magistrates of police; all that would be required to render them efficient is, to grant them commissions of the peace, with power to commit offenders, to take depositions, and forward them direct to the magistrate, reporting to him any instances of oppression or corruption on the part of the darogah or native officer of police.

I am persuaded that, if such a system as the one I have described is once fairly established, nine-tenths of the bribery, tyranny, and oppression which pervade the whole of the native part of the police will disappear. If, then, the system I have described is so well calculated to produce reforms in a department of Government notoriously the scene of abuses, no valid objection can be urged against its partial introduction, as an experiment, among those European gentlemen who are already settled in the interior as indigo-planters, general merchants, and others engaged in the manufacture of silk and in the cultivation of sugar; and Government could be at no loss to select from that body many individuals well deserving of such a mark of its confidence. Indeed, I could point out several in the provinces of Kishenghūr, Rungpore, Purneah, Tirhoot, Mirzapore, Furruckabad, and Bareilly, who have been highly educated and endowed with all those qualities which belong to gentlemen, and which, with the most unblemished integrity of character, render them peculiarly fitted for discharging the duties of a justice of the peace with credit to themselves and advantage to the Government.

In discussing the *mode* in which the redemption of the tax ought to be carried into effect, I shall abstain as much as possible from touching on that oft-agitated question—the proprietary right to the soil—for two reasons; the first is, my opinion—perhaps a singular one—that a revenue to be drawn from the land, and the rights of individuals to that land, are questions which appear to have no necessary connection with each other; and my second reason is,

that the question of the right of property in the soil has been set at rest for ever, in the opinion of all candid, unprejudiced men, by Col. Galloway, in his *Law and Constitution of India*, a work in which that distinguished officer has displayed his usual accuracy of research, and clear, sound judgment.

Having thus explained my reasons for avoiding the question of landed tenures, for the decision of which a civil court is the proper tribunal, I shall now proceed to state, that the question which is of the most importance to decide on the present occasion is not the private right of individuals, but the public right of Government over the land; and that rests on the broad principle, that every Government, no matter what its forms or constitution may be, has an undoubted right over the property of its subjects of every description, to the extent which the exigencies of the public service demand. It is, of course, the duty of a good Government to confine such demands within the smallest possible limits, and to distribute the public burdens over all classes alike, so that each individual pays no more than his just share. In what degree the British Government in India has fulfilled the first of these duties may be shewn by a reference to its expenditure, which has exceeded the revenue drawn from the country to an enormous amount; the demands which it has made on its subjects, so far from meeting the exigencies of the public service, have actually fallen short of them, and has thus entailed on it the necessity of incurring an enormous debt, under which it is now staggering.

If we expect to find in the present system of the Indian Government any thing like a fair distribution of taxation, we shall most assuredly be disappointed, thanks to that disastrous financial blunder, the permanent settlement of 1793, by which the inhabitants of Bengal are exempted from bearing their just proportion of the public burdens, while the subjects of the same Government, in the upper provinces, are called upon to contribute their full share. Is this unjust inequality to remain for ever the same, because the public authorities in India, forty-eight years ago, did that which they had no right to do,—bind their successors for ever to abide by all the consequences of a pledge, of the extent of which they were themselves perfectly ignorant, in one point particularly—its illegality? It is not meant by this question to imply that such a pledge ought to be violated *in toto*—far from it; but then it becomes a matter of great importance to inquire, if that pledge is capable of being placed on a footing more consistent with fairness and equity—in fact, restored to the footing of legality on which alone it ought to rest; if not, it is idle to talk of justice between parties, when all the advantages of a contract remain with one of them and the disadvantages with the other, and that, too, from ignorance on the one part and fraud on the other.* There can be no doubt that the Government, in granting the permanent settlement, was entirely ignorant of the fact that it had no power to fix the tax on any

* The following instructive example of the frauds heretofore practised on Government was communicated to the author by a native, who was present at Luknow when the transaction he described took place. It appears, that several noblemen at the Court of the Nawaub Vizier, who, from their confidential situations at the durbar, were well acquainted with all the secret movements of the Government, came to the knowledge of the treaty of the 10th November, 1801, long before it was signed and published; a knowledge which they adroitly converted to their own advantage, either by the connivance of their master or by fraud. They got possession of the public seal and cypher of the Nawaub, by which means they fabricated deeds, antedated, assigning to them lands in jagheer to the amount of two lacs of annual revenue in Goruckpore, one of the provinces ceded to the British Government by the above treaty. If such an enormous fraud as this could be successfully accomplished, to what a ruinous extent must their corrupt system have been carried at the close of the Mogul dynasty and the infancy of the British power, when every man could do as he pleased! I am persuaded, that a severe scrutiny (more strict than any yet resorted to) would prove, that all the lakera[tenures now in existence are artful forgeries.

land but such as was actually under cultivation at the period of the settlement; but that the zumeendars to whom that grant was made were perfectly well aware of the error, which they have no doubt taken especial care to turn to their advantage, by bringing as much land into cultivation as possible, and suppressing from the knowledge of the Government the fact of such increased cultivation, in order to escape the tax. Here, then, is ample room for investigation, on the only point of that settlement which can safely lead the Government to the adoption of measures suitable to rectify the inequality which exists; and that the clandestine appropriation of such land without paying the tax is illegal, we have the clearest testimony in Col. Galloway's work, in which he has brought forward the most incontestable evidence to prove that, by the Mohamedan law—the only one which has been recognized in India for seven centuries—no uncultivated lands can be deemed to have been given away to individuals, because no equitable value was put upon them by either party to the permanent settlement. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to keep this principle in view in every arrangement connected with the purchase of the tax in Bengal, otherwise the same blunders, which have already proved so injurious to the interests of Government, will be acted over again, and to a much more fatal extent. The obvious remedy against the recurrence of such evils is, the classification of the whole of the lands, by severing those under cultivation *at* the period of the permanent settlement, from such lands as have been brought under cultivation *after* that period; then again severing the latter from such lands as are still waste, but cultivable, and consequently have no owners, carefully distinguishing the qualities of the soil in each class, as well as the situation, with regard to the proximity of advantageous markets for the sale of their produce.

The arrangements for adjusting the redemption price in the first class of lands must, of course, be simple indeed, the permanent settlement pledge having fixed the rate upon them: no such restrictions, however, apply to the second class, which Government is justified, both in law and equity, in disposing of in the manner most advantageous to the public interests, by imposing fresh conditions, or assigning them over in fee-simple to any European or native capitalists disposed to purchase them. The claims of the actual occupants can be entitled to no consideration whatever; on the contrary, they ought to rejoice that they have been permitted so long to enjoy, undisturbed, the possession of property so surreptitiously obtained.

With the third class—the waste lands—a different arrangement becomes necessary, for no tax can be levied on land which produces nothing; and even their productive qualities cannot be ascertained without trial; for which purpose, a lease of ten years might be granted, with the power of purchasing the land in fee-simple at such rates as the ascertained value at that period might justify the Government in demanding.

No difficulties of any importance appear to stand in the way of making such a classification as accurate as possible, as the most ample means are at the disposal of Government in the old village registers—the accounts of the put-warees and canoongoes; and in cases where these documents are defective, or good reasons exist for suspecting their fidelity or accuracy, recourse may be had to the oral testimony of the oldest inhabitants of villages, many of whom, no doubt, retain a tolerably perfect recollection of the details connected with the permanent settlement, as it affected their villages.

These precautions are, of course, less necessary in any arrangements connected with the land-tax redemption in the ceded and conquered provinces,

for there the rights of all classes have been subjected to the most severe scrutiny on every occasion of the renewal of the decennial settlements, and the claims of each decided after the most painful investigation; the limits of every estate have been defined, the number of acres in each ascertained by scientific revenue surveyors, distinguishing the qualities of the soil; by which means these provinces are in a perfect state of preparation to admit of the purchase of the tax on any given estate, with fairness and safety to all parties.

The idea of a person purchasing the tax on any given estate, distinct from the ownership of the land on that estate, will no doubt appear a very anomalous arrangement to a person accustomed to see both connected in the same individual, as it exists in England; nevertheless, it is susceptible of being carried into practice in India with safety, and strictly compatible with harmonious concert between the parties, instead of opposition of interests, as some would be apt to imagine; for it must be evident that the holder of the tax must depend on the labour of the ryot, or cultivator, to render the land on which he holds the tax productive; the cultivator, on the other hand, is sensible that, without the aid of capital, he can do little; and he is also convinced, from bitter experience, that borrowing the funds to enable him to cultivate his land from duloils and muhajuns, exposes him to all the arts of fraud and chicanery, in which these worthies are perfect adepts, and in the end places him at the mercy of men who are never known to feel any; it is, therefore, his interest to resort for such aid to the tax-holder on his lands, and share with him the profits which the assistance of his capital has produced from their joint efforts, and their respective shares would no doubt be adjusted with little trouble.

It has been my especial aim, in the foregoing discussion, to confine my observations to the benefits which the redemption of the land-tax in India would confer on that country, and the powerful influence it would exert on the social condition of its inhabitants, together with a sketch of the principles on which the details of the measure ought to be based; I shall not, therefore, enter into those details here, as my limits do not permit it; and in conclusion, I have only to regret that the subject has not fallen into the hands of those who are better qualified to do justice to such an important measure as the one it has been my endeavour to recommend to the attention of the authorities entrusted with the destinies of India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VERUS.

P.S.—Since the foregoing article was in a state of preparation for the press, the author learnt, with feelings of the highest satisfaction, that the measure he has recommended in these pages has actually been for some time under the consideration of the Hon. Court of Directors; he trusts, therefore, that he will not be considered too presumptuous in obtruding his crude opinions on that honourable body, by the publication of these letters.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

No. III.—ATTACK UPON KIMMENDINE.

DAY had scarcely dawned, on the 3rd of June, 1824, when three columns of infantry, European and native, of about equal strength, and numbering in all 2,400 men, gradually formed up at the base of the Dagon pagoda, the brilliancy of which, piercing the darkness, contrasted strongly and strangely with the dense and black mass of forest which on two sides bounds it :

Hark ! through the silence of the cold, dull night,

The hum of *soldiers* gathering rank on rank !

Lo ! dusky masses steal, in dubious sight,

Along the leagured wall and bristling bank.

To me there was ever, I confess, something peculiarly fascinating in this early "marshalling in arms," by the dubious morning light, for a hostile purpose. There was the martial and measured tramp of the soldiers, as company after company fell into its place—the ringing noise of the firelocks, at the words "Order arms !"—the rattling of bayonets and ramrods—the clattering of steel scabbards, as commandants and staff officers galloped to and fro amongst the ranks, the men answering to their names—and the occasional authoritative tone of an officer's voice—then the glittering tips of the well-polished bayonets and the sparkling of the men's caps and breastplates, by which alone could their presence be discerned amidst surrounding objects, threw a dash of romance over the whole affair, singularly attractive to a young soldier, who really loved, or fancied that he loved, his profession.

The object of this formidable "gathering" was to attack the enemy's strong position of Kimmendine, on different points. But, before proceeding further, let us describe where and what Kimmendine was, or *Come-and-dine*, as we soon familiarly called it.

The British army had not been long in position at Rangoon before stockades sprung up like mushrooms, in every direction ; so that, look which way we would, there was ever a pleasing variety, from which to pick and choose, whenever our general wished to relieve the monotony of the cantonment by the excitement of a sortie. The place in question, at the period referred to, far exceeded all the other stockades in importance, and appeared, from the great extent of its works and the strength of its garrison, to be the enemy's head-quarters. It was situated on the left bank of the river, at the distance of eight or ten miles from Rangoon, though by land it was four or five miles nearer. The ground on which the stockade was erected sloped down to the river, along which it stretched to the extent of perhaps 300 yards, whilst its breadth might have been 200 or 250 ; it was, of course, newly constructed of the usual materials with which every jungle abounds, and embraced the village of Kimmendine, the most conspicuous buildings of which consisted of some two or three decent-looking tiled houses appertaining to the priesthood, with the addition of a few ungilded, unpretending pagodas. Rumour gave this place a very strong garrison, as many as 20,000 men ; but, perhaps, 10,000 was nearer the mark, and it is better, when putting these matters on record, to be reasonable as to numbers.

And here it may not be irrelevant to give a descriptive sketch of a stockade, a species of field fortification very general amongst the Indo-Chinese nations, and in the construction of which they all appear to be more or less expert. The custom of stockading, of course, originated in the abundant materials offered so readily by their never-failing and extensive forests. Stockades were

sometimes built entirely of bamboo, at others of timber. The bamboo in Ava, be it observed, is remarkable for its gigantic growth, far exceeding any thing of the kind met with in India. Some idea may be formed of it when I say, that it is not unfrequently from nine to twelve inches in diameter, and the hollow compartments, which were commonly used by the natives for holding water, are nearly, if not quite, as large as a ship's bucket. There was necessarily a good deal of irregularity in the form of these stockades, depending on the shape of the village or position to be enclosed. The large towns, such as Rangoon, Prome, Shoechein, &c., were all defended by timber stockades, on a grander scale. These were, of course, of old construction, and being permanent works, differed materially in strength and finish from the almost ephemeral productions of the jungle, which nevertheless, at times, bothered us and our artillery in a manner we little anticipated. These temporary works averaged from ten to twelve feet in height, being formed of the bamboo or timber driven perpendicularly into the ground, generally in double rows, and united by transverse beams. They were looped for musketry, whilst larger apertures were arranged at necessary intervals for cannon or jingals. There was almost invariably a trench in the interior, the earth from which being piled against the stockade, formed a sort of parapet, and enabled a person standing in the trench to fire through the loopholes with comparatively little risk, either from cannon ball or bullet. Externally, stockades were commonly protected by an abatis, frequently of considerable depth, formed of branches of trees carefully pointed at the ends, and firmly fixed in the ground in an outward direction. Beyond the abatis, again, rows of short bamboo spikes were planted, which, being concealed by the long grass, inflicted most dangerous wounds on the feet of our native troops more especially, they being but imperfectly protected. There was often a light railing running outside the whole, with a dry ditch between the stockade and abatis. Though these works were not constructed upon the scientific principles of a Vauban, they were not altogether without flanking defences, such as demi-lunes, ravelins, or redoubts, whilst the better description of stockade was generally defended by square bastions, at regular intervals. From the above sketch it may be conceived that these wooden walls, however barbarous, opposed difficulties by no means despicable to our disciplined troops. "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*," and I cannot but think that our men of science may have occasionally gathered a wrinkle from the uncivilized Burmans.

But to return to the troops, whom we left forming up at the base of the great pagoda. There were three columns to operate against Kimmendine, under the command of Colonels Hodgson and Smith, and Major Frith. The first two were to advance upon the place by different routes, whilst the latter was to proceed to a distant point, to intercept the enemy in their anticipated retreat. In addition to this force, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded in person by water, with a division of gun-boats and part of H.M.'s 41st regiment. Nothing, in short, was omitted that promised to ensure our success; for the place to be attacked, being above Rangoon, afforded the enemy, as long as they possessed it, every facility for floating down their fire-rafts amongst our shipping, in the construction of which they were as indefatigable as ingenious.

It was my lot to be attached to the column under the command of Colonel Smith, which was composed of 250 of the Madras European regiment, five companies of the 3rd light infantry, the 8th M.N.I., two camel howitzers, and a mortar; these last being, in the absence of draft cattle, borne upon men's shoulders. This body was to march direct for the point of attack, taking on

route some other works, which had been lately constructed. The distance by land must have been from four to five miles, the road lying through a dense forest.

At length, all requisite preliminaries having been made, and the commanders having put themselves at the head of their respective columns, the bugles sounded the "advance," and immediately we found ourselves in motion, winding our way round the base of old Shoe Dagon, by which the road lay, and in a few moments more we were all shrouded in the dark and silent jungle. As we moved off, each column diverged for its respective route; and now, as usual, I shall confine my details to the events of my own narrow sphere, as seen through the optics of an ensign.

It was a portentous moment with me when I was fairly in motion towards the hidden foe. The hour, however, was as full of hope as of interest; and bright, though distant, were the visions that flitted before my mind's eye, of sparkling crosses and glittering medals, those pretty baubles so dear to every soldier, but in the distribution of which our Government is so unaccountably niggardly. "*Palman qui meruit ferat*" is the motto that is supposed to accompany every military order; but in respect to the British service, it becomes too often a downright mockery, where such honours are either showered on all indiscriminately, as in the case of the Waterloo medal, or limited to rank, as in that of the Order of the Bath, leaving merit almost out of the question: a soldier's worth being, in fact, measured by his *servitude* rather than his *services*; the *quantity* rather than the *quality* of his performances.

The jungle round Rangoon was very dense and luxuriant: forest trees of every kind, such as the stately teak, the feathery tamarind, the umbrageous mango, and the light and graceful bamboo, sheltering an infinite variety of shrubs and plants, the least of which would probably rank high in an English conservatory. Indeed, the flowers and fruits peculiar to this clime we soon found were very superior to any thing we had met with of the kind in Southern India; the hue of the former was brighter, and the flavour of the latter higher. But of all the productions of the Rangoon jungles or gardens—for, in truth, in many parts they more resembled works of art than the unstudied efforts of nature—nothing can be compared to the pine-apples, either in number, size, or taste. The plant grew everywhere in the greatest luxuriance, and apparently in a wild state, though the locality in which it was sometimes found would seem to indicate cultivation. On an excursion I once made into the neighbouring jungle with my servant, I remember to have brought back with me from thirty to forty of this delicious fruit. When marching through any part where it abounded, it was difficult to prevent the men from frequently quitting the ranks to gather it. The plant appeared to thrive well even in spots where the sun could hardly penetrate, and in such localities it not unfrequently happened that skirmishes occurred with the enemy, some of whom I have known bayoneted when taking shelter beneath the prickly leaves of the pine. There were other fruits which equally abounded at Rangoon, and which I may refer to elsewhere; these were far from despicable as an article of sustenance during the scarcity that prevailed, though it is to be feared the too free use we made of them helped to sow the seeds of many of those dysenteric affections which latterly committed such ravages amongst us.

The column, preceded by its advanced guard as a feeler, and with small parties of light infantry scouring the jungle on either flank, was now stealthily winding its way through the forest. The road, or rather pathway, was both narrow and rugged, and had we been vigorously attacked in such a predica-

ment, our progress might have been easily arrested. As it was, we moved, as well as I can remember, two or three abreast. The column might have proceeded a mile on its road, when the dead silence, which had been strictly enjoined, was suddenly broken by one or two musket shots, apparently in front, which were quickly followed up by a running fire on both flanks from an invisible enemy, which we, of course, returned with interest, facing to the right and left. At this moment, and only for a moment, the column made a dead stop, as if it had suddenly come in contact with some serious obstacle, and we in the centre felt ourselves forcibly pushed backwards by the recoil. The firing on our flanks soon ceased, but it continued some little time longer in front. Many shots had crossed us, but none told in my immediate neighbourhood, the enemy having fired high, the general fault of all troops, I believe, whether civilized or uncivilized. We were, however, all on the look-out. Portions of the path by which we moved were lined by a thick and lofty hedge of bamboo; through this our shot cut its way, and although its effect could not be ascertained, impervious as the underwood was to us disciplinarians, who were obliged to follow each other like a flock of geese, many of the foe doubtless bit the dust upon that occasion. This interruption lasted but for a few minutes, when the feeble fire of our opponents having been effectually silenced, the column was again put in motion, and as soon as we had an opportunity of communicating with our comrades in front, we learned that Capt. Kyd, of our grenadiers, and five men, were wounded. The ice was now, therefore, fairly broken, and we novices in the art of war were witnessing the practical working of what we had studied, in theory only, on the parade-ground.

"Forward" was once more the word, and nothing further occurred till we had proceeded a couple of miles or so, when the column being again suddenly halted, we inferred something was in the wind. Our suspense was of short duration, for after a few minutes of silence, during which the staff were evidently reconnoitering the ground in front, extreme caution being requisite in jungle warfare, to avoid ambushes, a message was transmitted from the front to "pass the word for the guns," which promptly brushed by us; and we now had the satisfaction of hearing that our progress was interrupted by a genuine stockade, a species of obstruction not yet encountered by the "lams." The guns soon opened, and gave the enemy a taste of grape and shrapnell, and this was closely followed up by a rattling fire of musketry from both sides. We again were put in motion, and descending into a hollow, where the ground for some distance appeared partially cleared, we could catch something of a glimpse, on the high ground opposite, of the enemy's works, as they peeped out here and there from amidst the thick foliage. Had nothing else, however, been visible, the wreaths of smoke that followed the discharge of their fire-arms would have shewn us at once the site of their wooden castle. Our position now exposed us to the enemy's fire, but it was still ill-directed, and consequently few casualties occurred, though the occasional tinkling of a breastplate or the barrel of a firelock, as a ball came into collision with either, and the crackling of dry twigs and branches overhead, from the effect of the shot, kept us pretty well on the *qui vive*. After crossing the hollow, where another momentary pause ensued, the column pushed up the ascent, under an irregular fire from the enemy, backed by as barbarous a yell as could be conceived. We found the ascent steep and slippery, but nevertheless soon crowned the summit, receiving and returning the enemy's fire, and hurling them back their shouts with interest. Here we had the satisfaction of finding that our gallant grenadiers, who led the

advance, had forced the enemy's position, by tearing down bodily, in the absence of scaling ladders or hatchets, a portion of the stockade, thereby effecting an entrance. At the same moment, we saw, far to the left, under and outside the stockade, the active foe in full retreat, and evidently in great disorder. Here was *Victory No. 1*, and though the "spoils" was not quite so valuable as the Seringapatam or Bhurtpore booty, we took possession of an abundance of jack fruit and pine-apples, which, in addition to the glory of the affair, refreshed us all amazingly, and amply compensated for the danger and anxiety which we had encountered. Indeed, by many, no *pic-nic* party could have been more relished than these stockading sorties.

We now fell in with our wounded men, of whom there were but few; of killed hitherto there were none. The captain of the grenadiers, who had been wounded, had received a musket ball in the calf of his leg, and we now saw him on horseback, with his limb bandaged. I believe, at the time, many of us youngsters thought him an object of no common interest, if not of actual envy! To be wounded in battle, not mortally, however, or even severely,—this would perhaps have been *un peu trop*; but to receive a flesh wound, in the *easiest possible* manner, at the hands of an enemy! Here would be news to communicate to fair friends in Old England! To be gazetted as Lieutenant or Ensign ———, wounded in action, and to have one's name trumpeted about as a hero in every news-room! Here would be fame and immortality; here would be glory for a young soldier! I am sure it was thus many calculated, though it is to be feared some poor fellows were out in their reckoning, and received their death-warrant where they only looked for an interesting scar. Alas! alas! how delusive a toy is human glory, especially of the military order! What a happy thing is it that the many deformities of war are disguised by such gaudy trappings, and such heart-stirring accompaniments!

The stockade we had now captured was by no means a good specimen of that description of fortification, having been very hastily constructed of green materials; and this accounted for its having so easily yielded to the strong arms of our grenadiers. It was, however, of considerable extent, and it further derived advantage from its elevation. There was little to interest us in the interior, which, in the stumps of trees and shrubs that abounded, bore evident marks of having only a few days previously formed a portion of the surrounding forest. There was the usual proportion of native huts, built of bamboo, and thatched with jungle grass; whilst proofs of the sudden and confused flight of the enemy were apparent on every side—muskets, spears, cooking-pots, fruit (such as the jack, pine-apple, and plantain), bundles of salt-fish (none of the sweetest), bags of rice, curry-stuff, chillies, betel-leaves, in short, every thing that was essential to a Burman, was scattered about in profusion, while here and there lay a fallen foe, fifteen or twenty having been killed inside; though as many more probably fell beneath our fire in the depth of the forest. Indeed, some time after our occupation of Rangoon, it was a common thing, when traversing the adjacent jungle in search of game, to stumble upon skeletons or carcasses half devoured by jackals.

Our halt at this place did not exceed a few minutes, as it was merely an advanced work of the great Kimmendine stockade, whither the enemy had all fled. We were, therefore, soon again in motion; and marching through the stockade, emerged from its other face, where a slope, tolerably free from jungle, gave us a view of our pathway on the opposite side, which, winding up the hill, was soon lost again in the dark recesses of the forest. This was the road to Kimmendine. We descended the slope, and crossed a small rivulet that

flowed at its foot, in which one of the enemy was lying; he had, doubtless, been mortally wounded in defending the stockade, and had fallen here, exhausted by loss of blood. As the column was winding its way up the path before-mentioned, we were again startled by the report of a shot in front, and in a few minutes after, a buzz ran through the ranks, that Serjeant Morrison, of the light company, was killed! His fate elicited much sympathy from his rough, but kind-hearted comrades, and no less from the officers, for he was a remarkably smart soldier, and on other accounts an especial favourite with all. Poor Morrison had been picked off by a vagabond secreted behind a clump of bamboos, at the distance of eight or ten yards. Up to this point, his death was the most startling event of the day, he having been the first of our men killed since we landed, and the circumstance produced a corresponding sensation within the circle of his own corps.

We still moved on, passing to the right several unfinished stockades, now tenanted only by pariah dogs and poultry (the occupants having hurried away at our approach), and after proceeding a mile or so from the last-mentioned place, a halt was sounded, and the men were ordered to pile arms, and take some refreshment; for, though the space traversed was short, we had already been under arms from 5 till 12 A.M. Our frugal meal was soon despatched, consisting of a handful of mouldy biscuit, and a morsel of hard ration beef—poor fare for fighting men! Officers and soldiers, however, all fared alike on such occasions, each carrying what he required for the day's consumption in his haversack. In a few minutes we again moved on, still through dense jungle; but we had not proceeded a mile from the halting-place, when the head of the column was checked by a rattling fire of musketry in front. Another halt was the immediate consequence; and we soon found that the object of our movement, the formidable stockade of Kimmendine, was right a-head of us, constructed directly across the road, so that any further progress was impracticable till a passage could be forced.

The troops were now distributed in such open spots as were available, on either side of the road, to await further orders; for, to have kept them in the pathway would have been only unnecessarily exposing them to the enemy's fire, which even amidst the bushes was sufficiently galling. My regiment was formed up in an open space to the right, at a distance of perhaps 150 or 200 yards from the stockade, from which, however, it was concealed by a succession of thick and lofty clumps of bamboo, so close together as to form quite a fence, excepting in one point, where an aperture was seen, communicating, as we now found, with the enemy's works. Their position has before been cursorily described as resting on the river, and containing a garrison of some 10,000 rabble soldiery. From the partial view we could now catch of it, evident marks of superiority were soon discernible, both as regarded its height and general construction, and the materials that composed it, to the stockade that had only an hour or two before yielded to our prowess. Very few and very indistinct, however, were the glimpses we could catch of the place, so shrouded was it on all sides by dense and matted underwood. The ground on which it stood sloped gently towards the river, with which our left could almost communicate. In the rear there was a trifling rise, but the jungle was so thick, that our right could not penetrate beyond a short distance. The direction of the place, however, could be tolerably well guessed at by the enemy's voices, to say nothing of their musket balls; whilst to the left, the works stretched away nearly in a straight line for the river, with which their flank formed a right angle at a distance of 250 yards or so. On this face the ground was more open,

there being space occasionally amidst the tangled brushwood to admit of small bodies of men forming up. This was the side we first approached, and our operations, if I remember rightly, were mainly directed against its upper angle.

Immediately after our arrival before Kimmendine, we were joined by the other column, under Colonel Hodgson, that had marched by a different route; so that we now mustered 1,600 bayonets.

When we first came upon the place, a heavy fire was opened upon us of jingals and small arms, which, however, after a time ceased, excepting an occasional shot, to let us know they were on the *qui vive*. The enemy wisely reserved their ammunition, as indeed was often the case, for the hour of need. Whilst our corps was drawn up in the open space to the right before described, we were commanded to order arms; and now were passed some anxious minutes, while the brigadier and staff were planning operations. It was soon determined to ply the enemy with Congreve rockets and shrapnell simultaneously from a point in the road to our left, which commanded the place, at the distance of perhaps 150 or 200 yards. In the meantime, our flank companies were ordered to move through the aperture in the jungle before referred to, for the purpose of grappling with the enemy, and clearing the way for the column; for the nature of the ground would not admit of a larger body being brought into action. As soon as our flank companies had disappeared in the jungle, the guns opened their fire, though unfortunately the first rocket that was discharged exploded too soon, and demolished an unhappy follower, who happened to be in the way.

The crack of fire-arms was now soon heard again in front, and though all that was going on was hidden from our view, we had audible proof of our people being warmly and closely engaged, whilst our own position was any thing but agreeable; for, though exposed to the effect of the enemy's fire, we could not retaliate without risking the lives of our friends in front; we were, therefore, obliged to "grin and bear it." Some twenty minutes might have passed, whilst we, *corps de reserve*, remained in this uneasy and inactive state. The few partial shots that at first were heard had increased to a regular and continued file fire, mingled with the yells of the enemy and the hurrahs of our own people. All this worked us up to a state of almost feverish excitement. At length, some of our men were seen emerging from the thick underwood, and we soon heard with pain that matters were not progressing as we could have wished. They told us that many had fallen inside, and that in the absence of scaling ladders (none had accompanied the column), it would be impossible to force an entrance. These men were mostly wounded. Some poor fellows were staggering back amongst their comrades, staunching their wounds as they best could, whilst others were borne past us, and as they were hurried along, a passing glance readily detected the glassy eye, the livid lip, and cold damp forehead, too truly indicative of death's near approach, if not actual presence. Amongst other gallant fellows, there were two corporals of our grenadiers, Dun and O'Brien, one dead, the other dying; and even now I can recall the fine manly figure of the latter, as he reclined heavy and helpless in the arms of two comrades, his black bushy whiskers matted in gore from the death wound he had received in his brow. Lennox, too, our drum-major, a fine handsome fellow, was also killed in vainly striving to force himself through a narrow aperture into the enemy's works. Whilst the fate of some of our leading men naturally excited our peculiar attention, there was no lack of humble privates amongst the fallen to share our sympathy, for it was evident the "lamb" were destined in their *début* in the campaign to bleed freely. As these poor

fellows passed us, it was curious to witness the eagerness manifested by the survivors to obtain from their pouches the ammunition *they* could no longer handle; this was literally scrambled for by the living, and in truth just then it was a matter of no little value.

At this juncture, a party of us, under Captain Cursham, who afterwards fell so gallantly before Sittang, was detached to reconnoitre the place to the left, in order to ascertain if in any other point in that direction there was a better hope of assailing the works with success. We looked as closely into it as the tangled nature of the underwood would allow, drawing upon us several shots of the enemy; but in the absence of scaling ladders, there was no part that could possibly be assailed with any fair hope of getting access to the interior, and of this the brigadier was soon satisfied. In the meantime, our casualties were rapidly increasing, but all in vain; the obstacle was as unyielding as ever, though every effort that physical strength and courage could make had been applied in endeavours to tear down a portion of the palisades, the height and strength of which far exceeded anything we had looked for, and in these efforts a considerable portion of the assailants had fallen. Unpleasant reports now spread like wildfire, that a retreat was in contemplation. They were soon found to be too true, and great was the disappointment thereby occasioned. The bright hopes we had in the morning cherished were now clouded. To hear a retreat talked of was truly a damper. Of such a movement, however, the most sanguine amongst us could not deny the necessity—at all events, till the construction of scaling ladders (which, by the way, might have been made by the pioneers in half an hour) would enable us to renew the attack with a tolerable certainty of success. Of troops we had abundance, able and willing enough to fall in the attempt; but it was clear that numbers could in the present case avail nothing. How the force happened to be unprovided with scaling ladders I cannot say; the fault, if any, must rest, I conceive, with the superintending engineer, and even he could not be much blamed; for, as scaling ladders are a munition of war seldom called for except in a regular siege, and as the Burmese works hitherto attacked had been easily forced, being either mere breast-works or lightly constructed, the engineer could, perhaps, hardly have anticipated such an emergency.

The retreat was now sounded by the bugles, on all sides, in right earnest, and great was the commotion that followed. As the troops drew off, the enemy blazed at us with redoubled energy, and the savage yells that accompanied the whistling of their shot were, as may be well supposed, the very reverse of inspiring. “*C’était une belle affaire pour les Anglais,*” said a French officer to me once, with reference to Waterloo, where he had fought: in the same sense, it may be said that this was “*une belle affaire*” for the Burmese.

Just as we were beginning to move off the ground, confused and crest-fallen, a thundering cannonade was heard in the direction of the river, on the reverse side of the stockade, and grape and round shot now rattled about us in a manner highly creditable to the hands that plied them, however unmusical to our ears. They swept through the underwood and cut away the huge branches of the trees overhead, in a truly terrific manner, and had their course been a trifle lower, the slaughter must have been very great. As it was, several men fell; and this, as we soon found, from our own guns! For it seemed the water column had come up just as we were drawing off, and, from some misconception or other, the shot that was intended for the foe was now scattering our own ranks. My friend Cursham’s gallant spirit was so indignant at the very idea of a retreat, that when all the troops were moving off, it was some time before

he could be prevailed upon to leave the place, seating himself on a mound within range of the enemy's shot! Being in his company, I remained with him, but we soon yielded to necessity, and set in with the current.

Though the main body of the troops moved off in very tolerable order, there could not, under such circumstances, be otherwise than some degree of confusion, for from the nature of the ground, having of necessity been scattered about in parties, they had now to tread their way as they best could through the jungle, to find the narrow crowded road upon which the column had to form, and which did not admit of more than three abreast. Upon this then they were now pouring from all points, under a pitiless cannonade from our own guns, as well as from the enemy's. On the other hand, the cries of the wounded, the shoutings of men who had lost their way, the furious gallop of loose horses, the bodies of the fallen scattered on all sides, the whistling of the musket and the rushing of the cannon balls, the stunning report of the artillery, and the savage yell of triumph from the enemy, altogether formed a combination of sights and sounds that will not be readily forgotten by those who were present on that occasion. Amongst the *contre-temps* of the morning, I must not omit to mention that a native corps stationed somewhere in our rear, but quite concealed from view, opened a heavy fire upon us, which of course our lads lost no time in returning, each mistaking the other for the enemy!

As we left the ground, Cursham and I for a short time lost our way, and our attention being roused by the cries of a wounded sepoy, who had been overlooked, we were afforded an opportunity of saving the poor fellow, for we conveyed him in safety to the column, which, after a little meandering amongst the bamboo bushes and long grass, we rejoined.

On regaining the stockade we had captured in the morning, the troops rested for an hour or so, and long before sunset we re-entered Rangoon, weary and hungry, and pretty considerably begrimed with mud, blood, and gunpowder. About 120 men were killed and wounded during the morning's operations, of which nearly fifty, and two officers, Captain Kyd and Lieutenant Stinton, were of the Madras European Regiment. The officers and twenty-five of the casualties occurred in the grenadier company of the regiment, whose dauntless bearing upon this trying occasion was highly spoken of. A private of this company, an incorrigible scamp but a most daring soldier, and moreover a capital shot, on this day brought down one of the enemy that was secreted in a tree. They were very expert in climbing trees, and constantly had recourse to this method for watching our movements. Lieutenant Stinton had received a very severe wound through the fleshy part of the thigh, but he nevertheless insisted upon marching back on foot rather than deprive a humble comrade of the comfort of a dooly.

Thus terminated our first attack upon Kimmendine, in a way that never could have been anticipated by the most desponding amongst us. The result was doubtless a source of considerable mortification to all; but we had the satisfaction of feeling that no troops could have behaved more steadily, for throughout there had been no flinching; and of knowing that the want of scaling ladders alone was the cause of our reverse. We must have been about an hour before the place, and during that period every effort had been made to tear down some of the palisades by manual force. These daring attempts, however, cost too dearly, and were utterly powerless against such strongly constructed works. *Experientia docet*, and henceforth no troops marched against a stockade without a due proportion of scaling-ladders.

THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER.

A POPULAR TALE OF HINDUSTAN.

The following tale is a great favourite amongst the people of Hindustan. It is related in various ways, the main point being always the same: the present version was taken nearly *verbatim* from the lips of a washerman's wife in Benares. There is a curious coincidence between an incident in this tale, and one illustrative of the superstitions of Ireland, which Mr. Lover has made the subject of one of his exquisite songs; it is the voice which addresses Tooleesa. In the Fairy Tempter, the same thing occurs:

A voice murmured sweetly, oh come, love, with me.

IN a certain kingdom of the East, there lived a poor man, so completely destitute of all worldly gifts, that he had not even wherewithal to procure the commonest implements necessary to carry on his occupation, which was that of a woodcutter. Not being possessed of a knife or a hatchet, or the means of purchasing the least expensive substitute, he was fain to be content with picking up sticks, an employment in which his wife and daughter assisted him. If, in the course of their researches, they found enough to purchase flour for the day's consumption, they rejoiced over their frugal meal; but such good fortune did not always attend them, and indeed the necessity of fasting became so frequent, that they were all nearly starving.

Nursingh and his wife, though suffering considerably in their own persons, were far more distressed by this lamentable state of affairs upon their daughter's account; she was of a marriageable age, and there seemed to be little chance of her escaping the disgrace of celibacy, for how were they to scrape up the means of providing her with a suitable match? Of what avail was her beauty, since no one thought it worth their while to report it through the neighbourhood? They lived in the most profound retirement, and the gossips, always so willing to offer their services when there was any chance of reward, kept aloof, and reserved their civilities for those who were able to repay them in kind.

Tooleesa, who had often surveyed herself with some degree of complacency in a neighbouring tank, was not without ambition, and, in the midst of all her poverty, could not help indulging in day-dreams. Sometimes she beguiled the hours, which, but for these soothing illusions, would have been very heavy, by fancying herself a princess, and she would for a while forget the bitter privations of her lot, in the ideal contemplation of those luxuries which there seemed little hope that she would ever enjoy in a more satisfactory form. With nothing save the bare ground to lie upon, Tooleesa would imagine herself stretched upon a silver *charpoy*, covered with a *resai*, or counterpane, of the richest brocade. Though very rarely enabled to indulge in a *pán*, the box that should have contained it glittered before her mind's eye, of the same precious material; her feet pressed the softest of *settrinjees*, and the *chillumchee*, *lota*, *suraies*, and the frame of her ample looking-glass, were all (to her fancy) of the purest silver.

These reveries were often disturbed by the necessity of going into the jungle, to look for sticks. Her wanderings on one day brought her to the ruins of a well, now in a state of dilapidation, and almost choked up with long grass. She perceived, with infinite satisfaction, that there was a great quantity of wood scattered about this place, and she hastened to avail herself of so abundant a harvest, and collected a bundle of more than the ordinary size. While

thus employed, she was startled by a voice, which seemed to proceed from the well: it called her by her name. Amazed, she looked round and listened; nobody appeared, but she distinctly heard the same voice say, "Will you be my wife?" Terrified, she snatched up her bundle and ran away, determined never to venture near the haunted spot again. However, she was not ill-pleased with the price which was obtained for the wood, and after every *courie* had been expended, she feared she should be obliged to repair to the precincts of the well, for, search where she would, she could not find a single stick anywhere else. Though much afraid lest she should encounter a *jin*, there was no alternative; go she must, and the sight of the wood, which appeared to be more plentiful than before, tempted her to advance close up to the dreaded spot. Hastily gathering a bundle together, just as she was about to depart, pleased to escape from the interruption she had apprehended, the voice addressed her again in the self-same words, "Will you be my wife?" More frightened than she had been upon the previous occasion, she took to flight as rapidly as her burthen would admit.

Tooleesa reached home without molestation. The family lived merrily upon the product of her labour; but when the money was gone, they were as ill off as before. It was in vain that Nursingh and his wife searched far and wide; nothing was to be found, and Tooleesa, when urged to try her fortune again, was obliged to acquaint her parents with the circumstance which had so greatly alarmed her. The good man and his wife did not think the affair so dreadful as their timid daughter had expected; they advised her to go again to the well, and if the voice should address her for the third time, to refer this unknown suitor to her father. Tooleesa obeyed, though not without many misgivings; she gathered the sticks as usual, and, just as she was about to go away, the terrible question was repeated, "Will you be my wife?" Summoning all her courage, she tremblingly replied, "How can I receive a proposal which ought to be addressed to my father?" "Send your father hither," returned the voice, "and we will make our agreement." Tooleesa, glad to be allowed to depart upon such easy terms, returned to the hut, and reported faithfully all that had passed to her parents.

Nursingh lost no time in repairing to the well, which to his surprise he now found very easily. He did not wait long for the voice, which sounded plainly enough from the depths of the abyss. "You are miserably poor," said this invisible interlocutor; "give your daughter to me, and I will make you all rich and happy; you shall be sumptuously clothed, and fare of the best; your shadow shall increase, and your treasures multiply, for I am able to gratify you according to your heart's desire." Dazzled with so many fine promises, Nursingh did not make the least hesitation, but agreed upon a contract immediately. A certain day was fixed upon for the celebration of the nuptials, and the woodcutter went away, well pleased with the prospect before him. Tooleesa and her mother were not a little distressed that he should return empty-handed, for they were much at a loss how to provide the proper preparations, and were sadly mortified at the mean figures which they must make upon an occasion of so much moment. However, a few evenings before the appointed time, the family were agreeably surprised by a very unexpected appearance. A hundred trays were borne through the air, and only that those persons who carried them were invisible, exactly in the same manner in which the bridegroom's offerings to the bride are usually conveyed. Some of the trays were filled with the choicest variety of fruits and confectionary; others contained shawls, and all things proper for a feminine toilette; while the whole was gaily ornamented after the fashion of the East, and lighted up with coloured lamps.

Tooleesa augured well from these preliminaries, and both she and her mother began to entertain the most respectful opinion of the donor of such acceptable presents. They were very punctual in their attendance at the well, and were somewhat surprised to find that it still bore its wild and savage aspect; there were no tents pitched, and nothing was going forward to denote the approach of a wedding. The disappointed woodman exclaimed loudly, "How am I to give my daughter away in marriage, when there is no person to receive her?" "We are all present," replied the voice, "both the bridegroom and his friends; put the ring upon your daughter's finger, and she is mine." A ring at that moment appeared; Nursingh obeyed the injunction, and turning round, perceived a beautiful pavilion, in which there was spread an ample feast. Without any hesitation, his wife and he sat down with their daughter to partake of the good things which invited them to indulge in very unwonted gratification. After all three had eaten and drunk sufficiently, a beautiful palanquin, such as ladies of the highest rank are accustomed to go abroad in, stopped at the door of the pavilion. Now came a moment replete with apprehension to Tooleesa and her mother. The reluctant bride, aware that she must be in the power of some controlling spirit, with whom it would be useless to contend, obeyed the instruction which the palanquin conveyed, and placing herself upon the cushions, drew the curtains aside, in order that she might obtain a last look of her parents. Nursingh and his wife, full of concern for their daughter's fate, followed the vehicle through a deep defile, which opened upon a country perfectly strange to them. In the midst of a wide and highly-cultivated plain, they saw a splendid palace, surrounded by a high wall. The palanquin made straight for the principal gate of this edifice, and entering through it, was seen no more. Satisfied that the bridegroom had performed his promise, the bride's parents returned with lightened hearts to their own home.

On their way, they found plenty of wood tied up neatly into bundles, and from this period they were no longer obliged to labour for their subsistence; wealth flowed in upon them apace; they hired servants, built themselves a fine house, and feasted merrily every day. The neighbours, who during their poverty had never vouchsafed to take the least notice of them, or to inquire whether they could do any thing to keep them from starving, now favoured them with their company very often, and were very inquisitive about their manner of living, and how they contrived to have so much money always at command. Nursingh and his wife did not think it prudent to satisfy their curiosity, and the envy which they excited arose at length to such a pitch, that some of their malignant visitors went to the king of the country, and implored him to force the woodcutter to reveal the method which he had employed to effect so extraordinary a change in his fortunes. The king, worked upon by the artful representations of those evil-minded people, summoned Nursingh to his court, and interrogated him very strictly upon the subject. The poor man frankly told the truth, relating without disguise every circumstance concerning his daughter's marriage, and the benefits which it had entailed upon him. His candour, however, was of no service to him; the king refused to credit the tale, and in great wrath ordered him to be put to the torture. Nor was this all; seeing that he did not vary in his story, the monarch, still farther enraged, threatened him with death.

The unhappy woodcutter and his wife now began to fear that their good fortune had deserted them, and that they had done wrong in allowing their daughter to marry a person of whom they knew nothing, and whose gifts had involved them in greater misery than that in which they had formerly lan-

guished. If they suffered the pangs of hunger, they were safe from oppression and violence, and they had seldom or ever been so completely cast down as not to entertain a hope of better times. Now, death stared the unfortunate husband and father in the face, and when he should have been cut off by the hand of the executioner, what remained for his disconsolate helpmate, who knew not where upon the wide earth to seek for a daughter too rashly committed to the guardianship of a stranger? Distracted by the horrors of their situation, Nursingh and his wife spent their time in vain lamentations of their easy credulity; but they were wrong in supposing that their daughter's husband had abandoned them to their fate. The evening before the day appointed for the execution, a voice came to the king, and said, "Oh king, harm not a hair of the woodcutter's head; he has not deceived you; I have espoused his daughter, and will take a terrible revenge upon those who offer him the slightest injury." The king replied, "For one day I spare his life, but it is only to see whether thou hast the power of which thou hast so presumptuously boasted; on the next, he surely dies, for I am not to be diverted from my purpose by an empty threat."

When the king arose in the morning, behold! himself and the woodcutter were the only persons left alive in the city; all the rest of the inhabitants had been bitten by snakes, and lay dead in their houses. The king, perceiving that he had a powerful spirit to deal with, trembled at this manifestation of his anger, and, repairing with anxious haste to the prison, entreated Nursingh to employ his influence with his son-in-law, to avert this horrible calamity. The poor man, who had a kind heart, and took no pleasure in revenge, assured the monarch of his readiness to comply with his wishes, and though not knowing whether the request would reach the ear for which it was designed, entreated his mysterious relative to restore the lives of the people. Immediately, a rustling noise was heard, and the voice exclaimed, "Oh snakes, who have performed my bidding, you only are acquainted with an antidote to your venom; apply it to these people, and take them from under the shadow of death." The snakes obeyed, and the inhabitants of the city, reviving, surrounded the king, who, amazed and humbled by the danger which had threatened him, took off the woodcutter's chains with his own hands, and dismissed him to his home, with many flattering speeches and gifts.

From that period, the neighbours ceased to pry into their affairs; a wholesome fear kept them silent; and though covetous to the highest degree, they were deterred from forming any plans for the appropriation of wealth which excited their avarice, by the apprehension of the terrible vengeance of Nursingh's invisible protector.

In the meantime, Tooleesa lived very happily with her husband, whom she only saw at night, he being invariably abroad during the day. He gave her splendid presents, and only required that she should shut herself up in the palace, and not permit any stranger to enter its gates. There was no want of amusement within the walls of this stately mansion; the gardens were beautifully laid out with avenues of mango and other fruit trees; the baths were of marble, inlaid with agate and jasper; and there were women who played enchantingly upon the lute, and others who could tell a great number of marvellous tales. One day, in walking through the garden, Tooleesa saw a very small and weak animal, pursued by one that was much larger and fiercer. The poor little squirrel looked at her as she passed with an imploring eye, and taking up a bamboo which lay in the path, the compassionate girl encountered its adversary, and thus gave the squirrel an opportunity to escape. Tooleesa, averse to taking life, did not kill the invader of her peaceful garden, content

with driving it over the wall, for she was unwilling that any of her favourites should be disturbed. She spent a great deal of time in feeding and caressing her birds, but nevertheless the days were sometimes very long, and hung heavily upon her hands. The gates of the palace, as it has been already said, were always kept closed, and the servants forbidden upon pain of death to admit any but the inhabitants, so that Tooleesa could never make any purchase herself, or hear what was going on in the neighbourhood, indulgences which in her poorest days she had been accustomed to enjoy. She grew tired of hearing stories told of people of whom she knew nothing, and cared less; her embroidery became wearisome, and she would have given all the jewels she possessed for a single garland of the jessamine flowers which she had been accustomed to gather in the wildest haunt of her native jungle. In short, Tooleesa had enjoyed prosperity until it had began to tire; no longer compelled to endure the privations which had formerly embittered her existence, she forgot how very difficult they were to bear, and thought that all the fine things which her husband placed at her disposal could scarcely compensate for the want of that social intercourse which other females in the same station enjoyed.

One morning, a woman who sold *chowries* appeared before the palace walls; she was of course denied admittance by the porter, but coming to the foot of a tower at one of the angles, she caught a sight of Tooleesa, who was looking out of a very small window at the top. The woman, an adept in her art, used many flattering and persuasive words, promising wonders if she could only gain admittance to the lady, with whom it was impossible to converse with any comfort at so great a distance; and her infatuated auditor was at length induced to let down a sheet from the top of the tower, by which the stranger climbed to the summit with the greatest ease. Now this intruder would never have been able to get in, had not Tooleesa afforded her some assistance, and she was very silly not to discover that none but a spirit could have mounted by means of a sheet. The pretended *chowrie*-seller sat down upon the edge of the carpet, and began to converse very fluently with her entertainer, so that the time passed away in the most delightful manner possible. She gave a great deal of information which Tooleesa was anxious to know, and in return asked a multitude of questions. "Daughter," said she, at last, "you tell me that your husband treats you well; does he ever eat with you, and take meat out of the same plate?" "No," replied Tooleesa, somewhat surprised, "he has never done me that honour." "Then," returned her guest, "you should insist upon his compliance with the ordinary usages of married life, otherwise he will despise you for your want of spirit; and should he refuse, you will plainly perceive that he has not the proper regard which he ought to entertain for his wife." Having infused this poison into an imprudent woman's ears, the guest hastily departed, leaving Tooleesa very much perplexed, and exceedingly unhappy. She thought it a long time to await for the return of night, and resolved over and over again what she should say to her husband, for she was determined to take the insidious advice of a perfect stranger, and to make a trial which might render her unhappy for life. While she was seated with her untasted supper before her, she received the usual visit from her spouse, and rising up hastily, she importuned him so anxiously to eat with her, that he took his place by her side, but only pretended to swallow the food, for he perceived the snare, and giving stricter orders than before that no person should enter the palace, he departed as usual.

Tooleesa went on for some time in the ordinary manner, and had almost

forgotten that she had any cause for uneasiness, when, unfortunately, looking out of the window of the tower, she saw an old woman below, disguised as a seller of antimony, and incautiously fell into conversation with her. Finding it inconvenient to talk from so great a height, she was easily persuaded to adopt the former expedient; the old woman got up as nimbly as before, and after many compliments and fine speeches, began to put the same questions which had mortified Tooleesa upon a former occasion. The poor girl was proud to be able to say that her husband had shewn her the expected mark of respect, but the pertinacious inquirer now proceeded farther, and asked if he had ever chewed a *pán*, and given it afterwards to her to eat—a delicate compliment which is essential to Oriental etiquette. Tooleesa, struck for the first time with the omission, replied, “Never;” and was again urged to make an experiment which would prove the extent of her influence. She became still more uneasy than before, and more anxious to make trial of her power. “What is the reason,” she exclaimed, as her husband sat beside her in the evening, “that you have never given me a *pán* from your mouth, as other men do who have any regard for their wives?” “Do not inquire,” replied the spirit; “be satisfied if I take one from you, and ask not that which must separate us for ever.” Tooleesa, not easily put off with so evasive an answer, tried her powers of persuasion, but all in vain, and, though very reluctantly, was forced for the present to forego her project; but she became restless and uneasy, determining in her own mind to leave nothing undone to acquire complete ascendance over the mind of her husband. Probably, the excellence of her own disposition, and the kindness with which she was treated, would have reconciled her to the refusal, had not the abominable old woman made her appearance for the third time, and saying, “Daughter, has your husband ever told you his name?” persuaded her to make that compliance the test of the sincerity of his affection.

Tooleesa urged this request more obstinately than she had done either of the others, and after her husband had exhausted his patience in vain endeavours to shew the unreasonableness of her demand, he said at length, “If you persist in requiring this mark of confidence from me, there is a power which obliges me to comply; but I warn you beforehand that the knowledge will be fatal to your happiness; you will not only be reduced to your original poverty, but suffer all the aggravations which remorse can inflict.” Tooleesa remained obstinate, and again her companion endeavoured to dissuade her from braving the danger. Finding his entreaties unavailing, he said, “Well, be it so; but I cannot tell you here.” He then led her out beyond the palace walls, and walked to some distance, until they came to the edge of a river. The bridegroom stood upon the bank, and, with much emotion, said, “Are you still determined to know my name? It is not too late to retract.” Tooleesa, urged on by an unconquerable desire, which rendered her regardless of consequences, replied, “I will know it.” The spirit then waded up to his knees in the water, and asked the question a second time, not without many entreaties that she would forego her design; but she adhered to her resolution. As she spoke, he advanced still farther into the water; nothing now was visible except his head and shoulders; he then inquired, for the third time, if she still persisted, adjuring her in the most tender manner to be content with the assurance of his regard, and to forbear a requisition of which she would repent to the latest hour of her existence. Abandoned by her guardian angel, Tooleesa persisted. “My name,” exclaimed the spirit, “is *BASNAK DAU!*” A snake’s head appeared upon the surface of the water, and after darting a furious glance at the too rash interrogator, sank into the stream, in which her

husband had already vanished. Tooleesa now found herself alone, in the tattered garments which she had formerly worn; she searched in vain for the palace; every path that she took led her to her native home, which had returned to its original state, though, if possible, more wretched than ever. Her parents were without bread, and totally incapacitated by their late manner of living from making the slightest exertions; the whole of the labour necessary for their support, therefore, devolved upon her. She was also obliged to listen to their reproaches, which were exceedingly bitter, and which the consciousness of having deserved them rendered still more keen. Nor was this all; now that she was irrevocably separated from her husband, her affection for him increased to a degree of intenseness which she had never before experienced; she was ashamed of the ingratitude and hardness of heart which had prevented her from appreciating his kindness, and the blessings which she had enjoyed whilst under his protection. Every day her mode of life became more and more irksome; she spent the time which ought to have been employed in household concerns in looking for the well; but not a trace of it could she discover, and after the most wearisome researches, she was obliged to return to her miserable home.

Formerly, notwithstanding the hardships and privations which its inmates endured, the hut was the abode of peace. After the morning's toil was over, Tooleesa could lie down and indulge in day-dreams, unmolested by bickering and strife; but now she was never permitted to taste a moment's respite from her misery; either sleeping or waking, her parents murmured at their lot, starting from troublous dreams to vent their anguish in outcries and lamentations. Tooleesa had no comfort to bestow, and she would have thrown herself into the tank, had she not been deterred by the certainty that her parents, if deprived of her assistance, would die of actual starvation. Pursuing her toils one day, in the most disconsolate manner, a squirrel crossed her path. These animals sported by hundreds round the hut, and she would scarcely have noticed the circumstance, but for a peculiar glance which reminded her of the adventure in the garden of her husband's palace. She observed that, as the sun glanced upon the little creature's back, the white stripes shone like silver, and altogether there was something in its appearance which induced her to follow it. The squirrel seemed pleased at having attracted her attention, and skipped and frisked along until it came to a place where there were plenty of sticks; she gathered up a bundle, and returned home, well pleased with the morning's adventure. The next day, the squirrel appeared again, and led her onward as before, conducting her to the same place—a delightful spot, in which, after she had collected as much wood as she could carry, she sat down, and in a few minutes fell fast asleep. She was awakened, as she thought, by some very soft whispering close to her ear, and looking round, saw two or three squirrels in earnest conversation. "Alas!" said one of them, "how has it happened that our enemy has become so powerful? I left all our tribe in freedom, and now, upon my return, behold we are held in miserable bondage." "It is," replied another of the squirrels, "because Sarkasukees has obtained an unhoped-for alliance. You must know that the mother of Basnak Dau, the king of the snakes, discovered that her son had taken a daughter of earth for his wife, and she knew that, if through her emissaries she could induce this foolish person to demand her husband's name, she should recover all the power which she had lost upon the accession of Basnak Dau to the kingdom of his father. Sarkasukees brought her intelligence of the marriage, and afterwards, in the disguise of a seller of *chowries*, got admittance to the palace, and persuaded the earth-born bride to command this act of

folly. The queen mother is fully re-established upon the throne ; Basnak Dau is reduced to a mere nobody, and our persecutor has been enabled to gratify the full extent of his malice against us." "I have a pity for Tooleesa," observed the third squirrel, "for she once saved my life, when Sarkasukees had nearly got me into his clutches ; he has shewn himself devoid of all gratitude, for she forebore to slay him when it was in her power ; and for that act of mercy, as well as for her kindness to me, she is deserving of some reward. Is there no chance of her ever being restored to her husband, and reinstated in her former happiness?" "That might happen," replied the first speaker, "but not without a great deal of difficulty ; she is in ignorance of all the circumstances which we have related, and therefore cannot take the proper measures to secure the success of the enterprise, even if she should have courage to undertake it. She must travel eastward, until she comes to a wide river ; and when she gets there, I do not know how she will manage for want of a boat to carry her over, for there is not one at hand, and the water is full of snakes, and they would infallibly devour her were she to venture to swim across. When she is upon the other side, she must search diligently for the nest of the hooma, and if she finds an egg in it, she must put the egg into her bosom, and it will hatch there. She must then disguise herself, and offer her services at the palace of the queen dowager, who will be very distrustful, and employ her about a great many tasks, which, if she does not execute properly, she will betray her human origin, and will be devoured in an instant by snakes. I know not whether the egg of the hooma will preserve her from these dangers, but should she succeed in hatching it, this bird, which brings kingly power to all mortals, will pick out the eyes of the green snake which always encircles the queen dowager's neck, and at that moment Basnak Dau will recover his kingdom, and be reconciled to his bride, who, being a queen by virtue of the hooma's obedience, will have acquired a right to become acquainted with his name.

Tooleesa now awoke thoroughly, and though the perils of the expedition seemed very formidable, she would not have scrupled to brave them, but for her unwillingness to leave her parents without the means of subsistence. Upon taking up her bundle, however, she found several pieces of gold, which she rightly guessed had been placed there by the friendly squirrel, and giving them to her mother, who seemed to be reconciled by the sight of the money to her daughter's departure, she made the necessary preparations for her journey. She travelled for a long time without meeting with any adventure ; but after many days, she arrived at the bank of a river, which seemed very wide and very deep, and every now and then hideous black snakes reared their crests above the waters, to shew that they were upon the alert. Toolcesa had not failed to provide herself with certain earthen jars, and tying some bamboos together, she laced them across with twigs, and laid a quantity of grass upon the top. Several squirrels, observing her proceedings, came to her assistance, and when the raft was finished and floated upon the empty jars, these creatures jumped upon it very readily, so that she also had courage to venture amongst the snakes, seeing that they opened their tremendous jaws at the squirrels as well as at herself. She got across the water very easily, and landing on the other side, the squirrels also leaped on shore, and she observed with great pleasure that they had resolved to keep her company, since she now began to hope that they would point out the way to the hooma's nest. She met with a humble-bee upon the road, and that also raised her spirits, for these insects are always the harbingers of good. At length

she heard a most ravishing strain of music; the squirrels leaped about joyously, and she followed them into a dell, in the midst of which there was a beautiful tree, which shone like emeralds.

The hoomas were employed in building their nest, singing all the time; and had not Tooleesa's thoughts been otherwise engaged, she would have admired the splendour of their plumage as they floated about in the golden light. In a few days, the hen laid an egg, and both the parent birds seemed so much delighted with their family cares, that it was not until there were three or four in the nest that Tooleesa could resolve to deprive them of any part of their treasures. On the fifth day, when the nest was full almost to overflowing, she took an egg, and placing it in her bosom, covered it up with her veil. She then recommenced her journey, the squirrels skipping up one tree and down another, keeping always before her, and directing her in the path. They conducted her to the walls of a very fine castle, and, not without considerable perturbation, she knocked at the gate, and asked to be entertained in the queen's service. She was ushered into a splendid apartment, where she found her greatest enemy sitting on a heap of cushions, with the green serpent about her neck. Though she preserved the semblance of youth, and possessed a large share of beauty, there was something very terrible in the appearance of this awful being: her eyes glittered like those of snakes, and her long hair wreathed itself into serpentine folds. How different was the aspect of Basnak Dau! and Tooleesa saw that, even amongst spirits, the good or evil disposition will manifest itself in the countenance. The queen, after scanning her visitor from head to foot, told her that she never permitted any persons to enter her service without putting their capabilities to the test; she was free to depart if she shrunk from the responsibility; but if she undertook to fulfil the commands of her mistress, no excuse would be taken for any omission, and she would perish miserably upon the first symptoms of failure.

Tooleesa, without knowing what would be required of her, offered to abide the consequences; a chrysalis vase was put into her hands, and she was led into a large paved court, surrounded by a high wall, and desired to collect the perfume of a thousand flowers. There was not a shrub or a plant of any kind to be seen, and Tooleesa would have despaired had she not placed strong reliance upon the friendly disposition of the squirrels, though these well-wishers seemed to have deserted her, not one making its appearance. While searching about to no purpose, an immense number of humble-bees flew over the wall; each brought a bag of perfume, which they dropped into the vase, and the scent was so deliciously fragrant, that the whole air soon became impregnated with it, and Tooleesa could hear shouts of joyful surprise on all sides. The gates of the court-yard were soon opened, and she laid the vase at the feet of the queen, whose stern features relaxed as she inhaled the exquisite perfume which issued from the fountain of sweets. Tooleesa was dismissed graciously to an apartment which had been provided for her, and lying down to sleep, for the first time since their separation, she dreamed of Basnak Dau. The next day, a large jar of gram was set before her, and she was ordered to produce from it an equipment of the most splendid ornaments that had ever adorned the person of a princess. Tooleesa searched through the whole jar without finding a single gem, but this time the squirrels came in person to her assistance; each took away a small portion of the gram, and left an equal number of jewels of the finest water in its place. Tooleesa, who had a great deal of taste, arranged the whole with infinite skill, and though the queen seemed rather disappointed at having no excuse for finding a single fault, the magnificence of the casket which was placed at her feet reconciled her to the necessity of dismissing her attendant with praise.

Tooleesa's dreams were more encouraging than before, and she went about the third task with the most cheerful alacrity. It was as easily performed as the others had been; but when permitted to retire to her chamber she was unable to enjoy the accustomed repose. The poor little squirrel, which now never left her side, was evidently very much disconcerted; it twitched her several times by the veil, and its mistress, who was exceedingly attentive to every signal, followed it out of the castle into a wood, where the rest of the squirrels seemed to be in great consternation. She sat down under a tree, and, closing her eyes, listened attentively to their deliberations. She soon learned that their and her enemy was close at hand, and she was informed that she could only prevent him from entering the castle by burning certain drugs, which were fatal to spirits of his peculiar nature; but the potent agency of this incense would also deprive her of the assistance hitherto afforded by the squirrels, they belonging to the same class of genii with Sarkasukees, who had assumed the mastery over them. Luckily, her tasks were accomplished, but she must henceforward depend upon her own vigilance to defeat the designs of her adversary, who was so subtle, that though incapable of penetrating an atmosphere loaded with the poisonous vapours employed for his destruction, might employ other agency to effect his object. Several days must elapse before the hooma's egg could be hatched, and, during that period, it behoved her to be always upon her guard. It was Tooleesa's duty to perfume the apartments of the palace, and she took care to leave vases burning in every room, filled with the gums which the negligent Sarkasukees so much detested, mingled with a portion of the perfume which had proved so agreeable to the snake queen and her attendants.

At length, when almost exhausted by fatigue and anxiety, Tooleesa heard a slight tapping noise in the inside of the egg, and shortly afterwards the hooma made his appearance. She lost no time in attaching it to her hand by a slight gold chain, a needless precaution, since it very soon became so fond of her, that it would not have quitted its gentle mistress for the world. Tooleesa kept it always in her bosom; and the bird, waxing bold and strong, flew upon the queen's shoulder as her waiting-maid adjusted her hair, and in an instant picked out the eyes of the green serpent which formed the magic of the spell, so long and so tyrannically put in force.

The queen mother, aware that her power had departed from her, screamed loudly, the walls of the castle were shaken, the body of Sarkasukees, restored to its original form—that of a lumpish, ill-shapen fiend—was thrown upon the pavement of the hall, in chains; while long processions of genii, the emancipated squirrels, and legions of faithful snakes, ushered in the rightful sovereign, Basnak Dau. Tooleesa's humble apparel had been converted into regal garments, the hooma had encircled her head with a diadem, and she now became a fitting bride for one of the most powerful of those spirits who are permitted, upon certain conditions, to rule over kingdoms invisible to men.

Nothing could exceed the delight which was diffused throughout every region peopled by the peris and other amiable genii, who were lovers of order; while the malignant spirits were cruelly discomfited by the downfall of Sarkasukees and the queen mother. In no place, however, was there so much rejoicing as in the dwelling of Nursingh and his wife; never were any two people more thoroughly weary of bad living, and the first time that the hard, ill-baked cake of coarse flour was superseded by a smoking dish of rice, ghee, turmeric, and spices, they perceived that Basnak Dau had recovered his influence.

BORNEO.

The Singapore Free Press has published a narrative of the destruction of the ship *Sultana*, and the captivity of the crew in Borneo Proper.

On the 4th January, the vessel was struck with lightning, which shivered some of her masts, knocked down several of the crew, and set her on fire fore and aft. Being unable to get out the gunpowder, the flames forcing themselves up the main hatchway, the boats were dropped astern, the biscuits in them being rendered almost useless by salt water, and the officers and crew left the vessel a mass of fire. The long-boat reached the entrance of the Borneo river, on the 16th, in the extreme of misery, many of the people having been twelve days with nothing to eat but half a biscuit. "There were in this boat," says Capt. Page, the narrator, "Mrs. Page and her attendant, Mr. and Miss Da Souza, Mr. Gill, the chief officer, Mr. Young, A. Goise, the Nakhoda, myself, and Lascars. We determined on applying to the Sultan for provisions to enable us to reach Singapore, and took in a pilot from one of his boats. This man informed us that three prows were preparing to start by the next moon, in which, no doubt, the Sultan, whom he described to be an excellent old man, would order us a passage, as he repeatedly did the same with others in our situation. When within a few miles of the Sultan's house, we were boarded by a heavily-armed boat, which brought directions from the Sultan to take us and our effects before him, and he would be responsible for all. To this we submitted, and were landed in Borneo at an outhouse of the Sultan's, where we were detained, and most of our clothes, &c. taken and examined by him. My butler had a box of trinkets of Mrs. Page's, which was forced from him by one of the Sultan's people, and given to the Sultan, whom I requested to see, but was told it was impossible, as he was too great a man to be disturbed. At this time he was seen by the officers examining our parcels. He sent me a message by the gunner, the purport of which was, that if we did not give up all we had to the person he had appointed, Pangeran Momain, his son-in-law, the people around us, who afterwards proved to be his private attendants, would take them and our lives, and if we did not wish to die, we had better intrust every thing to his care, which would be returned when we left. An account was then taken in our presence, and all valuables delivered to him accordingly, it being evident he was determined to have them. We pointed out the man who stole the trinket-box, of whom they took no notice. They gave us some rice and fruit, and we were removed to a small room belonging to one of the rajahs, and being thoroughly exhausted, went to sleep. Immediately on awaking, I went to look after our boat, but only found part of her hull remaining, the Sultan having taken every thing from her, even to the ironwork, which we saw repeatedly afterwards in his house. On returning, I found a disgusting-looking Malay, who told us he was the Sultan, and we must always address him as Patik Toonkoo, and that we were truly fortunate in having fallen into his kind care, as any other rajah would have taken all we brought, and then killed us. He then, without waiting a moment, started off, accompanied by a train of armed men and boys, his constant attendants. I followed, and requested to purchase provisions, saying we intended repairing our boat and leaving for Singapore in a few days. He replied that he was far too good a king to permit us to leave in so small a boat; that he had a large government prow, which should be despatched in a few days with us for Singapore, and that, as his most anxious wish was to gain the favourable opinion of the English, he had ordered clothes to be made for us, and we should be sent away loaded with presents. This I did not believe, and told him our own boat, with a little provision, would answer our purpose much better than his, and that we would certainly give him a high character at Singapore. At this he seemed much displeased, and desired me to leave him. This day we were fed on boiled grass and the heads and tails of small fish, the bodies of which we had the satisfaction of seeing the Malays appropriate to themselves. The same description of food continued ten days, with the exception of one duck, served so economically, that it lasted our party, eleven in number, four days, with a piece of tough buffalo. Amongst other things, he had 340 dollars of

the chief mate's, which I demanded to defray our expenses, but he would not part with one of them. He now called constantly, pilfering on all occasions. Five days after our arrival, I demanded our boat, when he told me if ever I mentioned her again he should be very much annoyed, as he wanted her himself; and then ordered his people to send me away from his presence. I called the following day, and he said in seven days more the prow would be ready, as it was only detained to have cabins made for the ladies. He advised me to be patient, as I was not a captain in Borneo, and that he always did as he pleased. Mr. Da Souza and I, he said, were good men, and he would give us our lives and liberty; but the officers (who had not offended him in any way) should have *that*, placing his hand in a threatening manner on his kris.

"Pangeran Eusof now arrived, who is next in rank to the Sultan, and a council was held, which consisted of the Sultan and four rajahs. We were informed that its result was, that we should be all sent to Singapore in three prows, which the Pangeran would have ready to sail in fifteen days. He gave some clothes and a buffalo calf, part of which the Sultan took without ceremony. I requested a bed for Mrs. Page, and received a rug instead, two months afterwards. We were now allowed one rupee per day in value, with which, and our prospect of leaving, we became somewhat reconciled. An old blind rajah, his usual companion, boasted of their having cut off an English vessel, and killed her officers, without the British Government taking the least notice of it. The officers' names were Dixon, Walker, Campbell, and Tate, and twenty-two Europeans, who all *died* about the same time! We were now ordered by the Sultan to leave our few remaining articles, and were conducted through a scorching sun over a passage of sticks, seventy yards in length, elevated on piles ten feet above the mud, most of them either rotten or broken—a difficult task for an active person. Mrs. Page had to go repeatedly on her hands and knees, which might have been obviated, had the scoundrel allowed me to procure a canoe. We found a wretched hut for our reception, with one side of it as a fireplace, without a door, and when it rained we might as well have been in the open air. Four places of a similar description were on the same platform with us, occupied by the Sultan's slaves. Our few effects were taken to his house and examined by himself, when he stole several of them. The allowance daily decreased, and we had numbers of armed men and boys continually in our room, who examined our food, and committed the most disgusting acts. He took the flannel shirt off my back himself, and sent for those of the officers. On the 26th of February, we heard that Da Souza had settled with him to leave in a few days, by promising a large sum of money. He now would not see us, and engaged men to strike me amongst the Lascars, and who were ordered not to supply us with wood and water. I accidentally met him, when he said he had heard the boats would be ready in a few days, and we should all be sent to Singapore. He demanded what present I intended making him? I again mentioned the jewel-box, &c. At this he was vexed, and said I must consider that, and all we had brought here, as burnt in the ship, and our lives would have been lost also, if he had not given them us. I offered him 500 dollars, being convinced he would not allow us to leave without some fresh inducement; at which he laughed in my face. The Sultan now sent for Mrs. Page's wedding-ring, observing that the English custom was the same as theirs, not to take it off the finger; but that was nothing to him—he wanted it. It was sent him on the following day, when he told me he did not care whether I was angry about the ring or not, and that he would make me answerable for my wife's acts. Our means of procuring food were now stopped altogether. I demanded what he intended doing with us. He replied, he had given us our lives, and wanted his present, but would not say how much. I offered 2,000 dollars for all, but he would not allow me to mention the Lascars, and directed me to sign documents to the amount of 2,750 dollars for the officers and myself, and he would send to Singapore for the money. The following morning he requested me to write a list of upwards of 1,000 Spanish dollars' worth of articles, which he gave Mr. Gill instructions to bring as his present, informing me that we must pay besides for all we had from him; and on the 30th of

March we took up our abode in an out-building close to his house. Mrs. Page was confined the night after, and all went well with her, notwithstanding her wretched situation.

"The Sultan now ordered us to make all the rajahs presents, and we were obliged to give notes to the amount of 2,500 dollars. The prows were to sail in four days, but did not leave until the 23rd of May, when they took Mr. Gill, Miss and Mr. Da Souza, and three native servants, we being detained as hostages. About this time, a teak-built vessel of thirty tons, or thereabouts, arrived, jury-rigged, which the Malays said the pirates had given them for nineteen dollars. She had been a cutter, and probably a Dutch trader or gun-boat. Pangeran Eusof allowed us sufficient to procure food—1½ rupees per day—and was kind in sending Mrs. Page tea, &c., and sold us some cloth for a change of clothes. They now commenced building what they called forts; several prows were converted into gun-boats, and their conversation was generally about fighting white men. On the 29th of July, we saw our boat burnt for the ironwork. On the 5th of August, an English schooner was reported to have anchored in the roads. All our Lascars were sent out of the way and closely guarded, and the entire force of Borneo went to the river's entrance, as we feared, to cut her off. On the 9th, Pangeran Eusof returned and told us the schooner had come to trade, but on being questioned, he admitted that she had demanded us, but the Sultan had decided not to let us go until his prows and the money had arrived from Singapore." The schooner proved to be the *Royalist*, R.Y.S., nobly sent by Mr. Brooke from Serawak. It proved too small.

On the 25th August, eighteen of the crew that were in the cutter arrived from Maludu, which place they reached; nine of that party died from eating oysters and genu mangoes on landing, and nineteen are still near Maludu. They brought a report of a European lady being near there, whose husband and the officers of the ship were killed by the rajah fifteen years since. She attempted to destroy herself at their death, but was prevented by the rajah, by whom she is said to have a family. She begged the Lascars to inform the English of her wretched situation.

"On the 2nd of September," continues Capt. Page, "we heard that seven ships were in the roads, and two steam-vessels, 'like mountains.' All their force was despatched to the forts, and I was told that it was all my fault, as I had sent for them. Extra guards were placed over us, and they said if a Malay was killed it would be bad for me. On the 3rd, a boat arrived from the H.C. steam-vessel *Diana*, with Pangeran Eusof, who ordered me immediately to go to the vessel, as the captain wanted to see me alone. I positively refused to leave without the rest of our party, and after a good deal of palaver, we started from Borneo, accompanied by Pangeran Eusof, and arrived on board the *Diana*. We found her the only vessel, and that she had been sent by the Singapore authorities. She was at anchor within gun-shot of their absurd and harmless forts, and to the gallant manner in which Capt. Congleton stood up the river I entirely attribute his success. We heard, to our very deep regret, that the prow Messrs. Gill and the Da Souzas went in was not forthcoming, although a gun-boat had been sent by the Singapore authorities in search of her. Capt. Congleton, with much difficulty, procured all the people that arrived in Borneo in the long-boat, and nine of those that came from Maludu, so there are now in Borneo nine of the *Sultana's* crew."

Mr. Gill, the chief officer of the *Sultana*, with Mr. and Miss Da Souza, arrived at Singapore 25th September, from Triuganu, where the prow in which they left Borneo had been compelled to put in for a supply of provisions, having been driven so far out of her course by contrary winds and currents. Mr. and Miss Da Souza were in a deplorable state. Mr. Gill has published his journal of the voyage, commencing 28th April. They fell in with several fleets of piratical prows, which, however, did not molest the Sultan of Borneo's prow. About 100 of them came on board the prow *Ecan Ecan*, and brought a great quantity of plunder, which they exchanged for sago, flour, rice, &c. On hearing there were Europeans on board, they demanded them, saying their country had been taken from them by the white men; which, of course, was refused.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Excursions in Albania ; comprising a Description of the Wild Boar, Deer, and Woodcock Shooting in that Country ; and a Journey from thence to Thessalonica and Constantinople, and up the Danube to Pest. By CAPT. J. J. BEST, 34th Regt. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

CAPTAIN BEST has wrought out of his notes of two tours in Albania, a very interesting account of that "magnificent, but almost unknown country." His description of its character and capabilities makes us indeed regret that "it is not under the protection of some power that would be aware of its value." He states that it is capable of cultivation to any extent, has a productive soil, and, except in a few marshy districts, an extremely healthy climate ; yet that it is almost destitute of population, and the few inhabitants are the most miserable, impoverished, and oppressed in Europe. "Each man is afraid of his neighbour ; every one, from five years old, is obliged, for personal security, to be armed to the teeth ; and those who are most wealthy are obliged to live in an apparent state of misery and destitution, lest their prosperity should excite the cupidity of their neighbours, and induce them to murder them." This state of things the author seems to attribute (as he does the depopulation of the country) to the "bigotry and oppressiveness of the Turkish government," of which, and of the Turkish character, he has drawn an appalling picture. He disputes the justice of ascribing to the Turks kindness of nature, humanity, and domestic virtues ; he paints their cruelties in strong language, and he was witness to tortures inflicted upon some *suspected* persons in Salonica which are, indeed, of a horrible kind. But it is questionable whether it be fair to generalize from the acts of a *kaimakan*, the more especially when the vizier of Janina, upon hearing of them, ordered the prisoners to be immediately released, and evinced the greatest indignation at the conduct of his deputy, observing, "Our friend Capt. B. will say, and with reason, that we are brutes." The sensibility of the vizier is, at least, a set-off against the brutality of the *kaimakan*.

The book is very pleasingly written, and full of adventure. The sporting details, in a country which seems thronged with every species of game, are of the most exciting kind : hogs, deer, wild-fowl, woodcocks, exist there in such armies, that they may be killed by random shots. The Vale of Tempe, with all Capt. Best's classical recollections and associations, exceeded his expectations, and enchanted him more than he can express. "The extreme beauty and grandeur of Tempe," he observes, "baffles all attempts at description."

Researches into the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of the more prevalent Diseases of India, and of Warm Climates generally. By JAMES ANNESLEY, F.R.S., F.S.A., late President of the Medical Board of Madras. Second Edition. London, 1841. Longman and Co.

This work is the fruit of thirty-seven years' practice, with unusual opportunities of acquiring professional experience in various parts of India, under all circumstances and in all situations, amongst Europeans as well as natives, and in all classes. "I have taken extended notes of the symptoms, progress, and treatment of all diseases," observes Mr. Annesley, "which have come under my care, sedulously watched their progress throughout, comparing the symptoms while living with the appearances after death." The first edition of the work was published in 1828, in two large quarto volumes, with coloured plates, exhibiting all the morbid appearances common to the diseases of India. It is now attached, as a regimental record, to every regiment in India. Desirous of placing the work within the reach of every practitioner, the author has compressed it into one octavo volume, with the view of making it a manual to the medical officers in India of the diseases they will have to combat.

We can do no more than notice the arrangement of this very valuable book, which should be in the hands of every practitioner in intertropical climates, who cannot possess a safer guide. Mr. Annesley first treats of the causes and symptoms of diseases

in warm climates; then of those diseases of the stomach most prevalent there, especially in India; on diseases of the liver and biliary apparatus; on diseases of the spleen, pancreas, and intestines; on the fevers of India, &c. The concluding chapter contains some excellent remarks "on the management of European troops upon their arrival in India, and during their residence in that country."

Gallery of Antiquities, selected from the British Museum. By F. ARUNDALE, Architect, and J. BOWEN, Sculptor, with Descriptions by S. BIRCH, Assistant to the Antiquarian Department at the British Museum. London, 1842. Weale, Ackermann, and others.

THE design of this work, which is published in parts, is to illustrate the remains of antiquity by a selection of the choicest monuments preserved in our national museum. It commences with those of Egypt, in which that collection is so opulent. The graphic portions are beautifully and accurately executed, the artists having acquired a familiarity with the monuments of Egypt in the country where they abound, and Mr. Birch has brought a fund of knowledge to the elucidation of this curious branch of archaeology.

Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque, Illustrated and Described. By WILLIAM BROCKEDON, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Part I. London, 1842. Duncan and Malcolm.

THIS is a splendid work. The plates, executed by our best artists, are finished with great delicacy and care, and they are well illustrated by Mr. Brockedon's skill in description, which has been exemplified in his previous works. The subjects in the first part are, "Saint Peter's," from the gardens of the Janiculum Hill; "Ancona," with its beautiful triumphal arch; and "Leghorn," from the Monte Nero, which, the traveller in Italy knows, presents a most charming landscape.

On the Production of Isinglass along the Coasts of India, with a Notice of its Fisheries. By J. F. ROYLE, M.D., F.R.S., L.S., and G.S., &c. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

DR. ROYLE has here furnished a fresh proof of the zeal and ability with which he directs his scientific knowledge to objects of public utility. The discovery that isinglass—a substance prepared from the air-bladders of certain species of fishes—was produced in India (a specimen of which was sent to England) incited him to examine the history of this commodity, and in this little work he has almost exhausted the subject, adding some highly curious and useful observations upon other gelatinous products of the East, the Indian fisheries, &c. The pamphlet will be as attractive to the scientific as to the mercantile reader.

Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune. By W. H. MAXWELL. Dublin, 1842. Curry.

THIS is a string of lively and piquant tales, or yarns, as they may be termed, in colloquial terminology, founded (we are told) on facts, but having a strong varnish of fiction. They severally possess the various ingredients which offer baits to readers of opposite tastes—pathos, burlesque, sentiment, fun, and horror. The author of "Wild Sports of the West" has aimed at producing a volume of amusement, and he has certainly succeeded. As an author of the *Sister Island*, he prides himself upon its being "produced by an Irish publisher, and printed at a native press."

Rational Reading Lessons, or Entertaining Intellectual Exercises for Children. Edinburgh, 1842. Oliver and Boyd.

AN excellent system of teaching juvenile readers to understand what they read, in opposition to the *parrotting* and *cramping* systems. The little student has an interesting story set before him, and is obliged to supply some of the words from reflexion, or to resort to a key.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LI.

The advices received by this month's mail (the earlier portion of which had been anticipated by the arrival of the *India*) are to the following dates:—Calcutta and Madras, January 22nd; Bombay, February 1st; Ceylon, January 24th, and China, December 13th.

The intelligence from beyond the Indus is truly alarming. Pains have been humanely taken to alleviate public apprehensions, and to throw discredit upon the report of the closing catastrophe—the total destruction of the Cabul force; but we are constrained to say that, after the best consideration of all the facts which have come to our knowledge, many of them, indeed, transmitted through dubious channels, and perhaps inaccurate as to dates, we have little doubt that the worst of the statements brought by the mail are substantially correct.

The reader, who has not a recollection of the relative positions where the British forces were located, will perceive, by reference to a map, that the city of Candahar, where Maj. Gen. Nott commands, and which is well protected, is to the south-west of Ghuzni and Cabul, the latter place being nearly due west of Jellalabad, so gallantly held by Major Gen. Sale, and which is about 100 miles N. E. of the Sikh city of Peshawar, the communication between the two places being by the celebrated Khyber Pass, through the range called the Sufeid Koh. The distance from Candahar to Ghuzni is little short of 250 miles; the country, the valley of the Turnuk, is practicable for military movements, that is, not obstructed by defiles or passes, and that between Ghuzni and Cabul, about 90 miles (we speak loosely, and not of the exact distances), is intersected by a defile in the hills which separate the valley of the Turnuk from that of Cabul. The route from Cabul to Jellalabad, according to the latest and most accurate travellers, Sir A. Burnes, Lieut. Wood, and Mr. Masson, lies partly through valleys and plains, intersected by streams running into the Cabul river, and partly through passes or defiles in the intervening mountains. The city of Cabul is situated in a plain or valley, surrounded by mountains, the Kohistan of Cabul, and it is separated by hills from the plain of Khoord Cabul, or Little Cabul, through which lies the road to Jellalabad, distant about 100 miles. At the end of this table land are defiles and passes; a succession of seven is called the Haft Kotal, or Seven Passes, the road through which is tolerably good. Then follow valleys and defiles (kotals), of which the Karkatcha, the most southerly from Cabul to Jellalabad, is represented as not more than ten feet wide, the sides naked, craggy, and precipitous. The country continues hilly, till, after passing Gundamuck and Nimla, it expands into the plain or valley of Jellalabad. All these valleys and table lands are well cultivated; indeed, Lieut. Wood states that "from Khyber to Cabul, there is no waste land; every spot capable of cultivation has been turned over by the plough or the spade." The inhabitants of this part of the country are of various tribes, mostly Ghilzies,

of a quiet character, and more industrious in their habits than those located between Candahar and Ghuzni. A sketch of this large portion of the Affghan people may not be out of place here.

The Ghilzies* occupy the principal part of the country between the two cities we have just named. According to Mr. Masson, they are the most numerous of the Affghan tribes, and if united under a capable chief, might, in the present state of the country especially, become predominant. The Ghilzies between Candahar and Ghuzni comprise the great families of the Ohtaks, the Thokis, the Terekis, and the Andaris, with their sub-divisions; of these the first three are independent; the Ohtaks, the most respectable, are acknowledged to be the head, and at one time furnished the chief, or padshah: they occupy the high road from Candahar to Ghuzni. The Thokis, more numerous than the Ohtaks, are located to the north and south of the road from Candahar to MOKAR. The Terekis border on the frontiers of Candahar, east of the Thokis. The Ghilzies are both agricultural and pastoral; they dwell in villages and castles, as well as tents; they have no manufactures except coarse carpets, felt, and other rough articles, prepared from wool and camel hair. They are a remarkably fine race of men, the Ohtak and Thoki peasantry being probably unsurpassed by any other tribe, for commanding stature and strength. They are brave and warlike, but have a sternness of disposition amounting to ferocity, and their brutal manners are encouraged by the hostility existing between them and their neighbours. Some of the inferior Ghilzies are so violent in their intercourse with strangers, that no language can describe the terrors of a transit through their country, or the indignities which are to be endured.

Such are the races amongst whom a comparatively small British force, of heterogeneous elements, sepoys and irregulars forming the mass, was unhappily isolated; secure in an utter ignorance of the storm about to break upon them; severed into two parts, without the means of communication; unprovided with stores, and even clothing; at a severe season, and in a mountainous country, whereby retreat and succour were almost equally impracticable, and beset by a numerous, daring, savage, and treacherous population, exasperated by religious hatred, and goaded into fury by their priests and chieftains. The wonder is, that men, and especially natives, so encircled by dangers, and beset by incentives to despondency, could have made head against them so long.

We do not recapitulate the details given elsewhere of the occurrences at Cabul. It appears that, after repeated conflicts, in which the insurgents suffered immense losses, Sir Wm. Macnaghten, our envoy, consented to a personal interview with the chief, Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, whose presence and energetic influence probably imparted to the confederacy its combination and direction; that, either from pure treachery, or through distrust of the envoy's intentions, Sir William was basely assassinated at this interview, and his companions were killed or taken prisoners; that, after another series of conflicts, and another abortive negotiation, the

* This name is a corruption of *Khalji* or *Khilaji*, that of a great Toorki tribe, mentioned by Sherif-eddin.

acting envoy, the brave Major Pottinger, and General Elphinstone, resolved to endeavour to cut their way through the enemy ; but, oppressed by numbers, enfeebled by the rigour of the season, sickness, and want of supplies, sepoy marching up to their knees in snow, with an armed nation behind, before, and around them, upon entering the Khoord Cabul Pass, about seventeen miles from Cabul, they were overwhelmed and destroyed. This last event, as we have already observed, rests upon dubious intelligence; but there are concurrent reports of it, and we understand that the home authorities do not doubt it : indeed, the Prime Minister has intimated as much in the House of Commons. The date of "January 18th," when Dr. Brydon is said to have reached Jellalabad, is obviously erroneous; Dr. Reid wrote from Peshawar on the 16th, mentioning the receipt of the intelligence by a letter written from Jellalabad on the 13th. A cossid, or any native, by extraordinary speed, might reach Bombay from Peshawar in less than fifteen days.

Efforts to relieve the troops thus imprisoned by the climate in a hostile country were made from Candahar and from India. A brigade, under Col. Maclaren, was despatched by General Nott from Candahar, and, although not molested by the population, and moving by a route which, as before remarked, has few obstacles to military operations, the severity of the weather—the cold being 28° below the freezing point—and the depth of the snow, which destroyed the beasts of burthen and crowded the hospital with sick sepoy, compelled the commander to return, after approaching within two marches of Ghuzni, and being aware of the dismal fate to which this retrograde movement might surrender his comrades at Cabul. On the side of India, a convoy was urged as rapidly as possible through the Punjab to Peshawar, where arrangements had to be made with the tribes who guard the terrific Pass of Khyber, before Jellalabad could be reached. The latest accounts left this convoy at Jumrood, the mouth of the Pass, which was crested with armed bands, and the safety of the gallant force at Jellalabad may depend upon whether the sordid feelings of the Khyburees, or their bias towards the cause of Akhbar Khan and against us, shall prevail.

Upon the whole, never since the period when Napoleon was in full career, and kingdom after kingdom fell before him, has a succession of events occurred so disastrous to British interests.

It is natural to inquire how it could have happened that, being allies of the reigning king of Cabul, and in communication with his party, our envoy and officers should have remained in such profound ignorance of this extensive conspiracy, which must have been a long time in contemplation, and known, of course, to so many. From the statement of Capt. Gray, which we publish elsewhere (p. 207), we might infer that the authorities at Cabul were culpably negligent, and even obtuse. He states, that a native chief, on his journey from Cabul to Jellalabad, disclosed to him that the Affghan tribes had combined to murder or expel the Feringhees, and the capital was on the eve of an insurrection; and that he (Capt. Gray) communicated this information to Sir A. Burnes, who must have received it on the 15th October, seventeen days before the explosion.

With respect to the real nature and objects of the insurrection, we are still left to conjecture. It is remarkable that nothing is said in the multitude of accounts that have found their way, through various channels, from Afghanistan into India, about Shah Shooja, who, it would appear, does not share personally in the unpopularity of his allies. A suspicious fact is mentioned in one of the latest letters from Candabar, whither the insurrection had at length penetrated, namely (p. 208), that Suftur Jung, the Shah's favourite son, and a man of gallantry, who fought for us at Cabul, had joined the rebels.

Having thus stated, without attempting to conceal or mitigate the evil, the misfortunes that have befallen us in Afghanistan, we cannot forbear expressing satisfaction that the present Government, whatever may be its sincere opinions regarding the policy of the expedition into that country, are determined to adopt vigorous measures to repair the mischief, and redeem the national character. The inclination to despondency, and above all, the outcry raised against the Indian Government, on account of these disasters, are unmanly and unjust. We have never, from the first moment when the views of the Indian Government were revealed in the Simla Declaration, expressed any other than a doubtful opinion in respect to its Afghan policy; and latterly, since the measure had realized its primary objects, we urged the retirement of our army within the Indus. We were startled from the beginning at the risks to which that army was exposed, and the numerous contingencies upon which its fate and the interests of British India depended, whilst isolated in a country the physical and moral characters of which are so peculiar. But we should be ashamed to aggravate the regret of the Indian Government, by imputing to it a calamity which might have happened in such a country had Dost Mahomed Khan been our *protégé*, instead of Shah Shooja. The question respecting which the Indian Government should be put upon its trial is, whether it was expedient to interfere at all in the affairs of that remote country. But that question has been affirmed, almost by the voice of the nation; certainly, by almost all our Eastern politicians, and by none more than the late Sir A. Burnes. The terror of Russian influence in Central Asia provoked an universal cry for such interference; though our opinion has ever been, and we have frequently expressed it, that this was a phantom, and we were, therefore, less disposed to incur the obvious dangers of extending the horizon of our political influence to the States beyond the Indus. Now, however, we have no choice. National honour, the foundation of national security, is concerned, and the savages of Cabul must be taught the salutary lesson of humanity, which other semi-barbarous people have received from us, that even war has its moral duties and obligations.

We do not anticipate any ill effects from this temporary reverse amongst the people of India, who, we believe, are favourable to the policy of subduing Afghanistan, a country which they regard with a feeling of portentous dread. It is from thence that the tide of invasion has repeatedly flowed, and the subjugation of races that have furnished the bitterest perse-

cutors of the Hindus will gratify their vengeance, whilst it must inspire them with confidence in the stability of our rule.

The prospect of ultimate success is encouraged by the exploits of the unfortunate army, which exhibited a disciplined valour that nothing but the having had a nation for its antagonists could have quelled. Its deeds excited the admiration of by-standers, if we may so speak. Lady Sale* eulogizes the conduct of the troops in the camp. The skill and valour of Sir Robert Sale, which secured one portion of the Cabul force, likewise prove what may be expected from our army ready, when the season permits, to pour into the country.

In mentioning Sir Robert Sale, we cannot omit calling public attention, to the suppressions made in his despatch, published in the London Gazette, which we have pointed out elsewhere (p. 193); it will be seen that those passages which refer to the feeling of the population and to the misbehaviour of his irregular troops are carefully expunged. This must have been done here, since the despatch is published in a perfect form in India, otherwise we should have been ignorant of a proceeding which must destroy all confidence in documents hitherto regarded as the most authentic materials for history. In the Indian papers, Sir Robert himself is charged with suppressing all mention of the alleged misconduct of the 13th Light Infantry, his own corps, who, it is stated in the *Agra Ukhbar*, "behaved shamefully," whilst the *Eastern Star* calls them "white-faced cowards." There may be a mistake or misrepresentation with respect to this; but there is none regarding the other suppression.

It must be confessed that, if Sir Robert Sale's men were guilty of any act of misconduct, their exertions may fairly be taken as a set-off.—"Seldom has the spirit of the British army been so nobly displayed as by the little band of troops at Jellalabad," observes one of the papers. "For nearly three weeks after their departure from Cabul, they were engaged in the most harassing warfare, in difficult mountain defiles. Arriving at Gundamuk, they found their position untenable; they broke up, and advanced to Jellalabad, with the whole country at their heels. That town was found to be without defences, and there was but one day's provisions in store. But these difficulties served only to stimulate the officers and men to exertion. They set to work on the defences, repelling every attack of the enemy; the walls rose gradually under their hands, and were soon mounted with nine guns, and their position was rendered impregnable to any Affghan assault."

The intelligence from China this month contains nothing worthy of comment, although it indicates that hostilities are only suspended.

* This lady is the daughter of the late James Wynch, Esq. She is supposed to be a prisoner of the Kohistanees.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE day after my arrival at Calcutta, I hastened to pay my respects to the Capsicums. On reaching the portico of the house, I threw myself out of my palanquin. "Is the general at home?" "He is, *khodabund*," said the servant, and ascended to announce me. Upon my entering and making my bow, "Ha! how are ye, Sir; how are ye, Sir?" said the old veteran, extending his hand to me at full length, as he reclined in his easy chair; "glad to see you again. Well, Sir, and how did you lave my son? But I've heerd of all your prosadings." Mrs. Capsicum congratulated me on my continued healthy appearance, and condescended to present me with the "tip of her honourable little finger." I looked around for the dear widow, but she was not there. My pulse sunk below zero with painful misgivings; ideas of death, matrimony, or some other misfortune, flashed on my mind: it is the nature of man always to fancy things fifty times better or worse than they are. I ventured to ask the general after the health of his daughter, and was greatly relieved by his reply. "Oh, she's well, sure—she's well; but you'll see her here immediately to spake for herself." Some time before dinner was announced, a carriage drove up to the house; it contained Mrs. Delaval, who had been absent the whole day in Calcutta. She soon entered the apartment; it was late in the evening, the light dim and uncertain, and I scated in a recess near the window. "Well, Cordalia, my dear, have you seen all your friends and executed all your commissions?" Mrs. Delaval kissed her father, and answered in the affirmative, adding, "the Coppletons have taken their passage home in the *Derbyshire*; young Scapegrace, of the civil service, is to be married to Letitia Flirtwell to-morrow, and Colonel Oddfish sends his *bhote bhote salaam* to you, and hopes to see you soon in town." After some more gossip of this nature, the general directed the attention of his charming daughter to me, as "a particular friend of hers," and I had the satisfaction of seeing a blush of pleasure and surprise upon her features at recognizing me. The reader may readily conceive all that passed immediately after this and at dinner, and that I had to recount the adventures of the last six weeks, to rekill all the hogs, and fight over again the battle of Junglesoor.

As the night wore away, and long after tea, the old general, who had been for some time in a ruminating mood—indeed, we had all sunk into that thoughtful state which usually precedes the separation of friends—lit his taper, and rising, though with considerable effort, from his easy chair, beckoned me to follow him. We entered his dressing-room; he desired me to shut the door, and, sitting down, bade me be scated likewise. "My young friend," said the old man, taking my hand with more feeling than I had ever yet seen him display, "I wished to say a few words to you in private before we part, most probably for ever. I loved your brave uncle, as I have already told you, and I think I should not be shewing a proper respect to his memory, or doing my duty towards his nephew, did I not offer ye a few words of counsel, the result of long experience. I'm not the hypocrite to prache to you that I have always acted as I would have you to act; no, 'tis not so; I'd be glad if it had been otherwise; but my experience, like that of most men, has been dearly bought. You are young, all the world before ye, and about probably to enter on a long and varied career. Life is a game, and a few false moves at the outset, it

may never be in your power fully to retrace; it therefore behoves you to be cautious, and to weigh well every step before you take it. When you join your regiment, beware of your associates, for on the character of these your future prospects will mainly depend. Be slow in forming intimacies, but at the same time courteous and kind to all. Observe quick, but do not appear to do so, for people do not love to have spies over them. Take your cheerful glass with your friends, but shun intemperance, the root of gaming and all evil. Strive to live within your means, and let no man laugh you out of your resolution to be 'just before you are generous,' for the time will come, take my word for it, when you will reap the reward of your self-denial. Make yourself master of your profession, and acquire a taste for reading and study; if over wild, 'twill beget a new mind in ye, and is the best means ye can adopt to save ye from frivolity and dissipation, of which ye'll find plenty here. Indulge moderately in failed sports, for no man in India ever took his full swing of them that, sooner or later, had not to lament a broken constitution; the strength of Hercules will not enable Europeans to brave exposure to an Aistern sun with impunity. Lay down fixed principles for yourself, and let nothing induce ye to swerve from them; they are, if I may so say, the helm of our moral nature; and though the gusts of passion and caprice, or the shoals of unavoidable difficulties, may sometimes drive us out of our course, if we have but these we shall regain it; but without them, we become the sport of every impulse, we drive away to destruction. God knows, I've reason to say all this. Acquire courage to say 'no' when ye feel ye ought, and thereby shun that rock of over-aisiness on which so many a youth has made shipwreck of his fortunes. As for religion, I leave ye to judge for yourself; make no joke of any man's; whatever has God's glory and man's good as its professed object, however mistaken, deserves a sort of respect even from an opponent. There's good enough in most of them, if we would but stick to the practical part; perhaps, as my old moonshee, Golaum Hyder, used to say, it may be God's pleasure to be approached in more ways than one, so that we do it with honesty of purpose and singleness of heart. Strive to make friends, but of this rest assured, that no friendship can be lasting that is not based on respect for some one sterling quality, at least, to redeem the many weaknesses which we all, more or less, inherit; when all looks smiling you may think otherwise, and overlook this essential, but you will find eventually that in resting on such summer friends you lean on a broken reed. 'Tis a hard matter, I know, to put an old head on young shoulders; but maybe, nevertheless, you'll sometimes think of what I've now said to ye. And now," he added with a smile, "I believe I've finished my sermon, and have nothing more to add, than may God Almighty bless and prosper ye!" On saying this, the warm-hearted old Irishman, who was evidently affected, applied a key with trembling hand to a little escrutoire, from which he took an old-fashioned silver snuff-box. This he rubbed with his sleeve, looking at it wistfully, then presented it to me, whilst a tear trembled in his eye—the thoughts of other days rushed upon him. "There," said he; "that belonged to your poor departed uncle; forty-five years ago, he gave it to me as a mark of his regard; I now here give it to you as a proof of mine, and in memento of him, the only man on earth I'd give it to before I died. I don't recommend you to snuff yourself generally," added he, "but you'll find a pinch in that, that'll do you good sometimes, if used with discretion and sparingly: if you're ever in want of a further supply, let me know; and now, if ye please, we'll rejoin the ladies."

I was deeply touched by the general's kindness, and mentally promised that

I would treasure up his counsel, and make it my future guide. I fear, however, his estimate, touching that extremely difficult operation of putting an old head on young shoulders, found little in my subsequent career at all calculated to invalidate its correctness. Well, I bade a long adieu to the general. Mrs. Capsicum softened as she bid me adieu, and the charming widow could scarcely conceal her emotion. How dreary—how blank are the first few moments which succeed the parting with friends! their voices still sounding in your ears, their persons still vividly before your eyes—sounds and pictures to be impressed on the sensorium, and to be carried with you through life, long, long, perhaps, after the originals are departed!

I reached my room at about twelve o'clock, and prepared for rest. My first act, however, was to take a survey of my uncle's snuff-box. It was a singular piece of antiquity, such as might have been handed round in its time at a meeting of wits at Button's or Will's, or tapped by some ruffled exquisite of the glorious reign of Queen Anne. The well-known arms of my family were engraven on the back, but almost obliterated by time and use. Now, thought I, for a peep at the inside, and a pinch of the general's wonderful snuff. I opened the box, but instead of snuff, I found it to contain, to my great pleasure and astonishment, the following brief but highly satisfactory document:

Gentlemen:—Please to pay to Ens. Gernon, or order, the sum of Rs. 500, on account of,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DOMINICK CAPSICUM, Lieut.-General.

To Messrs. Princely and Co., Agents.

"Generous old man!" I exclaimed, "such snuff as this is indeed useful at a pinch, though, unlike most snuff, by no means to be sneezed at!"

The next day I devoted to hiring a *bolio*, and some other matters. A *bolio*, it may be necessary to inform the reader, is a boat constructed on a somewhat similar plan to the budgerow, but longer and narrower, and more confined in its accommodation. I was to pay Rs. 100, or about £10, for a journey of 700 miles. Tom also ordered his jewellery, visited his agents, and made sundry arrangements connected with the coming event. I sought out some of my old ship acquaintances, and having transacted all necessary business, and ordered my *bolio* to Barrackpore, Tom and I returned in a hired gig by land. We drove through the native town, alive with its heterogeneous population—paroquets, fakeers, baboos, palkees, &c., and through almost an unbroken avenue of trees, to Barrackpore, sixteen miles. The next day I called on Capt. Belfield, with whom I arranged to depart in two or three days. He proposed that I should take my meals with them on my way up as far as Dinapore, to which I consented; this, besides promising to be agreeable in other respects, saved me the expense of a cook-boat. The captain introduced me to his sister, who had recently arrived from England. Miss Belfield was "a lady of a certain age," once more briefly expressed by the term "old maid;" but she was neither an envious old maid, nor a spiteful old maid, nor an intensely blue old maid, nor a sentimental old maid; but she was a cheerful, bland, and intellectual woman of thirty-five. Celibacy, which so often in women turns the milk of human kindness to gall, seemed in her, as sometimes happens, to have had the opposite effect, and to have given it additional sweetness; in fact, all the world was her lover, and she had never given her heart to one, from a feeling, perhaps, that "'twas meant for mankind." Having lost her last surviving parent, she had been obliged to change the home

of her infancy for a state of galling half-dependence on distant relatives, who made her *feel* their kindness in the least pleasing manner. From this state she was relieved by an invitation from her only and bachelor brother, Capt. Belfield, to come out and superintend his establishment in India; and certainly, a happier or more amiable pair were never seen together.

Capt. Belfield told me at what ghaut his budgerow, horse and cook-boat were lying, and recommended me to send my bolio to the same place, as it was his intention to quit Barrackpore in a couple of days. The next two days were busily occupied in paying farewell visits, packing up my valuables, as also in hiring one or two additional servants, which swelled my establishment to six. I here recount the names, occupations, and salaries of the individuals. The natives are ambitious of distinction, and I dare say they would have served me for half-price, had they had any idea of the chance of immortality which I am now about to afford them. First in the list was Ramdial, sirdar-bearer, my *valet de chambre*, an old Hindu, with wondrous frail supporters and a grizzled moustache; he served me for Rs.6 per mensem; was a truly honest native, and would never allow anybody to cheat me,—but himself. Next came Rumjan Khan, khitmutgar, or footman; salary, Rs.7 per mensem. Rumjan served me with fidelity till we got about fifty miles above Calcutta, when, not finding the air of the river to agree with him, he left me rather suddenly, with the contents of my plate-chest—to wit, six silver spoons and a brace of muffineers. The third in point of rank in my establishment was Nannoo, dhobee, or washerman; salary, Rs.6; a hard-working, harmless creature, who pegged away at his wash-board daily; a pretty wife, a large brazen iron (the Hibernianism is unavoidable), and three fat naked piccaninies, always on the crawl at the top of my bolio, seemed to constitute the amount of his earthly treasures. Fourthly, came Bahadoor Khan, mussalchee, or link-boy; the province of this servant is to carry the torch, or lantern, and to scour out the saucepans and tea-kettle, clean knives, fetch milk, &c.; but as I had not much for him to do in this way, I made him my head chasseur; salary, Rs.4 per mensem, or eight shillings, not too much, one would suppose, for the decent clothing and maintenance of a man of his family. Next, for his special activity on a river journey, came Hyder Bux, bhistic, or water-carrier, a terrible thick-set fellow; a devout Mohamedan, with a beard so bushy and luxuriant, that, with his hooked nose and large eyes, he always reminded me of an owl looking out of an ivy-bush. Last on the list, but not least in importance, at least to me, was Lankoo, matar, my master of the buckhounds. I shall draw a veil over some of the peculiar duties of Lankoo, but others I shall particularize; they were, the care of Hector the bull-bog, and Teazer the—I was going to say *soi-disant*—terrier, in preparing daily for them a very large mess of rice and turmeric, with a few small bits of meat interspersed. Poor Bull, this Gentoo fare, I suspect, but ill agreed with your Whitechapel constitution, and seemed to hasten your end.

The prospect of a change was highly agreeable to me, though mingled with regret at the necessity it involved of a separation from my friend Tom, for whom I had a very warm affection. Rattleton was equally sorry to part with me, particularly as he wished me to be present at his marriage, in the capacity of bridegroom's man, and which event was to take place in ten days. "Frank, we must pass the last evening cosily together," said he; "I must be with Julia till half-past seven, but for the remainder of the evening I am yours." It is needless to trouble the reader with any account of what passed between Tom and I, in this the last evening of our sojourn together; past hours were

revived, and future pleasures anticipated. Tom spoke in rapture of his approaching happiness, and of the liberality of the young lady's uncle, who had already presented them with a new bungalow. "She's an angel, Frank," said he, "if ever there was one on earth; may you find just such another! and if you do, and can, by exchange or otherwise, find your way back to the Zubberdust Bullumteers, we shall make the happiest quartet in the country. 'Twill be pleasant to pass our evenings together, won't it? a little music, and chess, and so forth."

Rattleton accompanied me to Capt. Belfield's budgerow, where we took an affectionate farewell of each other, he promising to write me a full, true, and particular account of the wedding. Poor Tom! the next time we met was some years after; he ascending the Ganges, I going down. It was by mere accident we discovered each other, not having for some time communicated, and cordial was our greeting. There was still a dash of sadness in it, like a gleam of wintry sunlight. The joyous anticipations of the lover had long since subsided in the cares, the anxieties, and the troubles of the husband and father. The predictions of the caustic captain had been in some sort realized. The quarter-mastership had, it is true, in due time, become vacant; but, in the interim, "another king had arisen, who knew not Joseph," and Tom had in consequence failed to obtain it. Thought and moody care sat on the brow of the once joyous Rattleton, for debts were accumulating, children coming fast, and the fair Julia's health was beginning to fail: to send her "home," at the expense of some thousand rupees, or see her die before his eyes, were the painful alternatives between which he would shortly have to choose. Even Tom himself complained, and could not take his quantum of rum-shrub as of yore; a spring-tide of crosses and difficulties had set in upon him. Just before we met, he had sustained a not uncommon river disaster; his horse-boat had been upset by a whirlwind, by which he had lost his buggy, two horses, and other property, to the value of Rs.1,500. for which he could claim no compensation. Three of his servants went down with the boat, as if to verify the old adage. He had barely recovered from the shock occasioned by this misfortune, when he had to sustain another, though of a different kind. He had discovered that his child's *dhye*, or native nurse, was in the habit of dosing his infant with opium, that it might not disturb her slumbers. Tom threatened; madam took huff; and marched off; the delicate Julia was in despair. The only succedaneum that might have been rendered available, a goat, had accompanied the horses to the shades below. Ye who send sons and daughters to India, imagine not they are always reposing on beds of roses. Alas! poor Tom, thou hadst a gallant spirit, but heavy was the sigh which ever and anon escaped thee, as thou didst detail thy difficulties during the brief hour we then spent together! Much hadst thou to tell of the trials of a married sub. on small means, and kept much on the move; but I must reserve them for some other occasion, "with the rest of Tom's story," as Corporal Trim would say, for it forms a part of it. In Julia—the shawled, be-capped, and languid invalid—I could scarcely think that I was indeed looking on the belle of Barrackpore, truly the "light of the ball-room."

I had nearly omitted to mention a circumstance which occurred on the previous day, with which it is of importance that the reader should be made acquainted—to wit, an unexpected visit I had from my friend Chattermohun Ghose. On going into Tom's verandah, to order the despatch of some chat-tels to my bolio, I observed a Bengallee at one extremity of it, his head going like that of a Chinese mandarin. I discovered that these profound salaams

were intended for me. I advanced towards the automaton, and immediately recognized the patriarchal proprietor of "five effective children of various denominations," Chattermohun Ghose. "Hah! Chattermohun, my fine fellow, is that you?" said I. "What brought you to Barrackpore?" "I came, Sair, for argent private affair; two, three gentilman owe me little bill here, and accidentally I have learn by chance that master was ishstaying here; therefore I think my duty to pay respect; master make me great obligation; master is my father, to whom my everlasting gratitude will be due." "As for being your father, Chattermohun," said I, laughing, "no one would suspect that, for if I am not mistaken, you are old enough to be mine; and why you should be so grateful towards me, I cannot imagine." Some writer has well observed that "gratitude is too often but a lively sense of favours to come;" to Asiatics, or natives of India, at all events, this remark applies with more force than to Europeans in general. That my friend Chattermohun's gratitude partook largely of this prospective character, soon became abundantly apparent. "Master I understand will shortly go to ope contree?" "Yes, Chattermohun, I'm off to-morrow—please the pigs; have you any commands?" "No, Sair, command not got; but—" here was a pause; after which, Chattermohun resumed his plan of operations in the usual wily style of the Bengallee; any one of whom I'll pit against any Jew in the Minorities. "Does master know," said he, with an air of perfect unpremeditation, "one gentilman name Captain Belfil, who was shortly go Danapore?" "Oh, yes," said I, falling into the trap; "to be sure I do; we're going up together." "Master go up contree with Captain Belfil? I not know that" (the vagabond had come up on purpose to make his approaches through me); "then that will be good bis'ness for master; very clever gentilman, but leetle too much young to go up river by ownself. I think Master Belfil will be in paymaster bis'ness—got good 'pointment up contree?" "Yes," I replied, "I believe he has—paymaster of invalids, somewhere or other. But now, Chattermohun, my good fellow, make yourself scarce, if you please, for I've a plaguey deal to attend to, and must be very busy." Chattermohun raised his hand, enveloped in its snowy muslin drapery, slowly to his forehead, and made me a profound salaam, but stirred not—there was evidently something in the background. At last, out it plumped. "Will master please to *ishpik* in my favour?" "To whom? for what? what the d——I do I know of you, Chattermohun?" "Captain Belfil, I learn by proper intelligence, have need of 'spectable writer. I won't go back old army bis'ness, Calcutta—bis'ness not make too much pecuniary profit—therefore, master please to give me recommendation, I shall, *plis* God, get that place." "Oh, oh!" said I, "Mr. Chattermohun; and this is the object of your visit to me, eh!—of your everlasting gratitude, and my newly-dubbed paternity?" "No, Sair, 'pon my honor, not for that only, but master I think have great benevolence to do me favour." I liked Chattermohun; those who cannot carry it by storm, must try it by sap; so I promised to certify on paper all that I knew in his favour, and a little more. To my surprise, it produced the desired effect. Chattermohun got the *writership*, joined the fleet, and became our *compagnon de voyage*. They say, there is no word for *gratitude* in the native language, and consequently that the quality is unknown; certainly, Chattermohun was grateful to me, poor fellow, for the service rendered him, as far as was in his power to be so. Gratitude is certainly more easily professed than felt amongst black and white; but to deny that it can exist, is to libel human nature.

Capt. Belfield and his sister gave me a most kind and friendly reception; as

an agreeable earnest of the pleasure of the voyage, breakfast was on the table when I entered the budgerow, Miss Belfield presiding over its arrangements with English neatness and propriety, just as she had been accustomed to do, no doubt, for many a happy year, at Long Somerton.

The windows or venetians were up on both sides, affording an agreeable view of the river and its banks; under one, there was a grand scene of bathing, praying, and filling of waterpots. Many a dark eye of a Hindu girl stole furtive glances at the strange meal and paraphernalia of the terrific European, while the sharp aspirations from the lungs of numerous *dhobees*, or washermen, banging their clothes, sounded along the shore. The *dandies*, or boatmen, now drew on board the *scree*, or plank connecting us with the shore, threw water over the figure-head, touched their foreheads, shouted "*Gunga gee ke jy!*"—"success, or victory to the holy Ganges"—leaped on board, and our whole fleet was soon under weigh; beginning act the third of my griffinage.

This mode of travelling in India, though extremely tedious, or perhaps rather, I should say, occupying a vast deal of time, and, when the river is swollen by the periodical rains and the melting of the snow, attended with considerable danger, is, nevertheless, in some respects, exceedingly pleasant and convenient. The sitting-room, in a good-sized budgerow, is as large as a small parlour, seven or eight feet in height, and, when fitted up with table, chairs, couch, book-shelves, &c., is as comfortable as an apartment on shore. The venetians open inwards, and may be raised and hooked to the ceiling along both sides of the rooms or cabins, of which there are usually two, one a dormitory, affording as you glide along a pleasant view of bathers, boats, temples, ghauts, and the other various picturesque objects which generally adorn the banks of Indian rivers. The *dandies*, or boatmen (not quite such dressy fellows as their namesakes at home, a rag or waistcloth constituting their working suit), tow the boats at the rate of fourteen or sixteen miles a day; each man has a stout piece of bamboo, with a string attached; the latter he attaches to the towing-line, placing the former over his shoulder. In ascending, the oars are seldom made use of, excepting in crossing the river, or in passing long lines of moored boats, when they are sometimes deemed preferable to passing the towing-line over each separate mast-head, which is a troublesome operation, and productive of infinite squabbling and abuse between the crews. The term *budgerow* is a corruption of the word *barge*, and the idea of those in common use in India has evidently been taken from the state barges, once more used by colonial governors than at present, as a state appendage, and which once also in London, in the olden time, served the purposes of transit amongst the great which coaches do at present. Specimens of them still survive in the Lord Mayor's barge and those of public companies.

We soon left Barrackpore behind us, and the pretty Danish settlement of Serampore opposite—the Bengal city of refuge for the fugitives of John Doe and Richard Roe—and in a little time passed the French possession of Chandernagore, and the Dutch factory of Chinsurah (now transferred to the English, with another fortress), both of which have a fine effect from the river. In the evening we reached Bandel, an ancient Portuguese settlement, celebrated for its cream cheeses, which are rather so-so, and a pretty Roman Catholic chapel and convent, coeval, I imagine, with the earliest settlement of the Portuguese in Bengal.

The shades of evening were gathering around as we slowly brought to and moored our boats for the night. Lights, from many a nook and ghaut on the river, began to shed their trembling rays across its surface. The crescent

moon, in silver sheen, like a fairy of light, was just rising above the tops of the coco-nut trees; and the clash of gongs and cymbals resounded from the neighbouring bazaars, telling it was the hour of joy and relaxation. Capt. Belfield proposed a saunter before tea, to which his sister and myself gladly assented, and it was agreed that we should explore the little paraclete before us, which, in its pure and modest whiteness, seemed, as it were, tranquilly reposing in the mingled moon and twilight. The captain took his stick, a stout shillalah of some Javanese wood, on the merits of which he afterwards often expatiated; Miss Belfield bonnetted and scarfed; I tendered my arm, like an attentive young man, and, followed by a chaprassee and the captain's black terrier *Thug*, we commenced our first evening's ramble. "How delightfully tranquil is your evening hour in India!" said Miss Belfield. "As far as my experience goes, I should almost say it compensates for the fiery sun of the day." "It is a relief, certainly," said the captain. "Old Phœbus' disappearance below the horizon in this country, and the effect produced by it on man and beast, reminds me of that which usually followed the exit of my old preceptor from the school-room—a general uproar and rejoicing."

EGYPT.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following notices of the present state of Egypt:—

"I do not observe any change worth recording since my last visit here (Cairo); the streets, it is true, are no longer filled with recruits, but officers are as plentiful as ever; and now that the Pasha has discharged so many of them, they have more leisure to parade the town, and shew off their rusty uniforms. Mahomed Ali has gone to Ayoun, to pass the winter, and be out of the way of the consuls, whose very title he abhors. It is clear that he no longer thinks of war, for he has disbanded his national guards, discharged many of his French officers, and sent most of his Arnaut troops to sickly stations, that they may die off, and cease to trouble him. The Pasha's regular troops are at present not much better than mere rabble; they would not cut half so respectable a figure before an European enemy as their fathers did in the presence of the French. The routine of discipline pursued by their Frank officers only serves to confound them, as they are barely taught the elements of their profession. Thus, one sees, at the cavalry dépôt at Gizeli, the band practising all day under the gateway, whilst the men are clearing out the *meidan* in rear of their quarters. The stables do not contain a single horse. Four or five sentries are posted, here and there, with spears in their hands. The accoutrements are all dirty, and many of them rotten. The floor of the barracks is two inches deep in mud, left there in September last, when the Nile overflowed its banks. At the Polytechnic Institution at Boulac, the same disorder and dirtiness are visible; but the students there, to the number of 148, are instructed in the elements of useful arts, under French professors, who really deserve divine honours from their pupils for the untiring energy and devotion with which they superintend their studies. Of the five classes we examined, two were learning French, in which language they had made considerable progress; one was engaged in hydraulics, one in engineering, and one in plan-drawing."

PERSIAN WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : As your Journal is devoted to Oriental literature, you may be pleased, when you have a little spare space for it, to insert this letter, the chief object of which is to solicit information whether Mr. Ross, the able translator of the *Gulistan*, ever followed up his intention, in continuation of that volume, to publish the series of annual translations of the other select Persian classics mentioned by him as lying ready for the press, or why he abandoned a scheme fraught with so much advantage to the student of the Persian language. I cannot allow myself to believe that he did not receive every encouragement from the Honourable the Court of Directors to proceed with his labours for the benefit of their junior servants at college, and my wonder is that, during all the time the Haileybury institution, with so many able professors in all the Oriental languages, has now been kept up, so little has hitherto been done in the way of printing correct editions and translations of Oriental books. If the students in their European classical education have the aid of accurate translations, commentaries, and what not, of the Greek and Roman authors read in college, is it not unaccountable how they are left without almost any such assistance in acquiring a knowledge of Persian and Hindoostani, in which they have not only to encounter the difficulty of learning those languages, entirely new to them, but to undergo the nearly insuperable labour of deciphering such illegible lithographic editions as those of the *Anwari Sohylee* and *Bagh ó Buhar*, printed at Cawnpore—no easy task, it is said, for the professors and examiners themselves? The Bombay edition of the *Anwari Sohylee* is certainly a beautiful and most successful imitation of a Persian manuscript; but, strange to say, I have been told that it is not allowed to be used, the character being too easily read!

In Sanscrit, the printed type is good, and the labours of the Boden Professor and others have greatly smoothed the way for the progress of the student in that difficult language. But why has not the same thing been done for the Hindoostani and Persian students? To a gentleman not belonging to the learned body of Haileybury professors are they indebted for an excellent grammar and dictionary of the Hindoostani; but why are they still left without other correct and clearly printed copies of the Hindoostani books taught in that department? The present learned Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury has published a most valuable edition, greatly enlarged, of Richardson's *Persian Dictionary*, and report says, that he is still engaged in preparing a new and still more copious lexicon of that language. But what Persian authors and translations have of late issued from the college? A former zealous and able professor of Persian translated the *Akhlaki Mohsireen*, and a beautiful lithographic edition of the same work was published at the same time; but those are, I have heard, not now to be had, and not taught in college. True, a new Persian grammar has at length made its appearance from the pen of the present Persian professor, and the ability displayed in it only makes us regret that so much talent should have been allowed to lie so long fallow. That the Court of Directors should have done so little to encourage the publication of Oriental works at their college is an enigma which I cannot solve: your publication of this letter may, perhaps, induce some one to tell us whether this apparent indifference or neglect deterred Mr. Ross from the prosecution of his design, and explain the cause. I am, not Œdipus, Mr. Editor, but your very obedient servant,

DAYUS.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF EGYPT.*

IN the whole course of human action, nothing has tended more effectually to check the presumption of man, and to demonstrate the ultimate prevalence of truth, than the important discoveries which have been recently made, and are still making, amongst the antiquities of Egypt. The nature of those extraordinary relics of the early ages of mankind; their preservation amidst the wreck of dynasties and empires, and when the races which raised those monuments of human industry have been for centuries swept from the face of the earth; the process by which the secret of interpreting their characters, after being lost for two thousand years, has been recovered in our own day;—all these circumstances, were they not traceable to natural causes, might well suggest the idea of a special interposition of Providence, more especially when it is considered that the mere historical utility of these remains, great as it is, bears but a small proportion to their value as testimonies to the truth of the Bible. As if still more to enhance their importance in the latter respect, they were seized upon at first, with eagerness and avidity, by the enemies of Revelation, whose superficial knowledge tempted them to triumph at the disclosure of a mass of unimpeachable and unquestionable facts which appeared to flatter their incredulity, but which, in the end, have covered them with confusion. If the Scriptures had been a record of secular history, divested of every title to confidence but what it derived from its own internal evidence, no candid person would presume to say that the discovery of such confirmatory proofs, under circumstances which repel every suggestion of collusion or imposture, would not have established its veracity even against conflicting testimony.

The antiquities of Egypt, therefore, furnishing direct as well as collateral testimony to the truth of Holy Writ, are now legitimately invoked into its service, and although we are as yet scarcely beyond the threshold of this new course of study, enough has been gained from it to illustrate in a considerable degree the fidelity of the Sacred Scriptures as records of events, of persons, and of manners, and to supply a link of union between them and the ancient profane histories. Several works, published with this view, have lately appeared, and we have now before us a valuable one issued by the Religious Tract Society.

This work is carefully, and we may add soberly, written; it does not press the evidence to be deduced from Egyptian antiquities, in favour of the Scriptures, one jot beyond its strict applicability; there is nothing of a controversial, or even theological, character about it; a disbeliever in Revelation might read it without feeling his prejudices shocked in the outset, although he would probably find them to disappear at the end.

After pointing out the Scripture references to Egypt, especially in the earliest portion of the Bible, and describing the climate, so congenial to the preservation of works of art, and the nature of the monuments which still remain there, the author treats of the arts of design amongst the ancient Egypt-

* The Antiquities of Egypt; with a Particular Notice of those that Illustrate the Sacred Scriptures. With numerous Engravings. London. The Religious Tract Society. 1841.

tians, and gives a correct, though succinct, view of this subject. Their deficiency in this respect, especially in the art of perspective, not only injures the effect of their paintings and sculptures, but sometimes obscures the meaning which their hieroglyphics are intended to convey. Their indifference to mere picturesque effect in the details of their designs, however, has not destroyed the arrangement and harmony of the whole. "The effect of the immense coloured reliefs which cover the walls of some of the caves and temples, is said far to surpass that of the most celebrated efforts of Grecian art, notwithstanding the uncouthness and clumsiness of the details."

The impression upon the mind of the spectator, when he first enters one of the vast halls which still remain in the interior of the palaces at Thebes, is described to be absolutely stunning. Some of these halls are 600 feet both in length and breadth, and are crowded throughout their entire area with massive columns 12 feet in diameter and 66 feet high. The walls, pillars, and gateways are all covered with colossal figures in relief of gods and kings, and with the representation of long triumphal and religious processions. These designs are also painted with the most vivid colours, which are applied everywhere with very skilful attention to general harmony of effect. It may readily be imagined that the sensations excited by the contemplation of a scene so wonderful and so strange are as difficult for one who has seen it to describe, as for one who has not seen it to conceive.

The chapter on the "Recovery of the Mode of Reading Hieroglyphics," contains an interesting summary of the progressive steps by which this grand result has been obtained, in spite of difficulties apparently insuperable, not the least of which were interposed by the directions of ancient writers, who were either deceived themselves, or in league to deceive, for their statements are calculated to divert attention from the real clue. As soon as this was gained, and the supposed dates of the monuments began to be read, scepticism exulted at the revelation of monuments pretended to be 17,000 years older than the Christian era. The temple at Esneh, supposed to be of that early date, is now shewn to have been built 140 years after Christ. "This exposure of the groundlessness of infidel assertions," observes the writer, "was highly beneficial; it exercised much influence in exposing the pretensions of a class of arrogant writers upon antiquity, who had assumed a tone of all but infallibility in perverting every thing to be found upon any part of this subject, either in existing remains or in ancient writings, to support their opposition to the Bible."

The account of the "Construction of the Language and Writing of Ancient Egypt" is illustrated by texts and inscriptions, and that of the "Religion of the Ancient Egyptians" contains a brief, but good elementary notion regarding this obscure and copious topic. Notices of the early annals and monumental history of Egypt conclude the volume, and they contain abundant allusions to matters referred to in the Bible. We subjoin one example, which is highly curious, though not quite intelligible without the plate:—

But amid all these details of the greatness and magnificence of Egypt, the Christian's heart will still be with the people of God: and he will naturally

inquire, What evidence do the monuments afford of the state in Egypt, at this period, of the descendants and lineage of Joseph, by whose instrumentality God had poured the wealth that accomplished these wonders into its coffers? We answer him in the words of holy Scripture :—" The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour : and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field : all their service, wherein they made them serve, was with rigour," *Ex. i. 13, 14*; and as an unanswerable proof of this, we refer to the annexed design which is copied from the tomb of Rek-sharé, the chief architect of the temples and palaces of Thebes, under Pharaoh Mæris. Never, perhaps, has so striking a pictorial comment as this upon the sacred text been before recovered. The physiognomy of the Jews it is impossible to mistake; and the splashes of clay with which their bodies are covered, the air of close and intense labour that is conveyed by the grouping on the left side of the picture, and above all, the Egyptian taskmaster, seated with his heavy baton, whose remorseless blows would doubtless visit the least relaxation of the slaves he was driving from their wearisome and toilsome task of making bricks, and spreading them to dry in the burning sun of Egypt, give a vivid impression of the exactitude of the Scripture phrase, " all their service, wherein they made them serve, was with rigour." The inscription at the top of the picture, to the right, reads, " Captives brought by his majesty," (Mæris) " to build the temple of the great god." This means either that Mæris was the king, " that arose, that knew not Joseph, and that reduced the children of Israel to servitude;" or, more probably, that the family or gang of Israelites, which are here represented, had been marched up from Goshen, and attached especially to the building of the temples at Thebes. This was also the case with prisoners of war.

The group of Egyptians to the right of the picture affords also a confirmation of the literal correctness of the inspired narrative, and of the uniformity of all things in Egypt. We read in the fifth chapter of Exodus, that when Moses and Aaron had been before Pharaoh, " he said, behold the people of the land now are many, and ye make them rest from their burdens. And Pharaoh commanded the same day the taskmasters of the people and their officers, saying, Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves. And the tale of bricks which they did make heretofore ye shall lay upon them; ye shall not diminish ought thereof." In consequence of this arbitrary order, " the taskmasters hasted them, saying, Fulfil your works, your daily tasks, as when there was straw. And the officers of the children of Israel, which Pharaoh's taskmasters had set over them, *were beaten*, and demanded, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task, in making brick both yesterday and to-day, as heretofore?" *Ex. v. 6—14*. The picture before us shews that this cruel mode of procedure had always been the practice during the bondage in Egypt. Two of the Egyptian officers over the Israelites, sufficiently distinguished from them by their head-dresses and complexions, are compelled by the blows of the taskmasters over them, to bear themselves the vessels of clay and the brick yoke, and to complete the work which they had failed to exact from the captives entrusted to their charge. That these men had not come forth to labour, is sufficiently indicated by the right-hand figure with the yoke, who, having not taken up his burden, has not yet girt his loins, like his companions and all the other labourers in the picture, and also according to the invariable practice of the East, but still wears his dress loose, after the fashion of the officer who is sitting in the centre with the baton, and of the superior task-

master (probably the personage by whom the tomb was excavated), who is represented as beating the officer, his companion. This incident conveys a fearful impression of the rigour of the bondage.

We also find in this most interesting picture, the full establishment of our conjecture in considering the Scripture history, that the Israelites would adopt the dress and manners of the Egyptians. The cap worn by them is the ancient Memphitic cap, which appears on the monuments of the era of the pyramids, and of the seventeenth dynasty. The wig worn by the Egyptians in the picture before us, the monuments shew to have been an innovation, which was probably introduced by the eighteenth dynasty. It was the universal custom to shave the head and beard in Egypt. But it may be observed that, in this picture, the Israelites have their beards half grown, to denote the abject and slavish nature of servitude, which did not allow them the leisure to attend even to this necessary act of cleanliness. This was a common mode of denoting earnestness and haste with the Egyptian artists. In the stupendous reliefs at Ipsambul, Sesostris fights his battles unshaven; and even appears in this condition before the gods, to denote the entire possession of his mind with the purpose before him.

This extract will serve as a specimen of the manner in which this work is made subservient to the illustration of "The Book."

LINES FROM THE MATLA'UL ANWĀR OF AMĪR KHOSRŪ.

شرم نداري که ترا حتي پاک
خوانده بمعراج و تو خفته بخاک
هرچه بدهر آدميست و پري
نست مگر بهر پرستشگري
اي ببطالت چو فرو مايگان
چند خوري نعمت حق را يگان
وحش و طيور که چراخوار کرد
سر بگه خوژد نگونسار کرد
قطره آبي نخورد ما کيان
تا نکند رو بسوي آسمان

جسم و جمادی که بکوی و ره اند*
 هم بزبانی بتعالی الله اند
 سنگ و گیاهی که تو بینی خموش
 غفل شانت فلک را بگوش
 وانکه پری خارج حیوان شدست
 هم به پرستش همه تن جان شدست
 بلکه فلک پایۀ ترجیح یافت
 بر شدنش + رشته تسبیح یافت
 جمع کواکب که چنان میروند
 هم بدرش سجده کنان میروند
 و آتش و بادی که درین پرده اند
 هم رنج خواهش بسما کرده اند
 و آب و گلی گآن بته آسوده اند
 هم سر طاعت بزمین سوده اند
 خلق همه بر در دادار[‡] خویش
 هست پرستنده بمقدار[‡] خویش
 آدمیست آنکه بمغفلت گم است
 دیو دل § است ارچه بتن مردم است

* One MS. بگرد رهند, and one آورند + Some MSS. بر شدن از

‡ Some MSS. دلدار

§ One MS. دیو و دد

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

NO. IV.—CAPTURE OF KIMMENDINE.—ADVENTURE ON PICKET.

WHILST it is not the object of these sketches to give a connected narrative of the events of the war, it would seem hardly fair to the reader of the last number, detailing the attack upon Kimmendine, to leave him in ignorance of the result of that affair, as a speedy and spirited effort to recover our lost laurels would of course be assumed. Such in truth was the case, and I shall now give a cursory sketch of the further operations.

The failure, occurring as it did almost at the opening of the campaign, was of course looked upon at the time as rather an "untoward" affair; for, while it gave the enemy confidence, it was calculated to dishearten the native portion of our force, whose nerves are not of the same iron structure as those of their European brethren, and this, I think, may be admitted, without any disparagement to the general military qualifications of our sepoys. To compare them with Europeans (as I have heard some men do) would be absurd; suffice it to say, they are very respectable troops, and equal to any demands that our position in India is likely to require of them. For the above reason especially, no time was lost in arranging a second attack upon Kimmendine; and, upon this occasion, to "make assurance doubly sure," five 18-pounders, besides several heavy howitzers and mortars, were to accompany the troops destined to act against the place, amounting to between three and four thousand men. The heavy ordnance had to be landed from the ships, and this process being tedious, it was not until the morning of the 10th June that the contemplated movement was made. Long 18-pounders and mortars in proportion are cumbersome affairs enough, when drawn by cattle on good roads; but when, as in the instance before us, they had to be hauled to their destination by sheer manual labour, through mud and mire, over the villanous highways of barbarous Burmah, it may readily be conceived what a drag they must have been on the movement of the column. In the total absence of any sort of draft cattle (no animals save the horses of field and staff officers having accompanied the expedition), two or three regiments of infantry were harnessed to the guns, and though the distance to be traversed did not exceed five or six miles, the best part of the day was consumed in thus dragging our artillery to the point of attack.

The principal road connecting Kimmendine with Rangoon ran parallel to, and within a short distance of, the river. On its right was a dense forest, whilst on the left were open tracts, partially cultivated, varied by patches of swamp overgrown with low shrubs and brushwood. This road was altogether to the left of the one previously travelled, and was selected in the present case as better adapted for the guns, to say nothing of a mushroom of a stockade, that had started up within a few days, and which was to be taken, as a matter of course, *en route*. On reaching this point (which the column did not do till nine o'clock, though they got under arms at three A.M.!), the stockade was breached by the 18-pounders, and speedily carried by assault, parties of H.M.'s 13th, 38th, 41st, and the Madras European Regt., sharing in the honour. The latter was, upon this occasion, headed by Capt. Kitsen, then doing duty with the corps, whose gallantry was specially noticed in the day's Orders by the chief. One hundred and forty of the enemy were counted dead in the place, whilst our loss did not exceed two officers and thirty men killed and wounded: of these, we had one officer, Lieut. Robertson, dange-

rously wounded, and ten men killed and wounded. He had received a musket-ball in the thigh, which cracked the bone through the whole joint; mortification, consequently, ensued, and he died a few days after. We were all sorry to lose Robertson, or *Clan*, as we called him, for, being a genuine Highlander, he soon acquired this cognomen from his attachment to and display of those little harmless nationalities which, probably, are more strictly observed abroad, if possible, than in the Land of Cakes itself. *Clan* was in all respects a thorough Highlander, both physically and morally; for, whilst he had most of the personal characteristics of his countrymen, such as a broad pair of shoulders, high cheek-bones, and large bushy whiskers (somewhat of an auburn tinge), he had a heart of the true Highland mould. When *Clan* Robertson fell, we had no more Gaelic songs at the mess, with one of which he always favoured us upon public occasions (such as a mess dinner-party), and though not very comprehensible to us Lowlanders, they were always sufficiently exhilarating when accompanied with a due proportion of thumping of tables and rattling of glasses.

This affair being consummated, the column moved on to Kimmendine, which was hardly a mile distant. There was no time, however, for attacking it that night, so much delay had been occasioned by the tedious progress of the artillery; the little daylight, therefore, that remained, was occupied in getting the guns into position, and investing the place with the troops, so as, if practicable, to prevent the escape of the garrison. A flotilla of gun-boats watched the river face, whilst the military endeavoured to complete the cordon on the land side; but, unfortunately, a link was wanting, for, owing to some cause or other, there was an extent of at least 150 yards between our right and the river, on the north face, left unguarded, and this afforded the vagabonds an opportunity of slipping through our fingers, of which they readily availed themselves. The night was, of course, passed by the troops "*sub Jove frigido*," or, perhaps, "*sub Jove humido*" would be more applicable, for the rain poured down upon them by buckets-full the whole time, whilst there was abundance of occupation for all hands in throwing up entrenchments and forming batteries, so as to enable the guns to open upon the devoted place by daybreak, and at the distance of only 100 or 150 yards, for the thick nature of the jungle afforded us every facility for making our approaches. What with shouting, yelling, thunder, lightning, and rain, interspersed occasionally with a sprinkling of musketry from either party, the night was a comfortless one enough, though unattended by any serious loss of life, for the enemy, as the result proved, were too intent upon packing up their goods and chattels to spare much time for annoying us. With the first streak of dawn, our batteries opened.

The nimble gunner

With linstock now the devilish cannon touches;—

and blaze away in truth they did, with shot and shell, most lustily for a couple of hours; but this time it was "*vox et præterea nihil*," for, on the troops advancing to the assault, not a shot was returned from the place, which was soon discovered to be empty, and it appeared that the enemy had evacuated it long before the batteries had opened, by means of the unguarded space before referred to! How such a mass of men (for they must have numbered at least 10,000) could have escaped the vigilance of the sentries on our right, as well as the boats on the river, was a source of astonishment to all; but, in such matters, a barbarous foe will beat a civilized opponent hollow.

I heard that the first man who entered the place was an Irishman, who, after looking about him from the top of the stockade, exclaimed in a rich brogue, to his disappointed comrades, "There is nobody in here at all at all!" This was, however, not strictly the case, as we certainly had the honour of capturing an old woman; but not a man was there either dead or alive, killed or wounded. The destructive power of our iron missiles, however, was sufficiently apparent in every direction; the bursting of the shells, as they fell to the ground, had committed sad havoc, and broken up its surface in an extraordinary manner. The effect of our cannon balls was not so visible, owing to the elasticity of the bamboo material, of which most of the houses, as well as the stockade itself, were constructed, the fibres of the wood merely expanding on the passage of the shot, and immediately after resuming their original position. Indeed, the breach in the stockade was very imperfectly effected from this cause, formidable as were the means at our disposal. Bombarding, or "shelling" them, as we called it, was all well enough; but, after this experiment, we seldom had recourse to guns for breaching a stockade, when constructed of bamboo.

Kimmendine being now in our possession, a detachment of my regiment and a native corps being left to garrison it, the troops returned to Rangoon.

Though the easy manner in which we acquired this post disappointed the expectations of all lovers of glory, it was, nevertheless, a conquest of no little importance, for previously we had not an inch of ground we could call our own, beyond the chain of sentries that encircled our position at Rangoon. It proved, indeed, of vast utility during the war, and remained in our keeping till we evacuated the country in 1826, though a desperate effort was made by the enemy to recover the stockade in December, 1824, when 8,000 of them besieged it for a week. Its gallant defence, upon that occasion, by the garrison, consisting of 140 of the Madras European Regt., and the 26th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Yates, has secured for this obscure spot an imperishable record in the annals of British India, and the word "*Kimmendine*" is now read in letters of gold on the colours and appointment of the latter corps. This honour, however, was very unjustly withheld from the detachment of the Madras European Regt., on the absurd plea of its not being the head-quarters, though at the time it numbered half the effective men of the corps! I may refer to this affair on a subsequent occasion, as there is much interesting matter connected with it.

It must be confessed that public opinion at the time was very unfavourable to the plan of operations against Kimmendine, which could most assuredly have been easily carried by assault on the same evening, if the attack had been ordered when the troops were full of confidence, and flushed with the conquest of the morning, for in this instance there was no lack of scaling-ladders; whereas 185 shells (expensive affairs, by-the-bye), besides round shot *ad infinitum*, were expended upon an empty stockade, while the severe exposure of the troops to the heavy rains during the night had no doubt a most injurious effect upon the health of all concerned, for the damp midnight vapours of a tropical forest are not to be inhaled with impunity.

On the 1st of July, not very long subsequent to the above period, an adventure of some interest befel me, whilst in the command of an outlying picket of my regiment, consisting of fifty men, which nearly deprived John Company of at least a zealous, if not a very experienced, officer. Such an event requires to be given in all its details, but, for the better understanding of the relative localities, a sketch of the position of the British army at Rangoon

will not here be out of place. Its general outline may be described as an isosceles triangle in shape, of which the stockaded town on the river formed the base, whilst the great pagoda of Shoe Dagon was its apex, or salient angle. The sides of the triangle were formed by the two high roads leading from the opposite extremities of the town, and uniting at the said angle, which formed an admirable *point d'appui* for our position. On these two lines the troops were distributed, the Bengal division for the most part occupying the right line, and the Madras division, under Brigadier-General McBean, the left. A regiment of native infantry formed the garrison of the stockade, whilst to a part of H.M.'s 38th was entrusted the safe keeping of the pagoda, this being in fact the key of the whole position. The lines must have been altogether six miles in extent, and either road being thickly lined with houses emptied of their proper occupants, the troops were abundantly supplied with shelter, without having recourse to canvass. The right of our position, or Bengal lines, as we distinguished it, was altogether more open and elevated than our left, and consequently better adapted for defence. There were, moreover, many pagodas and irregularities throughout its face, that in event of an attack could be turned to good account, and these advantages were enhanced by the low walls, breast-high, which frequently form a square about these pagodas. In such spots, pickets were of course posted, and guns placed in position. Our left, on the contrary, was literally enveloped in jungle through its whole length, offering facilities of annoyance to our wily foe, of which they were by no means slow in availing themselves. When we first established ourselves, the outlying pickets could not on any point mount with safety till the pioneers had cleared the way for them, by cutting down the jungle, and as it was, so rapid and luxuriant is the vegetation in this climate, during the prevalence of the monsoon, that the grass and shrubs in a few days were as high and inconvenient as ever.

Picket duty is at all times of an arduous nature, but at Rangoon, from the peculiarities of the service, it proved to be unusually harassing; for what with wet clothes, a scanty and very precarious supply of food, false alarms, and sometimes real ones, and lastly, those abominable mosquitoes, which are only met with in full vigour and perfection amid the luxuriant and dank foliage of the jungle, every sub. smoking his solitary cigar under such circumstances did not, perhaps, find the life of a soldier to be altogether that

Very merry
Hee down derry
Sort of life enough,

which the song declares it to be. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," says the poet; with as much truth may it be said, "Uneasy lies the head that commands a picket"—the metre is wrong, but that's a trifle.

As before stated, on the 1st of July, I, being only an ensign, was in command of an outlying picket of the Madras European Regt. The corps was cantoned about the centre of the left of the position, and might be said, in military parlance, to form the left centre. The picket occupied tents at the distance of about three hundred yards from the lines, with which it was connected by a sort of lane running in a straight line, and flanked by hedges of bamboo. The spot on which the tents were pitched was comparatively open, and its vicinity had been rendered so likewise by the activity of that admirable old corps, the *Madras pioneers*, since metamorphosed into *sappers and miners*. Nevertheless, in the distance, the jungle flourished in all its glory, and though

a good deal reduced in our immediate neighbourhood, sufficient underwood and patches of jungle remained to render a sharp look-out as essential by day as by night. Sentries were of course posted at the usual intervals in our front, communicating on either flank with those of other pickets. These sentries at night were doubled.

Shooting at any kind of game, except the enemy, had been strictly interdicted for obvious reasons; but, in those hard times, when salt fish and rancid pork had usurped the place of beef and mutton, the temptation that was offered, while on picket, of getting a mouthful of fresh meat, was beyond my powers of resistance, although at the risk of a *wig* in G.O., or even a court-martial, with all its terrors. The temptation came in the shape of doves, which abounded on every side; they were excellent eating, and though a shy bird, it was not difficult to bag a sufficient number for a grill or a curry. In fact, being somewhat of a keen sportsman, I seldom mounted picket without having my gun at hand. Upon the occasion in question, I had set my heart upon a dinner of grilled doves, and, with this in view, I took my gun, and penetrated, accompanied by a servant (a maty boy—a sub.'s maty on the Madras side of India is an animal *sui generis*—a man of all work, unknown, I believe, at the sister presidencies), into the jungle for some distance in front of my own sentries. It was, doubtless, an unwise act to venture so far from my post, for the enemy were ever skulking about the outskirts of the camp, like cats, ready to pounce upon any of us *wild foreigners* (so they called us in their official documents), who happened to be out of bounds. I had, however, been led a longer dance by the doves than I had intended, for they were confoundedly shy that day. Still, I had bagged two or three, and had just knocked another off his perch, and was proceeding to pick him up, when my ear caught the sound of a drum in the direction of the lines of the regiment; I immediately looked at my watch, and finding it was nearly one o'clock, I at once concluded that it was merely the men's dinner-call, which was always beat at that hour. At ease on this score, I proceeded; but two or three minutes had scarcely elapsed, when this sound was followed up by one of less doubtful signification, for a rattling fire of musketry was now but too audible, in the direction of the "Bengal lines," at the distance perhaps of two miles, which was soon followed up by the report of cannon at longer intervals. For a moment, I listened "*arrectis auribus*;" but no time was now to be lost, for I at once concluded that the enemy had been saucy enough to attack our position to the right, whilst I, entrusted with the duty of guarding at least a portion of it, was amusing myself in the jungle! Leaving the doves, therefore, at full liberty, I went to the right-about, for being nearly half a mile from my picket, and much cover intervening, it instantly occurred to me as possible that my escape might be cut off should the enemy be in this neighbourhood also. Stimulated by this apprehension, as well as by the idea of the serious consequences that might ensue should the picket, in my absence, be attacked, I scampered back as fast as my legs would carry me, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing through the foliage in the distance my red-coated sentinels at their proper posts, which they now evidently paced with more than usual vigilance, their ears being of course as much startled as my own at all these martial sounds, for never yet had the enemy had the audacity to attack us by broad daylight, and they were all proportionably on the *qui vive*. A few minutes more, and the sentries were passed, and the tents of the picket regained in safety. All these, of course, had been very anxious for my return, and

now there was much speculation as to the cause of the firing, for it still continued, though at intervals, and without increasing.

Strict orders were immediately issued to the sentries to keep a sharp lookout, and every eye was now turned towards the jungle in our front and flank, in full expectation of a visit from the foe, an event we all now looked to with the greatest pleasure, so confident did we feel of our ability to beat ten times our number. Five minutes had scarcely elapsed, after I had returned to my post, and I had entered the tent to exchange my fowling-piece for my sword, when a shot was fired in front, and apparently by one of the sentries! At the same moment, a serjeant came running into the tent, and reported that the enemy were approaching, and were driving in the advanced sentries, which report was corroborated by several more musket-shots following each other in quick succession, which my ear readily detected to be hostile, as well by the sound as the direction; for, from the loose and imperfect manner in which they were charged, the ordnance and fire-arms of the Burmese never went off with the same smart report as our own. The difference, therefore, from this cause was ever easily distinguishable. "Alert" was now the word; out I rushed, calling out to the men to "fall in," which was soon done, their firelocks being ever ready piled, and in a twinkling the picket was formed up across the road that communicated with the lines, all eager for the fray, whilst our little drummer was directed to beat "the alarm" with all his might, so as to bring the regiment from the rear to our succour, in case the enemy might be in force.

We were all now prepared for any emergency, and I at once took a survey of matters in front. The first object that caught my eye was one of the sentries retreating and firing before several of the enemy, with as much steadiness and *sang-froid* as if he had been practising light infantry manœuvres on the parade ground! At the moment I saw him, he had delivered his fire, and was in the act of ramming down a ball-cartridge to take another shot at his opponent before falling back upon the picket. To an old and experienced campaigner, there would probably have appeared nothing worthy of observation in the man's movements, admirable as they nevertheless were; but I was much struck at the time by his cool and courageous bearing, so characteristic as it was of the true British soldier. As before stated, the ground on which the picket stood, as well as that in its immediate vicinity, was tolerably open, the trees and underwood having been cleared away, with great labour; and this operation had been extended through the whole length of our left face; the surface, however, was still not deficient in stunted shrubs, patches of long grass, and trunks of trees, which could be turned to good account by light infantry of either side. In our front, at the distance of about 150 yards, were the remains of a very thick and lofty hedge of bamboo, the greatest portion having been cut down to the right and left, and in the centre leaving a portion, to form a sort of protection to the picket. On either flank of this hedge, as well as in the gap in its centre, sentries were posted, making four or five in all: these were now driven in. At the first glance I took, but few of the enemy were discernible; their numbers, however, were sufficiently indicated by the report of their firearms; and in a minute or two, the bobbing of heads and puffs of smoke behind almost every bush or tuft of grass, in front and flank, shewed us the place was quite alive with them, as if by magic. I ascended a small mound on the left of the picket, to get a distinct view of matters, but without success; the enemy, however, did not lose the opportu-

nity of sending half a dozen shots in that direction, for my express benefit, all of which luckily missed their mark. This mode of attack was altogether unsatisfactory, and quite disappointed our expectations. We had fondly hoped that they would have come down upon us *en masse*, so as to have shewn us something tangible whereon to try the temper of our bayonets; on the contrary, they had scattered themselves in every direction, taking advantage of such cover as the ground offered, from which they blazed away at us; our efforts, therefore, were limited to keeping them in check (for the fellows were as active as squirrels, and shewed themselves as much on our flanks as in front), which we managed to do by advancing the picket a few paces, and returning their fire as effectually as possible. To have dashed forward with the whole picket, would have been a useless as well as dangerous experiment; for, in the first place, scattered as the enemy were, there was really nothing to charge; and, secondly, had even a fair opportunity offered, there might have been serious risk in quitting our position, for I was quite ignorant of the number of my opponents, and an advanced movement on my part would have enabled them, by a vigorous effort, to outflank me, get in our rear, and throw the lines into confusion, in the twinkling of an eye. In fact, pickets are always cautioned not to commit themselves by any forward movements, their duty, in the event of an attack, being simply to hold their ground till the troops are enabled to come up to their relief. Nothing but danger of annihilation would seem to justify a picket's retreating from its post.

Perhaps ten minutes might have elapsed from the time we were attacked till the arrival of the corps from the rear, during which we had exchanged a desultory fire with our enemy; the report of this, in addition to the ominous beat of our drum, had produced a corresponding sensation far and near throughout the lines, for on all sides we could now hear the beat of the *Long Roll*, and sound of the *General Assembly*. While thus anxiously engaged, there was a cry of "here comes the regiment!" and truly a gay and gallant sight it was, as the corps first appeared in the distance, its scarlet clothing and glittering bayonets beautifully contrasting with the dark green foliage that overhung them, whilst the effect was heightened by the sun's rays. On came the gallant "Lambs" (for it was my own corps, the 1st Madras European Regiment) formed in open column of sections, with trailed arms, and in double time. They soon reached the picket, and without slackening their pace, passed on, deploying into line in our front. Upon communicating to the colonel what little I knew as to the force and intentions of the enemy, I was directed to stand fast, for a superior force having moved to the front, the tables were now turned, and our *advanced picket* had become a *rear guard* for the time being. As before said, there had been a good deal of firing between my picket and the enemy's skirmishers previous to the arrival of the corps, but with little loss, though the enemy were thereby driven to a greater distance, whither I could not venture to follow them; and it was as well, for we soon learned that heavy columns were waiting the issue of the attack on the right of the position, being close at hand, though concealed by the forest. Having been thus cheated of an opportunity of fairly coping with the foe on this occasion, I cared but little now in throwing the responsibility on older and abler shoulders; for I was then the youngest officer in the corps, being only eighteen; and to be thus attacked on picket, and entrusted with the defence of a very important part of our position, was rather a startling matter, honourable doubtless as the duty was.

"*Mais revenons à nos moulons,*" a phrase, by the way, singularly appro-

priate to "The Lambs." The corps, having formed in line, advanced to some distance in front, penetrating the outskirts of the jungle. Such an array was too formidable for the foe to think of opposing on a fair field, and all vestiges of them soon disappeared before it; they quickly regained their favourite haunts in the jungle, after exchanging a few random shots with our light bobs. The ground was now cleared, and the picket being strengthened in event of a night attack, the corps returned to its quarters. The night, however, passed off quietly, though we fully expected to have had a second edition of the morning work. Though neither side had been niggardly in the expenditure of their ammunition in this "*petite affaire*," there was but little loss of life, at least on this side of the lines; one man of my company was killed, whilst a few of the enemy also suffered. As our regiment advanced in line, one unlucky fellow got entangled in the bamboo hedge before alluded to, where C—, of ours, spitted him without ceremony, probably after receiving his fire. He had been kicked up like a hare from behind a bush or tuft of grass (tufts of grass are of more luxuriant growth in tropical countries than in our cold clime), and having, in his eagerness to escape, missed the opening, he bolted into the thick part of the hedge, where C— sheathed his sword in him! I do not say, be it observed, that the man met his death unfairly in this instance, but I write it with sorrow, that human life was taken but too little account of by too many amongst us during the operations in Ava. Prisoners were seldom made, and *quarter*, it is to be feared, was not so generally bestowed as in European warfare. But the fault was extenuated by the barbarous nature of our enemies, who, so far from expecting mercy, would often, when lying wounded and helpless, exhaust their remaining strength to take another shot at us, thus irritating our soldiery beyond all powers of endurance. Indeed, a prolonged warfare with barbarous tribes cannot but have an injurious effect on the morals and discipline of organized troops. So little did the Burmese understand our character, or appreciate our disposition to alleviate their sufferings, that, upon one occasion, the surgeon having amputated the shattered arm of a Burman soldier, the poor fellow, as a matter of course, held out the other, to undergo a similar operation, supposing it to be our usual method of torturing prisoners!

It now only remains to explain what had caused the firing on the right of our position, which had at first so startled us. The ground in front of this face has been before described as more uneven and open than that on our left, though large patches of jungle, here and there, afforded ample cover for the enemy to conceal from us any attempt they might meditate upon our lines. The Puzendown creek, at the mouth of which was the confluence of the Rangoon and Pegue rivers, ran for a short distance nearly parallel with our position; the village of Puzendown being occupied by us as a post, and forming our extreme right. Far to the left, commenced the dense mass of jungle, which, nearly encircling the Dagon Pagoda, stretched away to the westward as far as Kimmendine. It was about mid-day when the enemy, formed in two or three columns, amounting to at least 3,000 or 4,000 men, were seen moving rapidly towards our position, covered by a cloud of skirmishers. Their first effort was against the village of Puzendown; having set fire to which, they commenced a spirited attack upon a portion of our lines, for, by a bold movement, they had contrived to pass our pickets. Here, however, they were warmly received by the 43rd Madras Native Infantry (one of the best corps in the service, by the way), who charged them most gallantly, and soon drove them

back in disorder, aided by a few discharges of grape and shrapnell from a neighbouring battery. Seventy of the enemy were killed, whilst our loss was little or nothing. This attack having failed, they were deterred from shewing themselves boldly on our left.

So much for the hostile movement against the British position at Rangoon on the 1st July, 1824, the trifling details of which, as far as they relate to myself, are remembered by me, even at this distant day, with peculiar interest; and perhaps at a still more distant one, I may continue to say, "*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

THE AFFGHAN EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—Every person concerned in the welfare and stability of our government in India must feel the deepest interest in the political and military proceedings at the north-west of the Indus. Our policy in crossing, what Marquess Wellesley so justly described as our "natural boundary," has always appeared to me very questionable, and recent events tend to confirm this opinion.

1st. We entered a country, all the inhabitants of which were hostile to us, and to the rule of our puppet, Shah Soojah.

2nd. We had to contend with bigotted Musulmans, who hate us and our religion, and who were in possession of a strong, difficult, and dangerous country, at some seasons of the year impassable, and where our discipline could be of little avail against native courage, and the almost unerring matchlock.

3rd. We went too great a distance from our supplies and the base of our operations, so that, in the event of reverses, we must be placed in extreme difficulty and danger.

4th. We deposed a brave and popular sovereign for one who has been correctly described as "a coward, a tyrant, and a fool;" who has always been unfortunate, and is universally disliked by the people.

5th. The enormous expense of maintaining an army in the country would more than absorb the whole surplus revenue of India.

6th. After expending many millions sterling, in defence of our *Russia-phobia* policy, we are in a much worse position than when we first entered the country.

It is now, therefore, high time to consider calmly how we can remedy the errors we have committed; and the only plan I can suggest is, that we make a virtue of necessity, and return to our own provinces. We could inform Shah Soojah that his government is universally disliked, and that, as he could not maintain his authority without our assistance, he must return to Loodiana, and abdicate in favour of Dost Mahomed, who would now make a very good ally, admit a resident at his court, and enter into any negotiation we might think proper. This proposal may be considered objectionable, and a very strong measure; but we have only a choice of evils, and dangerous disorders require strong remedies.

It may be the policy of Russia to threaten our north-west provinces, in order that we may exhaust our resources by crossing the Indus. But why should we fear any threats of this nature? On the left bank of that river we can, at all times and seasons, meet any force that may be opposed to us, Russian, Persian, and Affghan united. In a very few months, we could assemble an army of 40,000 Europeans and 150,000 natives, with artillery. Such being

the case, let not any false pride, nor any vain and imaginary fears, induce us to incur a positive evil for dangers that are only prospective and may never occur, for such a policy does not become a wise, brave, and powerful nation. On the left bank of the Indus, our power and resources would be unlimited; but we must ever be weak and powerless when we enter a hostile mountainous country, far from our resources in all the necessities of war.

I will make but few remarks upon our military policy, though, from first to last, there appears to have been the want of a master-mind to regulate our proceedings. Our commissariat has been defective; our men have been cut up in detail, as they were at the commencement of the Nepaul campaign, and we do not appear to have used any exertions to conciliate the people. There has been much of the *fortiter in re*, and but little of the *suaviter in modo*; we have attempted more by physical than moral force, and, if report be true, we have even introduced *Lynch* law.

In all mountainous districts, it should be our policy to pay tribute for a safe passage through the country, which is infinitely cheaper, and far more politic, than fighting. I was in the Mahratta campaign, and know that we purchased possession of some hill forts for a few thousand rupees, which would have cost us many lakhs to have taken in the regular way, by siege and assault. We raised a Bheel corps—or, in other words, paid “black mail”—to ensure a safe passage through the passes in Malwa, and we shall act very unwisely if we ever discontinue this system, which was planned and organized by Sir John Malcolm.

Should we be compelled to re-enter Cabool, let us hope that our future career may be more fortunate than the past, and that we may grow wise by experience. But, as the Duke of Wellington, Marquess Wellesley, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Sir Alexander Burnes, Mr. Elphinstone, Sir H. Willock, and other most able men, were opposed to Lord Auckland’s policy, I trust we may find means to make an early and honourable retreat, or a peaceable settlement in that unfortunate country.

Your most obedient servant,

London, February 14.

T. E. B.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The catastrophe that has taken place at Cabul; the lamentable fate of so many valuable officers, and the jeopardy of the British troops in Affghanistan, together with the fearful alternative of an interminable war with the people of that country, or the abandonment of the enterprize with disgrace, shew most clearly the reckless impolicy of the expedition beyond the Indus, which contravened all the salutary maxims upon which our Indian rule has been, or should be, conducted. I am surprised that some independent Member of Parliament has not taken steps to ascertain at whose suggestion and by whose authority that unwise measure was resorted to, which will inflict a deep wound upon the British character in India.

I am, Sir, &c.

W.

SKETCHES OF THE OVERLAND JOURNEY.

No. I.

Monastery of St. Catherine, Mount Sinai, 13th January, 1842.—Having been detained in Egypt, contrary to our expectations and wishes, by the return of the Bombay steamer before we could reach Suez, a number of us determined to employ the time, of which we had thus become masters, in a pilgrimage to the holy mount of Sinai. We therefore made preparations, hired camels, and departed on our journey from Suez on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and arriving at Ayoon Moosa, or the Well of Moses, just before sunset, were obliged to encamp there, as the sheikh, under whose guidance we had placed ourselves, refused to proceed further. On the following morning, we renewed our march, and soon the toilsome nature of the journey made us sensible of the extreme sufferings of the many travellers who have exposed themselves in these desolate regions. Our sheikh had deceived us with the promise of being able to perform the distance in four days, but we soon discovered the impossibility of doing so; two of our companions, therefore, resolved to trust themselves no longer in his hands. They, accordingly, returned to Suez, and we, with the remainder of the caravan, pushed forwards towards our destination.

Our company consisted of three officers, a Turjooman, a petty Arab chief, and five Bedouins, with thirteen dromedaries to carry ourselves and equipage. Our route lay over a terrible waste of sand, the whiteness of which dazzled the eyes to such a painful degree, that we were forced to keep them almost continually closed. At five in the evening, coming to a bank of drifted sand, we retreated under its shadow, and sat down to our bread and cheese. Here we remained until the arrival of our caravan, and having joined it, went on in company for another hour: in this manner we progressed, the day scarcely affording any incident to break the painful monotony. Once we saw three gazelles stealing up a bank and disappearing on the plain above; then we saw a covey or two of quail, of a large description, and so tame, that they allowed us to approach within a few feet of them before they took to the wing; we also saw the prototype of the robin, but with a black and white plumage. On the 9th, we journeyed through rough defiles, broken at an immense distance of time by furious torrents, which have torn the rocks asunder, and even rent the mountains in twain: masses of talc were glittering in the sun, and the surrounding hills presented a fine field for the geologist. At noon, we came to a valley, in which grew a few palm-trees, close beside a little well of water, the flavour of which was not so unpalatable as that we had brought from the fountain of Moses. As we sat eating our simple tiffin, we could not help conjecturing, on looking at the more than usual verdure, that this spot must be the Elim, to which the Israelites came, where grew the threescore-and-ten palm-trees. The following day furnished us with an incident which might have had a painful, if not a fatal, result.

At about ten in the forenoon, we drew up in a wady, or valley, near which was a well of water, and the Arab guide scoured off, with the empty goat-skin beside him, while my companions sat down to await his return. As the rough motion of my camel had given me a pain in the shoulders, I seized the occasion to ramble forward at a slow pace by myself. When I had covered a distance of perhaps half a dozen miles, I looked back, expecting to see my friends behind me in the distance; but as they were nowhere visible, I turned round and pushed back to the shoulder of a hill, hoping that, as soon as I should

turn the angle, they would be in sight. Great was my dismay there, when, on reaching that point, they were still not to be seen. I accelerated the speed of my camel, and reached the junction of the two roads in time to view the baggage camels, which had lingered behind. When I rejoined my companions in the evening, I found them in considerable alarm for my safety, as they had no knowledge of the track I had been pursuing, and the only conclusion to which they could come was, that I had gone on, without thinking of the distance, and as they were worn out with riding to overtake me, they resolved, upon the arrival of the caravan, to send forward an Arab upon the fleetest dromedary, to search for and bring me back to camp.

Continuing our journey through sterile valleys, pent in by horrid rocks, which at some remote period had been shivered by the lightning, or riven by the storm, we came in sight, on the evening of the 10th, of Jibel Moosa, or Mount Sinai. We pressed our already flagging dromedaries to their best pace, in order to reach the hospitable roof of the convent before night-fall; but all our exertions failed to bring us to the end of our journey until the sun had long set, and left us in complete darkness. At length, we found ourselves under the walls of St. Catherine, our Arab guide calling for an entrance at the top of his voice. As he could not make the inmates hear, we fired off a pistol; but it was not till we had also discharged a gun, that the trap-door at the top of the wall was opened, and a voice demanded, in modern Greek, who and what we were. I was the bearer of a letter from the patriarch at Cairo, and put into the noose which was let down, a paper, which I believed to be it, but after a long delay it was pronounced from above to be an Italian note, which bore no reference to ourselves. Eagerly feeling in my pocket again, I produced another paper, which I hoped would turn out to be the real one, and it fortunately happened to be so, or we should, I fear, have been obliged to make our beds for that night in the open air. We were now all safely drawn up into the convent; the prior ushered us through many winding ways into a comfortable room, fitted with divans, and after some delay, our cook set before us a mess of rice and eggs, which we were desired to wash down with date-brandy, the only luxury the establishment afforded.

We have since been over the interior of the monastery, and the impression left upon our minds is that of complete disappointment. We observe little, save drivelling superstition, ignorance, and filthiness; the superior and all his brethren are ignorant to an extent almost beyond belief; they are also disgustingly dirty, both in their habits and their persons, and fully merit the reproaches which some travellers have cast upon them. The expenses of the establishment are said by them to amount to more than 25,000 piastres per mensem; but this must be a grossly exaggerated sum, or considerable extravagance must prevail, for, excepting grain, wherewith to make the bread, which they dole out to the Arabs, there is not an article that they are obliged to purchase. At present, their number consists of twenty-four, all of whom are Greeks, excepting two, who are Russians. The cook, kept for the use of travellers, is an elderly man, with a venerable beard; he speaks Hindustani fluently, having spent twenty-eight years of his life in India.

It would be going beyond my purpose for me to speculate upon what has given cause to so much discussion, *viz.* the identity of Mount Sinai with that upon which Moses received the Decalogue from the hands of God; but I cannot help remarking, in support of the genuineness of the present site, that the description given in Holy Writ of this spot, and of the position of the people of Israel, is in favour of the now assigned locality. There are, moreover, one

or two passages which I have not observed quoted by any of the travellers who questioned the identity of Jibel Moosa with the Mount Sinai of the Bible. In *Exodus*, ch. 19, v. 12, occurs this passage: "Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it: whosoever toucheth the mount shall be surely put to death." 13. "There shall not an hand touch it," &c. Now, the impression left upon one's mind, after reading this, is, that the mountain terminated so abruptly at the base, that its separation from the valley could be distinctly marked, which can certainly be said of Jibel Moosa more than of any other mountain in its vicinity, as it springs at once from the valley, without having the undulating approach which usually unites the one with the other. Jibel Ghoobshee, although of a lower altitude than any of the neighbouring mountains, is detached from the range, and this circumstance has led many travellers to pronounce it the real mount in Horeb: but enough has already been said upon this subject to shew us the impossibility of ever being able to bring it to a satisfactory solution.

On the road from the monastery to Mount St. Catherine, the visiter is shewn the hole in the rock wherein the Israelites cast their ear-rings and other ornaments, of which Aaron formed the molten calf. Some distance further on, is the rock which Moses struck with his rod, when the people cried to him for water; it is a large boulder, about ten feet high, through which runs a flaw of a rather lighter hue than the body of the stone; this has been industriously chipped with a hammer, in order to give it the appearance of having been worn by the action of water, and the attempt has not been altogether unsuccessful. Proceeding onwards, the next object worth notice is a magnificent cypress, eleven feet six inches in girth, and full seventy feet in height. The ascent of Mount St. Catherine then commences, and a more difficult and fatiguing journey can scarcely be conceived, not only from the mural character of its face, but in consequence of the great quantities of debris which are continually met with, the passage over which is tedious beyond description. On the summit, which is at least a thousand feet above that of Mount Sinai, there is a rude hut, built over the spot upon which the angels deposited the bones of St. Catherine, and this serves as a shelter for pilgrims while they take their simple repast of bread and curds. So much has already been said about this establishment by various writers who have visited the spot, that it is almost impossible for a pilgrim of the present day to communicate any thing new; it occurs to me, however, that the book kept here for the reception of travellers' names may furnish something of a novel and amusing kind. It is a third part filled with a multitude of names in Greek, Arabic, Russian, Italian, French, and English, among which those of my own countrymen appear to predominate. The very first entry is on the back of the book, and is written in French:

Pierre de Provence, baron de la Danse, a visité ces Saintes lieux le 38 Fructidor, l'an 7 de la République Arabe.

R. Moresby, commanding H.C. surveying brig <i>Palinurus</i> .	
J. P. Sanders, Lieut.,	do.
H. Moneing, Surgeon,	do.
J. F. Jones, Midshipman,	do.
G. Sutherland, do.,	do.

Visited this holy spot, and were hospitably entertained; and visited the top of Mount Sinai, and found the latitude by artificial horizon to be 28° 32' 50" north; and from observations from the top of the hill we hope to be able to fix its longitude. Departed for Tor on the morning of the 14th February, 1830.

T. E. Rogers, Lieut.,	}	of the H.C.S. ship <i>Palinurus</i> .
T. G. Carless, do.,		
Fred. Warcham, Purser,		
R. Harrison, Midshipman,		
J. W. Young, do.,		

Visited these scenes so interesting to Christians, and read the Decalogue upon the very spot where it is said to have been given to Moses.

February 20th, 1830.

And to be sure drank grog afterwards. [By another hand.]

The person who wrote the words *drank grog afterwards*, must be a nasty beast or an infidel.

JOSEPH WOLFF, Missionary.

"Retire—the world shut out, thy thoughts call home,"
 Thus sang the bard; but never did he roam
 To this secluded spot—he'd here have found
 Religious awe and solitude abound.
 If, stranger, from the world thy heart is riven,
 Retire—rest here, and give thy thoughts to heaven.

Joseph Bonomi arrived at the convent of Mount Sinai, September 12th, 1833; remained till the 19th, delighted with the amiable and unaffected manners of the superior.

Arrived here one who has visited many places in many countries, the sites of supernatural events. He must candidly confess that, after examining all the holy places in and about the convent, not omitting the impression of the foot of the Prophet's camel, the best attested monument existing of a miracle is the statue of Amonaph, at Thebes.

Oh thou stupid fellow! [In another hand.]

This fellow is not only a stupid fellow, but an infidel ass, and a nasty, dirty dog—he deserves three times forty bastinadoes.

JOSEPH WOLFF.

Judging from your language, Mr. Wolff, you must be a perfect gentleman, a true Christian, and eminently qualified to be a minister of the Church of Christ.

We arrived at the convent from Suez on the 18th of March, 1835, and remained there six days, during which we met with the greatest civility and hospitality from the monks. We ascended Mounts Horeb and Sinai, and also Mount Saint Catherine, all of which amply repay for the trouble of the ascent—the view from Mount Saint Catherine, in particular, is magnificent. The time that it took to ascend Mount Sinai and Mount Saint Catherine (exclusive of stoppages) is—

Mount Sinai.		Mount Saint Catherine.	
	Minutes.		Minutes.
To the Spring	20	To Stone of Moses	60
Chapel	20	Convent of Forty Martyrs	20
First Gate	5	Bush and Spring	45
Second Gate	7	First summit	25
Summit.....	30	Level X	30
	<hr/> 82	Summit.....	10
			<hr/> 190

We leave this morning, the 24th of March, 1835, for Akaba and Syria.

WILLIAM OVEREND.

W. MELLISH CHAMBERS.

I arrived here on the 25th instant, and leave this morning for Gaza. I concur with all my predecessors in acknowledging the kindness of all the members of the
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convent, and particularly of the worthy superior (besides his constant attentions to me in the convent), in personally accompanying me to the Rock of Moses, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

New York, United States of America.

I arrived here the second time on the 23rd March, 1830, on my way to the interior of Africa.

JOSEPH WOLFF, Missionary.

Do as much good as you did in your last trip, and afterwards publish as amusing a book—the world will thank you. [Interlined in another hand.]

I received the greatest kindness from the monks. I have cancelled all the observations of the nasty, ungrateful, and dirty scoffers and infidels which I have met with in this book.

JOSEPH WOLFF.

[On the opposite page Mr. Wolff has written his name in eleven different languages.]

Who can wonder that the monks expect a remuneration at least equal to their expenses? The time is over when our Lady sent a caravan with full supply to the fanatic Arabs of the wilderness; and every traveller who is above want, if he have any taste for holy antiquity and noble remains, must think it his duty to contribute to the preservation of this unique remnant of Byzantine glory and piety. Oh that I could spend here the few days left me!

May, 1838.

To the Rev. Joseph Wolff.

Rev. Sir: A nameless and noteless traveller (while he deeply sympathizes in the fervent aspirations which you have expressed for the restoration of your nation to the divine favour) would in all charity and kindness solicit your patient attention to two words which you will find in the 3rd chapter and 8th verse of the First Epistle of Peter. The words are "BE COURTEOUS."

Be so good, also, as to hear further with me, and peruse the 9th verse of the same chapter, and you will learn the Apostle's meaning in using these words, for he says: "Not rendering railing for railing, but contrariwise—blessing." Now, Sir, these are not my words, but those of Holy Writ, which (if the entire spirit of Christianity were not one of gentleness, compassion, and kindness towards man) contain many other direct passages which are plainly opposed to your style of remark. I make every reasonable allowance for your ignorance (as a foreigner) of the English language; but "out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh," and it becomes the ministers of Christianity to be like their Lord and Master, "meek and lowly, and patient and gentle, and kind even towards the froward and the unrighteous."

M. M. S.

Saturday, the 11th January, 1840, arrived at this convent; the Sheik Tuleb my earthly guide—divine providence my heavenly. From the superior and inmates I have received extraordinary kindness; with the former my medium of conversation has been in Greek, with my ordinary attendant (I shame to say) Hindoostanee and Bengalee. The Lord be praised, much to admire—much to lament—in this convent—every thing to admire in the localities; I refer not to the minor accessory superstitions, but to the great generic physical lineaments of this wondrous scene—the ocean of naked desolation all around, is but the picture of what the law must ever leave to the impenitent sinner! From the peak of Sinai, treeless, shrubless, verdureless is the scene—the vivid representation of (illegible). Oh may all be led to the cross of Calvary, for that which alone can cover over our spiritual nakedness!

ALEXANDER DUFF, Minister of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Ayrton remained here ten days, and was very hospitably entertained by the inmates of the convent; but as far as their assistance in the investigation of the surrounding localities avails, they have so mingled superstition with the relation of the

simple incidents described in the holy writings, that it is impossible at present to discriminate between what deserves respect, and what ridicule.

August 4, 1811.

With this extract I shall close the book : there are many other entries of great interest, which I have been deterred from copying by their length.

The greatest lion of the place, and the one which the brotherhood shew with the greatest degree of pleasure, is the charnel-house, wherein are gathered in horrid heaps the bones of their predecessors—the skulls in one place, and the arms and legs in another. Separated from the mass of the unknown are the remains of those who, by their extraordinary penances or sufferings in the early ages, acquired such a degree of sanctity, as to merit the privilege of being buried alone : among these, are two princes, who came hither from some distant spot, with their bodies encircled by iron chains. On opening the wooden box, which contained their skeletons and chains, our guide, an aged Bulgarian, seized the fragments of mortality with both hands, and then buried his head in the box, in order to enjoy with greater ease the sight which of all others appeared to give him the greatest pleasure. Upon visiting the library, we were scandalized to find it in the most shameful confusion—Greek, Italian, French, and English books mingled together without order, some without their bindings, and all injured by dust and dirt. Upon opening a volume of the *Spectator*, the name of Joseph Wolff appeared at the foot of the following *morceau* : “ The man that left this book here, deserves three-times-forty stripes save one, according to the Jewish law.” With the like bad taste and unchristian feeling, he has disfigured other English books that were lying about, of no immoral tendency whatever : so difficult is it for some spirits to discover good in any thing !

Suez, 18th.—We bade adieu to our monkish friends on the morning of the 14th instant, and once more journeyed into the desert. The geological formation of the range surrounding Mount Saint Catherine is granitic, of every variety—syenite, porphyry, gneiss, moorstone, most of them in a state of decomposition, are met with on every side, and in a few places traces of copper may be detected. After passing Wady Seclaf and Zuhlaab, the formation changes into conglomerate, with trap dykes running through the hills. At Wady Khameela, the sandstone commences, some strata containing large crystals of quartz. We here scaled the rocks, and ascended to the ancient Egyptian burial-ground of Sharabat-el-Khadam. The way was tedious, if not dangerous, being so precipitous as scarcely to afford a fair footing ; and after two hours’ hard fagging, when we found ourselves on the crown of the hill, there was absolutely nothing to reward us. The tomb-stones, of which so much has been written, are all of coarse sandstone, quarried out of the neighbouring rock, and much corroded by the weather ; they all face the same way ; five, of a rather more elaborate finish than the others, stand outside the court of the temple (those to the south and west are at some distance) ; fifteen are standing within the enclosure (which is now only a rude mass of stones), and about double that number are lying down, many of them broken into fragments. The interior of the walls of the court were originally covered with figures ; but the whole are of rude and unfinished workmanship. The hollow sound produced upon striking the ground led us to conclude that the whole of it is undermined ; if this is the case, it would present a desirable field for the exertions of some zealous antiquary, instead of, as at present, mutilating the statues and cornices of the temples in Upper Egypt !

Lingering near this isolated remnant of antiquity was an Arab sportsman, armed with a wretched matchlock; his left hand was maimed, having been nearly blown off by the bursting of his piece some eight years ago. He described himself as the poorest Arab in the whole desert, without a camel or a goat, tent, or clothing, and only deriving a scanty subsistence from his neighbours in return for the few presents of game which he brought them. Passing Wady Soogh (sandstone lying upon grey granite), we came to Woossyeet (freestone), and again experienced intolerable pain from the dazzling particles of quartz and talc which covered the surface of the road. We pitched our camp in Wady Arundel, under the shelter of some tamarisks, where we passed a most uncomfortable night, eating, in our stew and currie, "considerable dirt," and being nearly blown out of our tent afterwards by a gust of wind, which brought with it a cloud of sand that almost suffocated us. We reached this spot on the afternoon of the 18th, fatigued and thoroughly disgusted! The Arabs of the desert, filthy, ignorant, quarrelsome, and "fit only," as our dragoman informed us, "to eat beans." The monks, scarcely less filthy, and not a whit less ignorant, had given us such a dose of unmitigated barbarism, that we resolved for the future to be satisfied with the statements of travellers, and not to test their accuracy by personal examination.

JOS. SMITH.

MECHITHAR GHOSH, THE ARMENIAN LEGISLATOR.*

MECHITHAR GHOSH, a name celebrated in Armenian letters, was born A.D. 1113, at Ganzak, the capital of Armenia Major. He devoted himself from a very early age to the cultivation of his native classical literature, under the tuition of the learned Johannes, of Tavúsh. After the death of his preceptor, he repaired to the frontier of the Black Mountain, then the centre of Hæcan science, and the resort of men of genius, in order to extend and complete his acquirements. Here he soon ranked amongst the most erudite of his age. Though distinguished by the urbanity of his manners, the austerity of his moral discipline was severe.

After his return to Ganzak, the inroads of the Scythians compelled him to quit his native country, and proceed to the province of Khachen, where he enjoyed the protection of Vákhtánik, prince of Uatherka. Determined, however, to embrace a monastic life, he repaired to the province of Kain, and entered the convent of Ketick. This institution being destroyed by the incursions of the barbarians, he constructed a new one in the Valley of Tanzút, which he called Ketick (whence he is sometimes designated as Mechithar of Ketick): the cognomen *Ghosh* was added because he had little or no beard.

Mechithar was the author of numerous works. His "Select Fables" have been published by the Mechitharistic Society of Venice, in 1790: they are considered to be superior to "The Fables of Vartan," published by M. Saint Martin, at Paris, in 1825. His great work was, however, the Code of Laws, which he promulgated in the year 1184. Copies of this work are extant in the library of the Mechitharistic Society, and in that of Etchmiatchin.

Mechithar Ghosh took an active part in all national and synodical meetings. He was present at the grand council held in 1178, at Hiromclah, having for its object a union between the Greek and Armenian churches. He also attended the synods at Lori and Ani, in the province of Shirak, in 1205 and 1207, assembled to compose differences and dissensions. He died in 1213, aged 70, and was interred in the convent of Ketick. He had many pupils, who distinguished themselves, and one of them, Kirakus Ganzakensis, observes, that he not only instructed his disciples, but comforted them. The name *Mechithar* signifies 'Comforter.'

* From a Memoir, by Johannes Avdall, Esq., Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. VIII.

Christmas Day, 182. —It is difficult to trace the origin of customs, or to ascertain with any degree of certainty how they became diffused through countries wholly unconnected with the circumstances to which they have reference. We know that, in Christianized countries, the mutual interchange of presents, the "giving of gifts," has origin in the circumstance of the presentation of "gold, frankincense, and myrrh" by the wise men to the infant Saviour; but then it is manifest that the custom was an *Eastern* one, and the question is, whence had this custom its origin among Eastern nations? What has taken place to-day I attribute not to the mere desire on the part of the natives to please us by the adoption of a Christian custom, but to the natural exercise of a custom *essentially* Eastern: whether the selection of this particular day has any peculiar reference to our religious observances, I really am not able to say.

Early this morning, I received an intimation that the native officers, and others connected with the regiment, intended to come to "pay compliments" and bring "all kinds leetle presents;" so that I received the notification as a hint to be in the way during the forenoon, and *in state* to receive them. In due time they began to arrive; the first were the subahdar-major, the subahdars, and jemadars, carrying brass salvers, on which were laid quantities of sugar-candy, sugar-almonds, oranges, limes, and other fruits and sweets; these were presented with "plenty of salaam" and complacent smiles, and then two or three of the native officers came forward and placed each a wreath of flowers round my neck. This party, in due time, after sitting a few minutes, and exchanging a few sentences, took their departure, and were succeeded by the hospital officers, who, being my own immediate subordinates, brought "*plenty presents*." The succeeding arrivals were on a somewhat different errand, coming to *receive*, not to *give*; such as palanquin boys, domestic servants, tappal man, and sundry other, both public and private, functionaries of the lower grade. But last of all came about a dozen morrice-dancers, dressed in fantastic costume, whose humours were infinitely superior to the Tom-fooleries practised in "crossing the Line." I think their performances were better even than those of morrice-dancers in England; a race of beings, by the bye, now, like ghosts and witches, nearly extinct in this rail-road land. I cannot think that these observances on this day have *exclusive* reference to us as Christians, because really Christmas Day, generally speaking, is not marked by us in India with any such outward manifestations of religious respect as to distinguish it in the eyes of the natives from other days; in truth, the *only* difference, which I am at all aware of is, the appearance of a piece of roast beef and plum pudding on the mess-table on that day. All the roast beef which will be eaten in Arnee to-day is attributable to C. H. and myself; for, six months ago, we joined in the purchase of a little bullock, whose fattening we have daily superintended, whose execution we decreed to be performed last night, and whose distribution to the married men and the mess we this morning had the satisfaction to witness.

Europeans, who know nothing of them, are much too apt to consider the natives of India as utter heathen, and senseless idolaters; but I cannot avoid saying a word in their behalf. I speak of what I consider to be the original and *de jure* natives, the Hindoos. *Heathen* they are not, if that term signi-

fies one who believes not the existence of a god ; they may not have a pure, but they certainly have an acute, belief in God, as a god of power and judgment : perhaps I shall be speaking paradoxically if I say that the natives' belief in God is *purser*, certainly more *natural*, in proportion as they are further removed from the influence and instruction of the priests and scholiasts. I had a little boy in my service, who had never received any sort of Christian instruction, and one day, being curious to know his notions of the future consequences of good and evil, I called him, and put this brief and unprelaced question : " Where will you go when you die, if you tell me lies ? " To which he gave me this equally brief answer : " To hell, I think."

The mythology of Hindooism is less absurd, it is even more rational, than the mythology of Paganism ; if the system of Hindoo ethics does not inculcate such patriotic virtues as that of the Roman schoolmen—as that it is the duty of a man to die for his country—it does strenuously teach the very counterpart of the apostolic injunction, that it is the duty of a man to provide for those of his own household. The virtues of the Roman were the result of national pride and patriotism, and their vices, those common and, unhappily, natural to man, unrestrained by any ties of pure religion or morality. The virtues of the Hindoos are the result of hereditary impressions, early inculcated and aptly received, predisposing the mind to the exercise of the duties of social and domestic life ; their vices are the result of the fallen condition of human nature, encouraged by the grossness of an impure religion. It may be a broad and sweeping assertion, but I make it as the result of a careful conviction, that the Hindoos, as a people, as a vast *one*, or national unity, have more natural virtues, and fewer natural vices, than any European nation, save and excepting England.

It is from the habits and customs of mankind that many wise and speculative men have sought to derive some epithet by which to characterize our species. One thought that the " cooking animal " would be a sufficiently distinctive term, but it was afterwards discovered that there is a bird in South America which prepares its food always before eating it. Another conceived that he had got the right term in the " sewing animal," considering that the universal use of clothing among men induces the universality of *sewing* ; but then comes our Indian tailor-bird, whose nest is really well stitched together. A cynic pronounced " homage-paying animal " to be the characteristic epithet of man ; for one, however, I must dispute it, for, to say nothing of the homage paid to their queen by the bees, I this morning witnessed the peculiar homage, and sense of decorum, exhibited by a long line of black ants, marching through my verandah. Nothing could exceed the order of their progress ; each kept his place in the long line, not one from the rear attempted to supersede his precursor ; and when for an instant any thing obstructed the advance of the leaders, the line halted directly : on either side of it were individual ants, hurrying *outwards* right and left, inwards towards the head of the column, and back to the rear, seemingly either to communicate orders, or to receive information. As I sat watching them, the head of the column passed on through, and out of, the verandah, and I lost it in the grass ; but the line of the column kept up its long course, multitudes in single files passed by ; up they came from whence they had first appeared, the line unbroken by a single link, until I was puzzled to account from whence such thousands were coming, and whither they were going.

To my humble judgment, there is no feature of the moral aspect which so strongly distinguishes England from India, and in which England is so pre-

eminently beautiful above all the world, as the manner in which the Sabbath day is there observed. I am quite sure that, without avowing it, the minds of many in India revert upon the Sunday to those customs and comforts which they participated in on that sacred day in England. Look to India—British India—with its population of eighty or one hundred millions. The labourer in the field endures, with his usual patience, the heat and burden of the day; for him there is no Sabbatic rest from his labour. The merchant and the shop-keeper sit listlessly at their doors in the bazaar, dealing out the varied contents of their store. The tailor, the carpenter, the smith, the weaver, the copper-smith, have no welcome to give to the morning of a weekly rest; each pursues his occupation, day after day, resting only from his labour when the recurrence of a debauching festival calls him away. In the close and crowded streets of the native towns and bazaars, during the intense heat of the day, three-fourths of the population lie sleeping on the mud-built seats in front of their houses, or sit cross-legged, idly gossiping with some listless customer. Remote from towns, in the rural localities, there is upon the Sabbath, as upon every day, silence; but it is the silence of solitude; the wild deer, the solitary hare, a few timid partridges, are the only animated creatures on the vast and sun-oppressed plains; “the sound of the church-going bell” never yet has broken the universal stillness that prevails. In the jungle it is somewhat different; there is heard the song of birds; but not, as in England, soft and few, but the chattering and inharmonious noise of a hundred discordant notes, as if the green woods were alive. If a traveller should sit at the door of his tent in the heat of the day, he might look for hours without seeing a human being pass by, except, perhaps, an occasional coolie, or tappal, toiling along beneath the burning sun, whose dusty soles and worn appearance would impress the mind with the comfort of that patriarchal custom of offering water to wash the traveller’s feet. It is in the East peculiarly that the rites of hospitality may be most beneficially exercised: thousands leave their homes every year to make a pilgrimage to some chosen shrine at Benares, Tripetty, or elsewhere; some of these devoted, hapless beings traverse in their journey vast and arid plains or deserts, toil along the difficult and dangerous paths that lead through interminable jungle; there is no place, oftentimes, where the weary traveller, faint with heat and fasting, may by purchase procure food and a resting-place; hundreds die upon the road, either going or returning, the victims of disease, or pestilence, or wild beasts, or thuggee. That is an exquisite touch upon Oriental sensibilities, in which the Saviour speaks of the blessedness that attends the giving even a cup of cold water to the necessitous thirsty; and in that also in which he gently chides his wealthy entertainer for giving him no water to wash his feet.

March, 182.—The cantonment has recently had a visit from the general commanding the division, Sir John D—. The general, now advanced in years, has been an excellent officer; but though now a K.C.B., honoured with an especial mark of his sovereign’s favour, he once stood a very narrow chance of having his sovereign’s sign manual put to the warrant for his execution. After the general mutiny of the officers of the Madras army, Sir John, then Colonel D—, was one of the principal exceptions from the amnesty granted by Lord Minto. During the general’s visit, I won a bet of a dozen of beer from K., our adjutant. I have always maintained that the regimental medical officer is essentially one of the regimental staff, and that his duties require him to be mounted, and ready at a moment’s notice to attend to any calls upon his services; consequently, that he is as much a mounted officer as the adjutant

or quarter-master, and therefore, that he is as much entitled to "mount heels" as either of those two staff-officers; to this doctrine K. always good-humouredly dissents, and for the last two months he has been repeatedly saying to me, in the matter of the spurs, "Ah! well, old fellow; wait till the general comes, and then you'll soon doff the spurs, or if you do not, you'll get a precious wiggling from him." At last, we came to the bet, that I would go round the hospital with the general, wearing the spurs, and that he would not notice them. When the inspection day came, I took out one of the small screws from the heel of the right boot, in order that the spur might make more noise by clanging against the floor, so as to bring the matter to a more decided issue, either *for* or *against* me, by attracting more especially the general's notice. However, for a full hour, I led him over every part of my department, and indeed walked with him round the barracks, but not a word about the spurs; so that I not only won the bet, but wore my "gilt honours" in triumph.

A few days ago, we had one of those most agreeable of truly Indian enjoyments—a regimental pic-nic. I always look to these affairs with as many anticipations of pleasure as a school-boy does to a whole holiday: pic-nics are better managed in India than they can be in any variable climate, where, although the sun may give a propitious promise, the noon brings a most disappointing change. This pic-nic, however, was got up in rather more haste than usual, as we only determined upon it at mess the day before. The ground fixed upon was a large tamarind tope, about five miles from Arnec, and thither was ordered to go, as early as possible in the morning, the mess butler, with an abundant supply of such eatables and drinkables as a happy and hungry party would require. There is a great comfort in every man choosing his own hour, and his own pace, to go out to the selected spot; every one is independent of another, and having obtained leave for the day, may do as he pleases with himself. All the party upon this occasion quitted the cantonment somewhere about daybreak, or soon after, except myself, I being detained on duty for an extra half-hour. We arrived at the ground where the mess-tent was pitched about eight o'clock, and determined that we would have some of the appointed races over before breakfast. Now those races, be it remembered, were to be run by tattoo ponies, the property of native officers, or persons connected with the regiment, and we who subscribed the funds were to have the nominations for the entry to each race, the riders to be boys. Many native officers had obtained leave to come out, and brought their ragged tats, fully bent upon the fun. I held the different stakes, and acted as steward. The first race was a sweepstakes, for which five ponies were entered. The first heat, my nomination, in the very start, threw his rider and broke loose, but was instantly caught, and as I bundled up his juvenile rider on his back pretty quickly, he ran just to save his distance: Rotton won the heat. The second heat, the riders for Rotton's and Rennie's nominations, not having studied the rules of the Jockey Club, and very naturally conceiving that, if a space between two indicated points was to be ridden over, of course, the most *direct* way was the *safest* to win, took a short cut *across* the course, instead of going *round* it; but this doctrine not being in conformity to the Newmarket laws of racing, the very innocent and natural conclusion of the youthful Scot and Robinson was pronounced by the judge a decided disqualification, and mine, being third, was declared winner of the second heat. The third heat, also, was won by my steed, in good style; and I, therefore, handed over the amount of the stakes to Mr. Jemadar Uppiah, the owner, who was highly delighted, both

with his triumph and its produce. By this time breakfast was ready, for which we were equally ready.

A pic-nic breakfast at ten o'clock, after sundry active occupations, is an affair of some duration, but, like all other sublunary enjoyments, it comes to an end; and so on this occasion, when ours was over, each individual betook himself to some favourite occupation. It is always a great desideratum to have a pic-nic near to some good shooting ground, particularly during the snipe season, by which means a plentiful supply of this delicious bird is insured for dinner. A snipe in England is no more to be compared with a snipe in India "than I to Hercules;" I am not quite sure that an Indian snipe is not as good as an English woodcock. Of our party, the distribution was this: after breakfast, the two seniors, Colonel M——, and Captain B——, betook themselves, first to picquet, and then to the newspapers brought out, and ultimately to sleep; R—— and W—— went out to shoot snipes for dinner; R—— and F—— began with rifle shooting, and ended with hopping for a wager; O——, being in love, followed Jacques in his melancholy avocation of cutting his own name, and that of his lady love, in the rind of the tamarind trees; while I began by writing a couple of long letters to Europe, and ended by dropping into a nap over the "*Noctes Ambrosianæ*." Oh! there is a most soporiferous effect and influence in the glowing, glaring, sunshine of an Eastern noonday! there is perspiration in every movement, there is a concentration of heat which renders it almost visible! The natives are far wiser in this matter than Europeans, for while these are, in many cases, striving with all their might to shake off the tendency to sleep; the former very resignedly compose themselves to a nap. Why, really, I do not suppose that there is barely an individual native that would go out snipe-shooting voluntarily in the blazing sun: the natives themselves are very careful to avoid the mid-day sun, when they can do so; it is only English soldiers that would be mad enough to play cricket, or long bullet, in the middle of the day.

In this case, we promoted a great deal of innocent fun among the native officers and people. The natives have a natural simplicity of character, which inclines them to participate more readily in simple, than in complicated amusements. Rackets or cricket they never can be brought to enjoy; moreover, they like promptitude of excitement, a long rubber at "waggon-whist," even though played for a large sum of money, would be as bad to a native to endure, as "double or treble drill." This sort of occasional intercourse between the European and native officers does a great deal of mutual good, as it tends to bring out many little good points in the character and feeling of both parties, which are too much hid under the reserve of military etiquette. The native officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, may very safely be entrusted with great occasional relaxation: they seldom forget themselves under ordinary circumstances, and they possess a sort of natural sense of propriety, strengthened by long habits of respect, which seems at all times to whisper to them, "thus far may I go, but no farther." Nothing more annoys or provokes me than to hear some of my unthinking countrymen, when any thing may have chanced to ruffle their tempers on the part of the natives, pronounce this very common and very sweeping anathema, "*these infernal black scoundrels!*"

It was dusk before we were ready to leave the ground on our return to cantonment, and I think I may very safely say, for the whole party, that we spent a day full of amusement, and what is still better, marked by the most general kindly feeling.

There is an old vernacular adage, which says, that "what is one man's meat is another's poison :—" we had been nearly eighteen months at Arnee; when, one morning, after drill, Colonel M. notified to us, as several officers with himself were sitting in my verandah, taking a cup of coffee, that he had received a notification from head-quarters, of our being moved from our present cantonment to that of Vellore. It subsequently turned out that we were removed in order to make way for H.M.'s —st, who were sent to Arnee as a punishment—to a place at which we, of Caesar's Legion, had enjoyed uninterrupted *pleasure*, and where we would gladly have compounded to remain for five years. The distance from Arnee to Vellore being but short, we made the journey in two easy marches. For my own part, after extensive acquaintance with the Madras stations, I have little difficulty in giving a preference to these two, of Arnee and Vellore. In our intercourse with the world, we find but very few individuals who present traits sufficiently strong to mark them as characters. I cannot say that my experience is any singular exception to this general rule; but still, if a man will but analyse the composition of his contemporaries and companions, he may find ample materials with which to fill in a picture. But a very few years have elapsed since the date of our arrival at Vellore, yet not more than four officers are now present with the regiment out of fourteen who moved with it at the time of which I speak; of these, many, alas! are dead; some are retired, and yet alive.

The officer in command was Lieut. Colonel M., of whom I have before made mention; he was a county Cork man, rather strongly marked with some of the characteristics of his nation, and among these, a broad Hibernian brogue. The colonel, although not more than fifty-five years of age, looked as decrepid as an octogenarian, the consequence of cold claret, late hours over brag and whist, nearly forty years' uninterrupted residence in India, and diet on curry and mulligatawny. Just previous to my joining the regiment, the old gentleman had married a buxom young lady, of a substantial structure, who accepted his valetudinarian offer, with an anticipatory eye to the pension of a lieutenant-colonel's widow. I believe that, in a few weeks, he began to think that the thread of his destiny was in my hands; he seldom, or never, attended drill in the morning, devolving his command upon the senior captain, and, instead of being on parade, he used to come in a *tonjon* to my quarters, bringing the regimental letters to read in my verandah. When drill was over, most of the officers generally rendezvoused at the same place, where I had to furnish coffee for all comers. Generally, about a couple of hours after leaving my quarters, the colonel would send up a *chit*, stating that he did not feel himself very well, and begging me to come down, and to "be sure to stay to tiffin :—" this was the almost diurnal summons, until it became necessary that I should stipulate not to be required to dine with him more than three times a week. He was hospitable to all the regiment, and never more delighted than when we were all assembled at his house over a capital supper and abundance of champagne and beer. Poor Paddy died of diseased liver, about six months after our arrival at Vellore. His death might really be attributed to want of money: after nearly forty years' service in India, he was not possessed of £400, wherewith to pay the expenses of his own and wife's passage to England; had he been able to do it, he might have recovered his health.

Our major was absent from the regiment, having a capital appointment in Bengal. The senior captain was present, Captain J., of whom I feel the utmost pleasure in saying that, from the first day of our acquaintance up to this moment, he has honoured me with his warmest friendship; for the friend-

ship of a man of worth, unimpeachable integrity, high moral character, and considerable intellectual accomplishments, is an honour to any one who possesses it. J. ultimately succeeded to the command of the regiment, and is now retired, as lieutenant-colonel, in England. At Arnee, our quarters were within a short distance of each other, and as I had once complained of the trouble of making my own tea at breakfast, he used every morning to send me, by one of his servants, a large bowl of beautiful tea. By the bye, this mention of tea is *à propos* to my saying that I have never once tasted a cup of good tea out of India. In England, I am quite unable to drink even moderately strong green tea, from the effect it has upon my nerves; and the strong black tea of this country always drinks to me like corkscrews.

Of Captain R—n, it might be said that he was nobody's enemy but his own: I mention this on account of the following little affair. It is usual to have monthly regimental musters, at which the medical officer of the regiment is not expected to attend; it happened on one of these occasions that R—n was acting as quarter-master, when he and R—e determined to make me turn out at gun-fire in the morning, and drag me down to parade. Accordingly, just as the regiment was getting under arms, about five in the morning, R—n galloped up to my door, and roused me, declaring that the colonel had inquired what was the reason of my not being at parade, with an order to require my attendance immediately. I jumped up, dressed myself, and bundled down to the ground as fast as I could, where I was saluted with a general laugh from the officers, who had not yet fallen into their places. Some few weeks after this, when all parades were suspended, and the monsoon rains were pouring down, a period in which all parties congratulate themselves that their early slumbers will not be disturbed by the sound of the bugle, one night, I sent the following note to R—n: "Dear R—n. In consequence of some unfortunate words with R—e, I must beg the favour of your presence at my quarters to-morrow at *five o'clock*, to a minute; come to the front verandah." By a second messenger, I despatched the following note to R—e: "Dear R. In consequence of an unlucky dispute with R—n, I must beg the favour of your presence at my quarters to-morrow morning at *five o'clock*, to a minute. Come, for privacy's sake, to the back verandah." As luck would have it, the rain in the morning fell in torrents, and about the glimmering of the morning, I heard R—n, on his old lean horse, called by us "Old Pig," who was a roarer, ride up to the door in the front verandah. The hall in my quarters ran through the house, from front to rear, and just as R—n was tapping at the front door, I heard R—e, who had come in by the back of the compound, tapping at the back door. There was no light within the house, and all, of course, was total darkness. I went to the front door, and received R—n, with many thanks for the trouble he had so kindly taken, and taking him by the hand, led him into the middle of the hall, requesting him to stand quiet, where I had placed him, until I got a light. Leaving him there, I went to the back door, and thence brought in R—e. I requested each not to speak, for fear of awakening my chum, who lay in a room off the hall; on this account, both observed a careful silence, so that they were placed within a few yards of each other, quite unconscious of their mutual presence. Having thus landed them safely, I groped my way back to my bed-room, which was exactly opposite my chum's, and having bolted the door, set up a horse laugh, to their utter astonishment. The *dénouement* was very simple, and very good-humoured; the two victims staid, and had a cup of coffee; and I was never *sent for to parade again!*

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

THE public life of a person who died at an age when that of many individuals scarcely commences, would appear not likely to be opulent in materials for biography. That of Sir Alexander Burnes, however, is full of incidents, not only instructive to the student of character, but important in a national point of view, although his career was terminated at the premature age of thirty-six.

Anxious to procure the most authentic information respecting the personal history of Sir Alexander, we applied (after a decent period had elapsed) to a near relation of the lamented officer; but, having met with a courteous refusal, we are unavoidably thrown upon other resources, amongst which is a very copious memoir of Sir A. Burnes (probably written by his brother, Dr. Burnes, who is in India), which has appeared in the *Bombay Times* of December 29th, and January 1st, and which we have made the basis of the following sketch.

This able and enterprising officer, who, in a brief portion of a short life, has conferred so much benefit upon his country, and acquired so much reputation for himself, was born at Montrose, in Scotland, on the 16th May, 1805. His father, who is still living, is one of the most active magistrates in the county of Forfar; he was formerly provost of the borough, and also town clerk and recorder, and has for the last forty years taken a leading part in all the agricultural and municipal improvements in the eastern district of that county. Sir Alexander's great-grandfather was brother of William Burnes, the father of the poet Burns (the first of the family who spelt his name thus), and his grandfather was the relative to whom the bard, on his death-bed, applied for pecuniary relief. Young Burnes was educated at the Montrose academy, the classical department in which, conducted by Mr. Calvert, was celebrated all over Scotland, and it is stated that he greatly distinguished himself there at an early age, for at sixteen he left the school, having obtained a cadetship in the Bombay army, it is said by one authority,* through the influence of Mr. Joseph Hume, who was a schoolfellow of his father. He arrived at the presidency on the 31st October, 1821, and on the 25th December, 1822, he was appointed interpreter in Hindustani to the 1st Extra Battalion at Surat, an instance of successful application at that early age (17), which indicated the qualities of his character. His proficiency in Persian obtained for him (without any other influence), from the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the office of translating the Persian documents of that Court.

The regiment to which Ensign Burnes was attached, the 21st Bombay N.I., having been ordered, early in 1825, to Bhooj, in consequence of disturbances having broken out in Cutch, he joined it there, in April, and was soon appointed quarter-master of brigade, in which capacity he accompanied the field force, and gave such proofs of his activity, energy, and decision of character, as not only to afford important aid to the officiating resident, Captain Walter, but to attract the notice of the superior authori-

* The *Literary Gazette*.

ties; and in November, 1825, when he was only twenty, he was appointed, on the recommendation of the Adjutant-general, Sir D. Leighton, Persian interpreter to a force of 8,000 men, commanded by Colonel M. Napier, H.M.'s 6th Foot, assembled for the invasion of Scinde. In August, 1826, he was confirmed on the general staff as a deputy assistant quarter-master-general.

It was at this period that he drew up an able and elaborate paper on the statistics of Wagur, forwarded to Government, in January, 1827, by Col. Shulldham, quarter-master-general, with high encomiums on the industry and research of the reporter, and on the value of the information contained in the report. For this Lieut. Burnes received the thanks of Government, with a handsome pecuniary reward, and the high testimony of the Governor, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, was given in his favour. A year after this, similar marks of approbation were bestowed upon him for a valuable Memoir on the Eastern mouth of the Indus. In addition to the customary forms of approbation, Lieut. Burnes was, on this occasion, specially complimented on the evidence which his labours afforded of a disposition to combine the advancement of general knowledge with the exemplary discharge of his official duties. A few months afterwards, he was still more emphatically complimented on furnishing a Memoir supplementary to the report already mentioned. In handing up this Memoir to the Government, the Commander-in-Chief expressed his "unqualified approbation of the indefatigable zeal, talent, and perseverance" of Lieut. Burnes, then only twenty-three. The chief secretary, Mr. Newnham, stated "the high sense Government entertained of the value of his recent surveys, particularly those which had been devoted to exploring the Runn of Cutch; they display," continues he, "zeal, perseverance, and talent, and afford a prospect of much future benefit from the employment of this promising young officer."

In the early part of this same year (1828), Lieut. Burnes had presented a memorial, applying for permission to visit the line of country immediately beyond our northern frontier, and lying between Marwar and the Indus, including the examination of the Loonee river. To this it was answered by the quarter-master-general, that the Commander-in-Chief conceived that the proposed investigation, if undertaken by Lieut. Burnes, would be productive of great and important advantages to the public; and on writing to the Governor-General on the subject, the Governor of Bombay, the late Sir John Malcolm, remarks: "I shall be very confident of any plan Lieutenant Burnes undertakes in this quarter of India, provided that a latitude is given him to act as circumstances may dictate; I dare pledge myself that the public interests will be promoted."

Considerable difficulty seems to have been felt by Government in giving a sanction to the measure, in consequence of the jealousy of the chiefs through whose territories the traveller proposed to pass; and after a mature consideration of the question, which had difficulties connected with it not likely to present themselves to a mind so enthusiastic as that of Burnes, it was agreed (January, 1829) to refer the matter to the resident in Cutch,

Lieut. Colonel (now Sir Henry) Pottinger, who, by his personal knowledge of the countries westward of the Indus, from his own enterprising travels through them, as well as from his then political position near them, was enabled to judge correctly of the proposed measure: the following is the reply of that officer:—

Of the extremely desirable nature of the undertaking there can, I conceive, be but one sentiment, and I should myself consider its completion, in the manner described in Lieutenant Burnes's despatch, as a highly important and creditable acquisition to our military and geographical knowledge. Of the feasibility of the undertaking I can form no reasonable doubt; but it seems to me (notwithstanding its practicability, with common prudence) obvious, that, to render it completely successful, the gentleman to whom its fulfilment may be entrusted must be gifted with talents of a very marked, and I may, perhaps, say unusual, description; and I trust that the Hon. the Governor in Council will not for one moment suppose that I wish to draw any invidious comparison, when I declare my conviction, from long personal acquaintance and experience, that there is no officer, of whatever standing or rank in the army, who is so peculiarly well qualified as Lieutenant Burnes to give full effect to the plan which he himself has suggested. The manner in which he has on all occasions conducted his statistical investigations and surveys, during his residence in Cutch, among various tribes of people, naturally suspicious, deserves to be noted; and the happy tact he possesses of conciliating and gratifying the natives, by the kind and friendly tone of his intercourse with them, at the very time he is acquiring by that intercourse information from them, is decidedly his own, and strikes me to be peculiarly worthy of example and imitation.

On the 18th March, 1828, Lieut. Burnes was appointed assistant quarter-master-general to the army; and about the same time, a despatch was received from the Court of Directors, ordering a completion of the map of Cutch, commenced by Lieut. Burnes: "You will desire that intelligent officer," continues the despatch, "to make a plan of the port of Mandavie, and that of Toonea, and to give a detailed statement of the military communications of Cutch, especially from the port of Mandavie, and an account of the practicability of the Runn from Sorauchun to Mailla." In September, he was appointed to act as assistant to the political agent in Cutch, in prosecution of the survey of the north-west frontier, Lieut. (now Major) Holland, of the quarter-master-general's department, having been nominated to act with him in the intended survey.

Sir A. Burnes has given an account of this survey in the *Transactions* of the Royal Geographical Society, for 1834. He had proceeded on a former occasion from Cutch to Deesa, and by extending his journey as far eastward as the celebrated mountain of Aboo (of which he subsequently gave an interesting notice), he was enabled to examine the whole of the north-western frontier of the Bombay presidency, and found that our knowledge of the countries in that vicinity was "most limited." The great political importance of that portion of our Eastern empire did not escape his notice, and he proposed in the present expedition to descend the Indus from where it is joined by the waters of the Punjab, at Ooch, to the sea,

prosecuting inquiries of a general and a geographical nature. He started, with Lieut. Holland, on the 1st December, 1829, from Bhooj, the capital of Cutch. He was charged with political letters to the chiefs in Parkur (the first territory across the frontier); letters to the Rajah of Joudpore, and official notifications to the different political agents under the Bengal Government. While on the eve of crossing the desert from Ajmere to Cutch, he received a communication, stating that the Governor-General in Council "considered it inexpedient to incur the hazard of exciting the alarm and jealousy of the rulers of Scinde, or other foreign states, by the prosecution of the survey in their territories, or those of the chiefs over which they claim sovereignty."

On his return from this journey, and his appointment to the office of political assistant in Cutch, Lieut. Burnes was disjoined from the quarter-master-general's department, to which he had been attached in order to assist in its reform. The Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Bradford, in a minute, recorded his high opinion of the young officer in the following terms: "From the great activity and attention which Lieut. Burnes has shewn in the performance of his duties, and the superior talent he has evinced throughout the whole of the period he has been in the quarter-master-general's department, I feel, in justice to this distinguished young officer, the greatest inclination to advance his interests in every way in my power." The acting quarter-master-general, Colonel Morse, expressed, in a handsome letter, his sense of Lieut. Burnes' "superior talents and abilities;" and the chief secretary of Government (Mr. Norris) was instructed to write to the resident at Cutch (January, 1830), that "nothing can more fully evince the expediency of combining political duties with those of geographical research, than the result of Lieut. Burnes' visit to Parkur."

The policy of establishing friendly relations between the British authorities in India and Runjeet Sing, the ruler of the Punjab, having been recognized by the Home Government, early in 1830, a present of some horses of large size (a great object with the maharajah), sent from the King of England to Runjeet, arrived at Bombay, with a letter of compliments from our Indian Minister, Lord Ellenborough. At the recommendation of the Governor (Sir John Malcolm), Lieut. Burnes was nominated by the Supreme Government to proceed with them to Lahore, and he was instructed to make this mission the means of obtaining additional information respecting the geography of the Indus. He was provided with presents to the Ameers of Scinde (it being intended that the mission should proceed by that devious route), and instead of a regular escort of British troops, a guard of wild Beloochees was taken by the envoy, who, whilst he thus divested his mission of causes of suspicion, had no reason to repent the confidence he reposed in his guard.

The details of this expedition are given in the third volume of his *Travels*. The acquisition of full and complete information regarding the Indus, which was the special object in view, was a matter of no easy accomplishment, he

observes, as the Ameers of Scinde had ever evinced the utmost jealousy of Europeans, and none of the missions which had visited the country had been permitted to proceed beyond their capital, Hyderabad. The banks of the river, likewise, were inhabited by lawless and barbarous tribes, from whom opposition and insult might be expected. He not only carried presents to the Ameers, but was charged with communications of a political nature to them.

The mission sailed from Mandavie, the port of Cutch, on the 21st January, 1831, and on the 28th cast anchor in the Pittec, or western mouth of the Indus, whence they could see the rocky range of black mountains, the Irus of Nearchus. "I here read," he observes, "from Arrian and Quintus Curtius, the passages of this memorable scene in Alexander's expedition, the mouth from which his admiral, Nearchus, took his departure from Scinde;" and he bears testimony to the accuracy of the ancient topography. The mission encountered obstacles from the jealousy of the Scinde authorities, and on the 14th February, the little fleet was scattered by a tempest. A long and tedious negotiation with the Scinde rulers, whose chicanery was endless as well as audacious, at length terminated by his receiving a full and unqualified sanction to proceed by water from the mouth of the Indus. The delay there had enabled Lieut. Burnes to survey all the outlets of that river.

After spending a week at Tatta, they commenced their voyage up the river, on the 12th April, in six *doondies*, or flat-bottomed boats, and a small English pinnace. As they ascended the Wanyanee, or principal branch, the inhabitants came for miles around to gaze at the novel sight. "Alas!" exclaimed a syud, who viewed them from the water's edge, "Scinde is now gone, since the English have now seen the river, which is the road to its conquest!" a shrewd remark, which may be said to be now verified.

On his arrival at Hyderabad, Lieut. Burnes was received very cordially by the Ameers, who tendered the strongest professions of friendship and respect towards the British Government. "It would be difficult to discover," he observes, "that we were the individuals who had so long lingered about the shores of Scinde, now the honoured guests of its jealous master. Great and small were in attendance upon us; khans and syuds, servants and chobdars, brought messages and inquiries, till the night was far spent; and it may not be amiss to mention, as a specimen of the mode of conducting business in Scinde, that the barber, the water-cooler, and the prime minister, were sent indiscriminately with errands on the same subject." The Ameer, Meer Morad Ali Khan, received Lieut. Burnes as his personal friend, telling him that he was so on public and private grounds, as his brother, Dr. Burnes, had cured him of a dangerous disease. The mission remained at Hyderabad for a month, during which the envoy had sufficient experience of the pride and meanness of the government.

On the 23rd of April, they re-embarked on the Indus; were kindly treated by Meer Roostum Khan, the Ameer of Khyrpoor, who received Lieut. Burnes in state, and evinced a thorough conviction "that the English

would in time possess all India ;" and they entered the Chenab or Acesines on the 30th of May. On their approach to the capital of the Punjab, they experienced the civillest treatment from the Sikh authorities ; a purwanu, or order, from Runjeet Sing to his commanders, directed them to conduct Mr. Burnes with great respect to Lahore, "despatching daily notice of his approach." The description of Mooltan and other places on the banks of the Chenab and the Ravee, forms one of the most interesting portions of his work. His entrance into the Jelum, the "*fabulosus Hydaspes*," awakened all the travellers' classical recollections ; and, much to the surprise of their Sikh friends, who could not comprehend the motives of their curiosity, they set out on a galloping expedition for the junction between the Hydaspes and the Acesines, where the fleet of Alexander encountered its disasters in the rapids, and the hordes of Timour were terrified by the noise of the waters. Their interest was heightened by the belief that this spot, so famous in ancient history, had never been visited by any European since the days of the Greeks.

Their reception at Lahore, into which they made their public entrance on the 18th July, was magnificent. A deputation of the nobles conducted Mr. Burnes and his suite to court ; all the sirdars who had been sent to them were in attendance, besides a numerous escort ; and the pageant was swelled by a detachment of Bengal sepoy, which Capt. (now Sir C. M.) Wade, the political agent at Loodiana, had brought from thence ; the streets were lined with cavalry, artillery, and infantry, all of which saluted as they passed, while the concourse of people was immense. On entering the first court of the palace, the envoy was received by Rajah Dihan Sing, by whom he was conducted to the door of the palace ; and, "while stooping to remove my shoes at the threshold," Burnes observes, "I suddenly found myself in the arms and tight embrace of a diminutive, old-looking man, the great Maharajah Runjeet Sing, who conducted me by the hand to the interior of his court, and had advanced that distance to do us honour."

The month he passed with Runjeet, who treated him upon the footing of a familiar friend, enabled Mr. Burnes to become intimately acquainted with the politics of the Sikh court, the characters of its principal personages, and the manners of the people. Upon all these points his work communicated valuable information.

The mission left Lahore in the middle of August, crossed the Sutlej, and at Loodiana Mr. Burnes visited the ex-kings of Cabul, Shah Zeman and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, pensioners of the British Government. The latter had then no expectation of having a passage to his throne opened to him by the British arms, yet he spoke to the envoy upon his prospects, and expressed an ardent expectation of being soon able to retrieve his fortunes. "Had I but my kingdom," said he, "how glad should I be to see an Englishman at Cabul, and to open the road between Europe and India!"

It is important to note the opinion which Lieut. Burnes formed at this time of the qualities of Shah Shooja. "From what I learn," he says, "I do not believe the Shah possesses sufficient energy to seat himself on the

throne of Cabul, and that, if he did regain it, he has not the tact to discharge the duties of so difficult a situation." This sentiment, we shall find, at a subsequent period, strongly influenced his suggestions to Government respecting the policy to be pursued by it in Central Asia.

From Loodiana the mission proceeded to Simla, on the Himalaya mountains, where Lieut. Burnes met the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, who promptly entered upon negotiations with the chiefs whom Lieut. Burnes had visited, for laying open the navigation of the Indus to the commerce of Britain, a measure, the realization of which was an event of much moment. The Governor-General conveyed to Lieut. Burnes, through Mr. Secretary Prinsep, his high approbation of the manner in which he had acquitted himself of the important duty assigned to him, and his acknowledgments for the full and satisfactory details furnished on all the points on which it was the desire of Government to obtain information. The letter contains the following passage:—

Your intercourse with the chiefs of Sindc, and the other sirdars and persons with whom you were brought into contact in the course of the voyage up the Indus, appears to the Governor-general to have been conducted with extreme prudence and discretion, so as to have left a favourable impression on all classes, and to have advanced every possible object, immediate, as connected with your mission, as well as prospective; for, while your communications with them were calculated to elicit full information as to their hopes and wishes, you most judiciously avoided the assumption of any political character that might lead to the encouragement of false and extravagant expectations, or involve you in any of the passing intrigues. The whole of your conduct and correspondence with the chiefs of the countries you passed through in your journey, has the Governor-general's entire and unqualified approbation.

Lieut. Burnes was present at the splendid spectacles and festivities which took place at the meeting between Runjeet Sing and Lord William Bentinck, in October, of which he has given a graphic description in the second edition of his *Travels*.

On his return from his mission to Lahore, he proposed to Lord William Bentinck an expedition into Central Asia, a design which received from his Lordship the most liberal encouragement. Previous to this undertaking, it was necessary that Mr. Burnes should complete his charts and surveys; to which purpose, foregoing the gaieties of the court of the Governor General, he devoted two months of close application with Capt. Wade at Loodiana.

At length, the sanction of the Government having been obtained, the journey commenced on the 2nd January, 1832. The expedition was a hazardous one, and required great prudence and caution in its execution. It would have been impolitic to enter the countries lying between India and Europe, as he had those bordering upon the Indus, in the character of an accredited agent, and he was directed to appear, agreeably to his own suggestion, as a private individual. He was furnished with passports as a captain in the British army returning to Europe, drawn out in terms that would

satisfy the people and shew that the British Government was interested in his good treatment. The arrangements of the journey were left to his own judgment. He prevailed upon Mr. James Gerard, a surgeon of the Bengal army, to accompany him, and he was attended by a native surveyor, Mahomed Ali, who had been educated at the Engineer Institution at Bombay; a Hindu lad, named Mohun Lall, a student at the English Institution at Delhi, and one Indian servant. He determined, in crossing the countries between India and the Caspian, to retain the European character, accommodating himself, at the same time, to the people he mixed with, in dress, habits, and customs. The result, he subsequently thought, confirmed the propriety of this resolution; but it should, perhaps, be adopted by those only who possess his knowledge of the native languages and character, and his ready tact and discernment.

The travellers traversed the Punjab, again experiencing the hospitable reception of the Sikh ruler, to whose society and familiar conversation Lieut. Burnes was unreservedly admitted. Upon the departure of the mission, Runjeet gave him letters to the chiefs of Peshawar and Cabul, and other personages beyond the Indus. They left Lahore on the 11th February.

It is unnecessary to do more than give a rapid sketch of this important journey, whereby so much light was thrown upon countries of which Europeans, and even Asiatics, had previously but the most vague information. They crossed the Chenab and the Jelum, historical associations and natural beauties uniting to delight them as they traced the routes of Hephæstion and Craterus, and sailed on the stream which had borne the fleet of Alexander. The formidable fortress of Rotas, one of the great bulwarks between Tartary and India, opened to the British officer, at the behest of its master, Runjeet Sing, and on the 14th March they encamped on the banks of the Indus.

Upon crossing this stream, they entered the Affghan country, the people of which cherished a deep-rooted animosity towards the Sikhs, and were, moreover, inveterate thieves. Lieut. Burnes was received at Peshawar with great cordiality by the Barukzye sirdar, Sooltan Mahomed Khan, who was not the illiterate Affghan he had expected to find him, but "an educated, well-bred gentleman, whose open and affable manners made a lasting impression upon him."

Departing from Peshawar, on the 19th April, with letters for Candahar and Cabul, they proceeded to the latter city by the Cabul river, avoiding the Khyber pass, and reached Jellalabad, "one of the filthiest places in the East," on the 26th. They had not, as yet, experienced the slightest incivility from the natives, who did not appear to have the smallest prejudice against a Christian. They reached Cabul on the 1st May, and proceeded straight to the house of the Nawab Jubbar Khan, the brother of Dost Mahomed Khan. This chief was then in the zenith of his power and prosperity, and he soon impressed Lieut. Burnes with a conviction of his talents and capacity as a statesman, and his virtues as a man. His conversations with the traveller evince, indeed, a very high degree of sagacity and liberality of

sentiment. The opinion which Lieut. Burnes formed of his character seems to have undergone no material change, even when the current of state policy ran strongly against the interests of this chief. The national qualities of the Afghan people, too, presented themselves to him in a very favourable view; he considered them as sober, simple, and steady; frank, open, and incapable of concealing their feelings.

After a stay of three weeks at Cabul, the party resumed their journey, crossing the Hindu Koosh, where they partook of the hospitality of the Huzaras, one of the tribes who are tenants of these elevated and dreary regions. They visited the excavations of Bameean and its gigantic idols, and Burnes was the first to note a curious fact, that the niches of the idols have been at one time plastered, and ornamented with paintings of human figures.

At Syghan, the territory of an Usbeg chief, they entered Tartary, with no very encouraging anticipations, when they reflected upon the treatment which preceding travellers had suffered, and the man-stealing propensities of the people. The ruggedness of the country was a severe trial to the travellers: "our road," Lieut. Burnes says, "led us through most tremendous defiles, which rose over us to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and overhung the pathway, while eagles and hawks whirled in giddy circles over us." They escaped the clutches of a petty Usbeg tyrant, named Baba Beg, of Heibuk, an enemy to Europeans, and gained the plains of Tartary at Khooloom, where they beheld the country to the north sloping down to the Oxus.

At Khooloom they had no intention to remain, but were constrained to await the pleasure of Moorad Beg, the chief of Koondooz, as to their disposal, and orders came for them to proceed to that capital. Burnes, aware of his critical situation, now determined to personate an Armenian, in order the better to escape the villanies of the chief, which had proved the bane of poor Moorcroft; since the name of an Englishman, which had carried him in safety hitherto, was there full of danger. On his way to Koondooz, he was tempted to profit by an opportunity to escape, but declined to do so, lest he might endanger the safety of Dr. Gerard, who was left at Khooloom.

In pursuance of his plan, on arriving at Koondooz, Burnes enacted to admiration the part of a poor Armenian watch-maker of Lucknow, Sekunder Aliverdi by name, travelling as the servant of one of his Cabul friends. "I looked demure," he says, "took up my seat in a corner, fared with the servants, treated the Nazir, my master, with great respect, and evinced on every occasion as much humility as possible." The cheat succeeded: "Are you certain he is an Armenian?" asked the surly Usbeg chief of the custom-house officer, who had been bribed to secrecy. An assurance in the affirmative, corroborated by Burnes' bronzed features, tattered garb, and familiarity with native manners, procured a safe-conduct beyond the frontier.

Leaving the territories of Moorad Beg, the party proceeded to Balkh,

where they continued for three days, in order to examine the remains of that once proud city, which cover a circuit of twenty miles. They joined a caravan for Bokhara, verifying on their route the accuracy of the description which Quintus Curtius has given of the ancient Bactriana. Passing the Oxus in boats drawn by swimming horses, they arrived at Bokhara on the 27th June. The journey had been painful and irksome; the food and water were bad; sickness had attacked the party; and they were disturbed by rumours that the king had interdicted their entrance into the city. These rumours proved false, and they were admitted, but not without at first exciting suspicions. They prudently changed their garb, substituting shabby sheep-skin caps, with the fur inside, for their turbans, and exchanging their kummurbund, or girdle, for a rude piece of rope or tape, conforming in these and other matters to the usages prescribed by the rigid laws of the country and of this Holy City. It should be observed, that Burnes here resumed his real character of an officer of the Indian army travelling towards his native country.

A month spent at this curious place was diligently occupied in noting its features and those of its population, the description of which fills some of the most delightful chapters of the *Travels into Bokhara*. On their departure, the Koosh Beggee, or Vizier, consigned the party to the special care of an escort of Toorkmans, telling them—"If any accident befall these Europeans, your wives and families are in my power, and I will root them from the face of the earth." He gave them a safe-conduct under the seal of the Ameer. "I quitted this worthy man," says Burnes, "with a full heart, and with sincere wishes, which I still feel, for the prosperity of this country."

Soon after leaving Bokhara, the caravan was detained, owing to certain hostile proceedings on the part of the Khan of Khiva. The detention was not without its advantage, since it gave Burnes an opportunity of studying the character and manners of the Toorkman peasantry. Upon renewing their journey, in August, they again crossed the Oxus, and entered the Toorkman desert, where the skeletons of horses and camels, bleaching in the sun, proclaimed its terrible character. The tracks are easily obliterated, and if they be once forsaken, the traveller and his jaded animal perish with thirst. Upon reaching the Mongab, the caravan was visited by an Orgunj officer, from Khiva, who levied a tax upon the merchandize. The party here incurred some risk, as the Khiva ruler and people are extremely hostile to Europeans. The caravan, including Toorkmans, declared that they were Affghans, and they escaped suspicion.

This journey through the Toorkman country was a perilous one. Besides the risks encountered there, and perpetual alarms of robbers, persons in the caravan itself became ill-disposed towards them, and they were the objects of frequent extortions. The caravan at length entered Persia, and reached the sacred Meshid, in Khorasan, where the travellers met with some British officers in the suite of the Prince Royal of Persia, who was in the neighbourhood, and to whom they were introduced.

Lieut. Burnes was honoured with a conversation with Abbas Meerza upon political topics, and the incidents of his expedition.

They commenced their journey to the shores of the Caspian on the 29th of September, in the suite of Humza Khan, the newly-appointed governor of the Toorkmans east of that sea. In the way, Burnes made the acquaintance of a Toorkman, who refused to believe him to be a Feringhee, and the traveller was, in spite of his assertion, treated as an Affghan: a strong proof of the success with which he had copied the native manners. On arriving at the shores of the Caspian, Burnes learned that the Russian caravan, by which he had at first intended to leave Bokhara, had been plundered by the Kirgizzes.

The party visited Tehran, and on the 26th October, Burnes had the honour of being presented to another Eastern potentate, the Shah of Persia, who entered into familiar conversation with him, in Persian, upon the subject of his journey. He quitted Tehran on the 1st November, and proceeded by the way of Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire and Bombay, where he arrived on the 18th January, 1833, and set off for Calcutta, to lay the result of his travels before the Governor-General, whose special thanks he received, and his memoirs were ordered to be transmitted to the Court of Directors.

Whilst at Calcutta, in May, a controversy arose betwixt Burnes and the Missionary Wolff. The parties had met at Cabul the preceding year; Wolff appears, while there, to have claimed the gifts of prophecy and performing miracles, and Burnes was not slow in exposing the character of his proceedings in Affghanistan. The letters which appeared in the papers bore the names of the parties, and the controversy for many months agitated or amused the community of India.

In June, Burnes received orders to proceed to England as the bearer of his own despatches. Lord William Bentinck wrote to the Court of Directors (6th June, 1833), that the government of India considered the information of Lieut. Burnes, as to the state of the countries betwixt India and Russia, of such primary importance that it was fit it should be communicated direct to the home authorities by that gentleman himself. He left Calcutta in the *Hooghly* on the 10th June, and arrived in London early in October. His reception at the India House, as well as by the Board of Control, was as cordial as the most ambitious man could have desired. On the 30th December he was introduced at court, and afterwards received the special acknowledgments of the King for the unpublished map and memoir which he had presented to his Majesty. His manuscripts were prepared for immediate publication, and after curtailment in the India House, were passed into the hands of the publisher, Mr. Murray, who gave the author £800 for the copyright of the first edition. The success of the work was almost unprecedented for a book of travels. It was immediately translated into the German and French languages; and Burnes, in his next visit to Cabul, in 1837, found that the Russian emissaries had been using the French edition, a copy of which they had with them, as a hand-book. The

work is, in fact, one of the most valuable and important of its class which has ever been published. The dry and statistical details are admirably relieved and enlivened by the narrative of adventures and delineations of character, and there is a truth, fidelity, and freshness in the descriptions, which strongly recommend them, and will secure to the work a popularity long after the gloss of novelty shall have worn off the subjects.

Amongst the testimonies in favour of the work, which won praises from almost every critic, none could have been more grateful to Burnes than the eulogy bestowed by Baron Humboldt, himself an eminent scientific traveller, upon the "vast and courageous journey of Mr. Burnes, which," he added, "has diffused a great light upon parts of Asia that have been inaccessible for ages."

Literary honours now flowed fast upon him. He was elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and admitted in a distinguished manner, an emblazoned diploma being presented to him by the hands of Lord Munster. He was made a member of the Royal Geographical Society by acclamation, and received the highest mark of distinction that body can bestow, the gold medal. The silver medal of the French Geographical Society was awarded to him, and upon making a transient visit to Paris, his reception was enthusiastic. Writing from that capital, 23rd December, 1834, he says: "I have been invited to the réunions of the Savans, admitted yesterday at the sitting of the Institute, and the day before at the Geographical Society." He afterwards heard from Lord Brougham that Louis Philippe had sent his lordship in search of him in Paris, after he had left, his majesty having expressed a wish to confer upon Burnes the decoration of the Legion of Honour with his own hands. On his return to London, he was elected a member of the Athenæum Club, without ballot, over the heads of 1,100 candidates, on account of his "distinguished eminence." Men of rank, the leaders of fashion, literature, and politics, were eager to patronize him. The Marquess of Lansdowne put himself prominently forward as his friend, and on the approach of his departure gave a farewell party, where Lords Auckland, Morpeth, Howick, and John Russell, were amongst the guests; and his lordship courted the continuance of his correspondence. He was taken under the special patronage of Lord Holland, and became the lion of the hour at the literary *soirées* at Holland House. Lord Ellenborough wished to have him appointed secretary of legation at the court of Persia. He was to have had a dormant commission under the sign manual, granting him the appointment of British minister at the court of Tehran on the death, retirement, or sickness of Mr. Ellis. The situation, however, could not be permanently guaranteed, and Burnes declined it, preferring, under the circumstances, to adhere to the service of the Company. His refusal caused much surprise to his friends in the ministry: the Earl of Munster and Sir Robert Inglis pressed the matter particularly upon him, but he was resolute in his refusal. A letter of the 7th January contains the following passage: "By the advice of Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Mill, I went to-day to the Board of Control to decline Lord Ellenborough's offer to go to Per-

sia, but told his lordship that I should be glad to accompany Mr. Ellis as an *attaché*, if my situation as Governor-General's agent on the Indus were secured to me. Mr. Elphinstone estimates my claims and character in a way that staggers me." In a letter of a few days later date, he says: "I laugh at Persia and her politics—they are a bauble: I must go, even if I am compelled to return as assistant to Cutch. What are a colonelcy and a K.L.S. to me? I look far higher, and shall either die or be so." In another he says, when writing on the same subject: "I feel the compliment, but what care I for second-hand situations, when I may be first? To be sure, I might have been made a K.L.S. and a colonel; but would I have been any more honoured thereby? No! My greatest glory is to have done what I have done so young in rank and honour." He was, at this time, be it recollected, only twenty-nine years of age, and a lieutenant of Bombay Native Infantry; whilst his influential friends (amongst whom may be included Lord Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Munster, Sir John Malcolm, Sir James Carnac, and the Hon. M. Elphinstone) had been procured by his talents and services alone. His pleasing manners and intelligent mind always strengthened an intimacy once formed, and he was no niggard of the information he had acquired: he presented a rich collection of Indo-Bactrian and other Eastern coins to the British Museum.

After a short sojourn of eighteen months in England, he again set off for India, on the 5th April, 1835, with a "flaming despatch," as he expressed it, from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, bearing testimony to his character and claims. He proceeded overland (having overtaken his younger brother Charles, appointed a cadet, whom he took into his party), and arrived on the 1st June at Bombay, where he was directed to resume his duties as assistant to the Resident at Cutch, contrary to the intentions of the Home Government, as would appear from a letter of Sir James Carnac, the deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors (22nd January, 1836), who wrote to Burnes in the following terms:

"When I heard of your reaching Bombay, I was mortified at finding that you were remanded to your station in Cutch in the ordinary way; I had expected that you would have gone round to Bengal to await the arrival of the Governor-General. I have no doubt that Lord Auckland will avail himself of your services in some prominent station, and that he will confer upon you, if he can, some distinguishing mark of his confidence and approbation. Before he quitted England, he spoke much of you, and of his having met you at Bowood, and I think his views will embrace your employment in a quarter which will give you an opportunity of augmenting your claims to distinction.

He was, however, not long buried in this seclusion. In October he was deputed on a mission to Hyderabad, in order to prevent the necessity of a war with Scinde. His mission was completely successful. The Ameers consented to a survey of the Indus, and to the abolition of the barbarous practice of plundering stranded vessels. They even expressed their wil-

lingness to permit the residence of a British officer in Scinde, if the Indian Government would undertake to protect the country against foreign invaders; a proposal which was prudently declined. The Court of Directors, writing to the Supreme Government (20th September, 1837), say: "We consider Captain Burnes* entitled to great credit for the judgment and ability with which he performed the duties of his mission."

But before he had brought his duties there to a conclusion, a more important employment was marked out for him. Since his voyage up the Indus, our Government, foreseeing a probable emergency, had never relaxed in its endeavours to procure the fullest information respecting that great political boundary and the adjacent countries. The treaties of 1832, with the different potentates who possessed a river frontage between Lahore and the sea, consequent upon Lieut. Burnes' negotiations, had effected much for the benefit of commerce. To give a greater scope to this benefit, and to gain correct intelligence respecting the state and temper of the native courts beyond the Indus, and the proceedings of the Russian agents there, Lord William Bentinck and his council determined to send a mission thither, ostensibly of a commercial character; and the talents and experience of Lieutenant Burnes, "wasted," as Lord William expressed it, "as an assistant to the Resident at Cutch," pointed him out as the fittest agent. He was, therefore, placed under the orders of the Supreme Government, and desired to proceed to Bombay to make arrangements for his new mission. He arrived at that presidency the end of October, where he was joined by Lieutenant Wood, of the Indian Navy, who, with Lieutenant Leech, of the Bombay Engineers, and the late Dr. Percival Lord, afterwards political agent in Kohistan,—all young men, and of kindred energy and talents,—was appointed a subordinate member. Mohun Lall and a clever young Parsee of Bombay, named Nowrojee Ferdoonjee, were added as interpreters.

The mission, as stated in the Simla proclamation, was primarily of a purely commercial nature, as indeed appears from the instructions of the Governor-General, dated 5th September, 1836.† It was to proceed from Scinde through the Punjab, by Attock and Peshawar, to Cabul, and enter into commercial arrangements with Dost Mahomed; from Cabul to Candahar, to negotiate similar co-operation with the western chiefs, and to endeavour, if possible, to open up the mountain routes and the direct route betwixt Afghanistan and the sea, by Khelat and Sonmecnnee; to institute inquiries as to the state of trade and the means of carrying it on; and return by the Bolan Pass and through Scinde to India.

By the time they reached the capital of Lower Scinde, the object of the mission was altered; and events appeared to be in prospect upon the Persian frontier and in Candahar, which made it expedient that Mr. McNeill and Capt. Burnes should be in close communication. Mahomed Shah had, in 1836, prepared an army of 60,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, for the subjugation of Herat, which alarmed the Government of India, accom-

* He had attained the regimental rank.

† Printed in the Parl. Papers, No. 5.

panied, as it was, with stories of Russian intrigue, gold, and assistance. Burnes himself was satisfied that, could the Persians succeed against Herat, Candahar would be at their mercy; and it was not till the fruitless siege and protracted defence of this fortress, which ended in disgraceful defeat, had shewn how little we had to fear from Persian invasion, that these alarms were dispelled. The position of the Barukzye chiefs of Affghanistan had been somewhat altered by the result of an abortive attempt on the part of Shah Shooja, in 1834, to recover his kingdom, who, after some successes, was totally defeated before Candahar, and the unfortunate monarch fled through Beloochistan with only 200 followers, closely pressed by Rahem Dil Khan, of Candahar, with 2,000 men, and was only saved from capture and death by the hospitality of the late Khan of Khelat.

Although the British gave no countenance to this expedition, yet, as it proceeded from our territories, and the shah was received there again with kindness, the Affghan chiefs might well entertain some suspicions of our neutrality. Dost Mahomed Khan, however, professed, at least, to retain a friendship for our government. In his letter to Lord Auckland (31st May 1836), congratulating him on his arrival, he declared he had been "long attached to the British government by the ties of friendship and affection;" that, "relying on the principles of benevolence and philanthropy which distinguish it, he looked upon himself and his country as bound to it," and that he would act upon "whatever directions his lordship might be pleased to issue for the administration of the country."

The Mission left Bombay on the 26th November, 1836, and reached Hyderabad on the 18th January, 1837. The Ameer received the envoy with great distinction, entertaining him with feasts, and shows, and sports. Quitting the route of the Indus, the survey of which was left to Lieut. Wood, the Mission visited Shikarpore, where Capt. Burnes collected the materials for his excellent report upon this celebrated commercial mart. At Bharwulpore, he came into contact with a M. Argoo, a French adventurer, who had quarrelled with Runjeet Sing and his countrymen in the Punjab, and was proceeding to offer his services to Dost Mahomed Khan. Capt. Burnes received this person with his characteristic frankness and hospitality; but, upon declining to take wine with him before breakfast, the Frenchman demanded satisfaction, and produced his rapier. Captain Burnes coolly wished the fiery hero, who was probably intoxicated, a good morning.*

The modification which Capt. Burnes's mission had received, in consequence of the intelligence of the advance of the Persian monarch on Herat, was destined to experience a still more important alteration from another event of more immediate moment. Dost Mahomed Khan had, from the time he was stripped of Peshawar by Runjeet Sing, when the attempt of Shah Shooja to recover his lost crown occupied his hands sufficiently at home, never for a moment ceased to seek the means of recovering the territory wrested from him. Less heedful of this than he customarily was of the movements of his enemies, Runjeet Sing had, in 1837, withdrawn this bulk of his

* The curious details are given in Wood's *Journey to the Oxus*, p. 69.

troops from Peshawar, and collected them around his capital, to give additional *éclat* to the marriage of his grandson, Nao Nihal Sing, where the presence of the Commander-in-chief of the army of India was considered to require the utmost parade of military pomp. Seizing on this fortunate moment, the Affghan army, amounting to about 30,000, attacked and defeated the Sikhs at Jumrood, on the 1st May; the killed of both armies are said to have amounted to 7,000 men. The Governor-General, apprehensive (according to the Simla proclamation) that this might kindle the flames of war in the very countries where we were endeavouring to extend our commerce, resolved on endeavouring to avert a result so calamitous, by interposing the mediation of the Indian Government betwixt Dost Mahomed and Runjeet Sing. For this purpose, Capt. Burnes was instructed to proceed to Cabul.

The mission reached Attock on the 4th August, and entered the Khyber Pass with no other guard than a party of Khyberries. Their maliks, or chiefs, received from Capt. Burnes, as the reward of their fidelity, presents of trifling value, but which (Mr. Wood says) "derived a higher worth from the kind, yet impressive and dignified manner in which they were bestowed," which conciliated these mountaineers. On the 20th September, the mission entered Cabul, escorted by Mahomed Akbar Khan, the favourite son of Dost Mahomed, with a large cavalcade of horsemen. If the impression formerly conveyed to his mind of the talents and accomplishments of the Ameer was high, it was on the present occasion greatly strengthened, and seems to have extended itself to each member of the mission. He was received by the Ameer "in a very flattering manner, with many expressions of his high sense of the great honour conferred upon him in his having, at last, the means of communication with an officer of the British Government, for which he felt deeply grateful to the Governor-General. I have good reason to believe," adds the envoy, for we are quoting his despatch to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, "Dost Mahomed Khan will set forth no extravagant pretensions, but act in such a manner as will enable the British Government to shew its interest in his behalf, and, at the same time, preserve for us the valued friendship of the Sikh chief." This is a distinct indication of the sentiments and intentions of the British Government towards Dost Mahomed at the commencement of Burnes's mission, especially when coupled with the friendly letters from Lord Auckland to the Ameer, written on the 22nd August, 1836, and the 15th May, 1837. Subsequently, it clearly appeared that the Barukzye chiefs, including Dost Mahomed, were anxious for an alliance with Persia (notwithstanding the Dost's dislike of his Kuzzilbash subjects), and a Russian agent arrived from Persia at Cabul whilst Burnes was there.

Meanwhile, the British envoy continued to probe the inclinations and designs of Dost Mahomed. In a long conversation with him on the 24th September, Capt. Burnes unfolded to the Ameer in detail the motives which had led the British Government to direct its attention to the Indus and the countries bordering it; the benefits which an extended trade would confer

upon Affghanistan, which shewed that our motives were not selfish. The Ameer entered into these views, but urged the difficulties of his political situation, and the treacherous conduct of the Sikh Maharaja, which crippled his resources. He acknowledged that he could not contend with the Sikhs, and observed: "Instead of renewing such conflict, it would be a source of real gratification to me if the British Government would counsel me how to act; I would, in return, pledge myself to forward its commercial and its political views." He referred to his connection with Persia, but declared he placed no reliance upon aid from thence; and in his letter to his brothers at Candahar (25th October), he dissuades them from an alliance with Persia, and recommends a friendship with the British, who were greater in power, and "famous for preserving their word." In a subsequent conversation with Burnes, the Ameer declared that he bitterly repented that he ever had any thing to do with Persia. He further alluded to the views of Russia upon India, and still professed a strong desire for our friendship.

At this crisis of the fortunes of Dost Mahomed Khan, whilst Capt. Burnes, without violating his duty of a faithful reporter of facts to Government, was plainly endeavouring to shew the policy of supporting the cause of the Ameer, in preference to that of the Shah, other individuals, of great ability, whose means of knowing Affghan politics were extensive, took an opposite line, and impressed upon Lord Auckland the policy of restoring Shah Shooja. Amongst these was Capt. (now Sir C. M.) Wade, the Resident at Loodiana, who had the opportunity of perusing and making comments upon the reports of Capt. Burnes. Relying upon the statements of his own correspondents, he believed the cause of the Ameer to be less popular, and the chief less to be relied upon, than Burnes represented, and his power to be greatly overrated by him. "I submit my opinions with every deference to the wisdom of his lordship's decision," observed Capt. Wade; "but it occurs to me, that less violence would be done to the prejudices of the people, and to the safety and well-being of our relations with other powers, by facilitating the restoration of Shah Shooja, than by forcing the Affghans to submit to the sovereignty of the Ameer, which would not only be a difficult operation in itself, but, if sought to be effected through the mediation of the British Government, would require a degree of support from us which we cannot, in my opinion, afford to give to the present possessors of power in Affghanistan, or rather to the ruler of Cabul, without bringing new elements of discord into action, productive of more evil to the peace of the country than the preservation of the sovereignty of the Affghans in the Suddozye family."

What weight the opinions of Capt. Wade, supported by the very strong arguments contained in his despatch of 1st January, 1838, may have had, in shaping the views of Government respecting the policy to be pursued towards Affghanistan, it is impossible to say. A letter from Lord Auckland to the Ameer, dated from Bareilly, 20th January, 1838, speaks nothing but kindness and friendship; and on the 23rd February, Capt. Burnes continued to urge upon him "the advantages of cultivating an alliance with the British."

The presence of the Russian agent, Vicovitch, at Cabul, tended to embarrass Capt. Burnes' proceedings, and to indispose the Ameer to embrace our alliance. It would appear from a letter from the Candahar court to Dost Mahomed, that this Russian agent was intended to be used only as an expedient to gain better terms. In a postscript to that letter, and which, like a lady's postscript, contains the pith of the epistle, it is said: "When this Russian elchee reaches Cabul, shew him respect, and it will rouse the mind of Alexander Burnes: his appearance will also induce Burnes to be sharp, and to put off delay in promoting objects." The refusal of the British Government to adopt all Dost Mahomed Khan's views, especially as to the recovery of Peshawar, which he made a *sine qua non*, seems to have determined him to embrace the insidious offers of the Russian agent. Capt. Burnes delivered a note to the Ameer (5th March), asking leave to return, as the Ameer retained the Russian agent, and sought the aid of others than the British. In an interview consequent upon this note, the envoy pressed upon the Ameer a variety of considerations which should induce him to dismiss Vicovitch and accept the offers of the British Government. All hope of this gradually faded, and on the 24th April Burnes received his dismissal from Cabul, the Ameer telling him that, as the British had not realized his hopes of assistance, he should be forced to have recourse to other governments; but, he added, "it will be for the protection of Afghanistan, to save our honour, and not from any ill-design towards the British." On his departure from the court of the Ameer, writing to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, with reference to the intrigues of the Russian agents and emissaries, Burnes said: "I have only again to repeat my most deliberate conviction, founded on much reflection regarding the passing events in Central Asia, that consequences of the most serious nature must in the end flow from them, unless the British Government applies a prompt, active, and decided counteraction."

We have been thus minute in detailing the negotiations carried on by Capt. Burnes at Cabul, since, it is supposed, that he has been misrepresented as the promoter of the expedition beyond the Indus. It appears that he came to Dost Mahomed Khan strongly prepossessed in his favour; that he urged upon the Ameer to the utmost of his power the policy of an alliance with the British; that he was defeated in his design by the Ameer's preference of the offers of the Russian agent, and that Burnes came to the deliberate conviction that most serious consequences would happen if our government did not "promptly, actively, and decidedly" interfere.

Captain Burnes was directed to repair to Simla, where the Governor-General and his confidential advisers had taken up their quarters; and in August, 1838, we find him there. On the 1st October, appeared the famous "declaration" against the Barukzye chiefs, whence so many important events have resulted. It is said that the decision of Lord Auckland's cabinet long vacillated as to the part we should take, the most experienced councillors, with Capt. Burnes, being on one side, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Colvin, and Capt. Wade, being on the other. But the question was de-

cided in Lord Auckland's minute, dated 12th May, 1838, in which the disaffection and ambition of Dost Mahomed Khan and his connection with Persia, were appealed to as evidence that no reliance could be placed upon him, and some strong measure was not obscurely intimated: "Although he might not furnish us with grounds for measures of direct hostility against him, he must yet be regarded as a person of more than equivocal feelings, occupying a position in which it is of the first importance to the tranquillity of our territories that we should have assured friends." The sense to be put upon this passage is ascertained by the fact that, in this very month, negotiations were opened with Shah Shooja, in conjunction with Runjeet Sing, to "assist the lawful sovereign of Affghanistan in the recovery of his throne." The statement, therefore, in the Bombay memoir, "that, on Burnes' approach to the vice-regal residence (at Simla) having become known, a deputation was sent out to meet him, to entreat that he would not disturb the then warlike mood of the Governor-General," is as inaccurate as it is improbable, and derogatory to Burnes himself.

The friends of Burnes seem to have been disappointed that he was not chosen envoy to Cabul, instead of Mr. Macnaghten; and it is stated in the Bombay memoir that "he had every reason, short of actual promise, to believe that he was to be the principal *employé*." But, great as his merits and claims were, it was not to be expected that his rank, and even his age (33), would permit such an elevation; and if, as the same authority intimates, the opinions of Burnes were adverse to the policy of the expedition, surely that would have been a conclusive reason against placing such a delicate trust in his hands. His services, however, were called into immediate requisition; he preceded the army of the Indus to make arrangements for the commissariat, and whilst at Shikarpore, engaged in this laborious duty, he received a copy of the *Gazette*, announcing that he had been knighted and advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. From Seinde, Sir Alexander Burnes proceeded on a political mission into Beloochistan, to make arrangements connected with the expedition with Meerab Khan, the late chief of Khelat. His negotiations, however, failed, and in April he joined the forces at Quetta. He accompanied the expedition throughout the campaign, rendering aid which was repeatedly acknowledged by the British commanders; and on the restoration of Shah Shooja, in September, 1839, he was appointed political resident at Cabul, in which capacity he continued to officiate until he was slaughtered, with his brother* and several other British officers, at the outbreak of the insurrection in the city, on the 2nd or 3rd November last.

Sir Alexander Burnes was not married. His father and mother still survive, to sigh over the premature death of a son who was not more eminent

* Lieut. Charles Burnes, of the 17th Regiment N.I., who perished with his brother, was born on the 12th January, 1812. He was appointed a cadet on the Bombay Establishment in the beginning of 1835, by Mr. Loch, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, as a compliment to his brother. In 1838, Lord Auckland applied for his services to the Bombay Government, and he officiated for some time as political agent at Ghuzni: latterly he was attached to the Candahar agency, and being in very bad health, had gone to visit his brother, when the insurrection took place.

The venerable parents of these distinguished young men have of late been visited with a severe measure of affliction. A daughter and son-in-law have, within the last twelve months, died in India under circumstances of great and peculiar distress.

in public life than distinguished by filial duty and affection. He has three surviving brothers; Dr. James Burnes, K.H., in the Company's medical service; David, a physician in London; and Adam, a solicitor at Montrose. With Dr. David Burnes Sir Alexander maintained a constant and confidential intercourse by letter: in one of his latest,* referring to their youthful amusements, he says:

I find all my boyish passions returned. I have got bees and pigeons; and on the 20th of last month, in walked rabbits, turkeys, and geese, all the way from India—a commission of my own. How well I remember the care with which I tended rabbits as a boy, and rolled a wheelbarrow of turnips from old Adamson's at the toll-gate! As to turkeys, I see a red 'bubbly-jock' before Scott the baker's whenever mine begins to gabble; and the geese and the goslings' hissing ever present to me the neighbourhood of Bailie Smith's, at the foot of the *wynd* (lane); so I have in the midst of Asia, you will not deny, surrounded myself by the friends of my youth. To these I have added guinea-fowls and game-fowls—not cocks, for we fight too much in reality for me to encourage such sport here. You must understand, all these animals are unknown here, so that I have a sort of menagerie: but my object is to introduce these, and I am succeeding. As to potatoes, I have got eight acres, and six gardeners, and mean to claim a gold medal from some horticultural society. But a truce to thus trifling—it will, at least, shew you my mind is healthy under all vicissitudes.

The intellectual character of Sir Alexander Burnes may be inferred from this sketch, which would seem to be a record of the events of a long life, instead of the rapid performances of twenty years. With a capacity of mind, quickness, and acuteness, which would have enabled him to shine in any career of life, he possessed the qualities which peculiarly fitted him for that in which he has so distinguished himself. Great tact, discernment, and readiness; aptitude to acquire languages and accommodate himself to the manners and humours of Eastern people; perseverance and capability of enduring fatigue; these characteristics were united to a blandness of manners, an absence of pretension, a gaiety of temper, and an engaging *abard*. Though without vanity, he was not without honest ambition—"the spur that the clear spirit doth raise;" he felt that he had the means within him of accomplishing great things. He was simple in his habits, sprightly and playful in his conversation, with occasional fits of abstraction. His private character was most amiable; he was one of the kindest of brothers, and the most dutiful and affectionate of sons.

A work of Sir Alexander on Cabul, which was sent from India by Dr. James Burnes, a few months since, is now in the press. The Bombay memoir states that the opinions respecting the recent events in Afghanistan, contained in this work, are as follows:

1st. That the influence of the Suddozye tribe, to which Shah Shooja belonged, was hopeless in Afghanistan; that the popularity of the Shah, as set forth in the ever memorable declaration of October, 1838, "to be proved by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities," was a delusion; "that he had no head to effect any thing." That his hereditary claims were

* Published in the *Literary Gazette*.

of no account amongst the Affghans ; and, if of any value elsewhere, were inferior to those of Kamran.

2nd. That the Barukzye tribe, of which Dost Mahomed Khan was the chief, was the most powerful in Affghanistan, and generally prepared to support him in authority.

3rd. That Dost Mahomed's expectations from the British Government were moderate and reasonable ; he only requiring us to warn off Persia from her meditated attack on Herat, with the necessary consequence of alarm and threat on Candahar ; and to assist him in some manner beyond mere general expressions of friendship, by our good offices with the Sikhs to restore Peshawar, which had been an integral portion of the Affghan monarchy. The Dost even consented to pay tribute, and render feudal submission to Runjeet Sing, for its possession ; and this too at a time when he had but recently defeated the Sikhs in one of the greatest battles of modern times ; or he would have awaited Runjeet's death before the cession should take place : arrangements in which Sir Alexander Burnes saw no difficulty.

4th. That as Dost Mahomed's was the only authority which could make itself respected in Affghanistan, the overtures of that chief, who implored our friendship, should have been accepted, with the view of detaching him from the Russian connection into which, through our apathy, and the management of the Russian agent, he was finally compelled reluctantly to abandon himself.

5th. That the mismanagement of the Affghan dominions since the restoration of Shah Shooja was the cause of the repeated outbreaks and increasing disaffection ; that our support alone enabled him to exercise oppression ; that his unpopularity was greatly increased by the maintaining large bodies of undisciplined and mutinous soldiers, especially foreigners, " to run before the king, and keep his subjects at a distance with the butt-ends of their muskets !" and of Sikhs, in the costume of their country, as his body-guard, in a Mahomedan capital, where " their presence was odious to the people, and to the last degree injurious." That Shah Shooja was the mere minion of a base and incompetent vuzeer, and of four or five favourites, who had accompanied him from Loodiana, and who were entirely engaged in filling their own purses, and whose conduct alienated from him his original chief supporters (from their hatred of Dost Mahomed), the Kohistanees, by levying unusual duties, demanding taxes which had been pronounced obsolete, and shameful exactions.

It may create surprise amongst those unacquainted with the system of our Indian Government (it is added), that Sir Alexander Burnes should have continued to serve, when a policy so decidedly opposed to the principles upheld by himself should have been adopted ; but it became his duty to his country to support that policy—" not because it was best, but because it was best under the circumstances which a series of blunders had produced." He had, indeed, offered to withdraw, but was entreated to remain : he remained at his post—and perished.

We may be permitted to remark, that the opinions expressed under the third head are not, in our opinion, quite in accordance with the despatches of Sir A. Burnes ; and with respect to the fourth head, the *Calcutta Englishman* (January 18th), says : " We can *positively assert*, that Burnes did assure the Simla cabinet that, so decided was the desire of the Affghans for Shah Shooja, and so little popular was Dost Mahomed in the country, that a single regiment of sepoy's would have sufficed to set him on the throne of Cabul."

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LII.

THE dates of our Eastern intelligence this month are the following:—from Calcutta, 19th February; Madras, 19th February; Bombay, 1st March; China, 17th January.

It is melancholy to find our worst anticipations and prognostics fully verified by the accounts from Jellalabad, which confirm the previous reports of the entire destruction of the Cabul force: for, although it is consolatory to find that, besides the ladies, some of the British officers are yet safe, being detained as prisoners and hostages, and although, probably, other individuals may have succeeded in escaping to some retreat from the rigour of the season and the ferocity of their savage foes, the army is, in more than a military sense of the phrase, utterly destroyed. Thus 5,000 British soldiers (exclusive of the Shah's troops) and 6,000 camp followers, men and women, have perished, and amongst them one of her Majesty's regiments, the 41th Foot. It is not the mere loss of this number of troops, and the slaughter of so many officers, that constitute the greatness of the calamity; its incidents and consequences are of far more importance: the errors which *seem* to have exposed the force to such a reverse; the measures which *seem* to have aggravated the original evil; the influence which this disaster may have upon the people of India (whose subjection is mainly secured by their sense of our power and invincibility), and upon our native army; above all, the prospect which this misfortune offers of a long, sanguinary, expensive, and hazardous war with races whose political as well as religious antipathies towards us are inextinguishable, present topics of very painful reflection to all but the enemies of British prosperity. We have purposely expressed ourselves cautiously with relation to the immediate causes of this catastrophe, for we are not in possession of sufficient facts to justify the conclusions which some writers hastily draw. Up to this moment, it is impossible to tell whether Shah Shooja is a party to the extensive conspiracy against us; or whether he is a tool in the hands of Mahomed Zemaun, his new minister; or, lastly, whether he is a prisoner in the Bala Hissar at Cabul, "defending himself with the energy of despair," Mahomed Zemaun being king, or a provisional *malik*, till Dost Mahomed Khan be liberated. The defection of the Shah's son, Sufder Jung, to the cause of the rebels, countenances the first hypothesis; but, on the other hand, the Shah's heir-apparent, Prince Timur, is still attached to British interests at Candahar, from which city the rebels, with Sufder Jung, have been driven with disgrace. Again, with respect to the proceedings of General Elphinstone and the late envoy, upon whom (especially the former) the Indian papers are pouring their vituperations, we know nothing that can afford any means of passing a fair judgment upon them. The major-general is an old and distinguished officer, and has been reputed to be an able one;—none other would have been selected for such a command;—and the natural abilities and experience of Sir William Macnaghten cannot be

doubted. The circumstances under which the conspiracy was formed, the parties to it, as well as the interests and the motives in which it originated, are all enveloped in darkness and mystery.

There is now a disposition at home to believe that the dread of Russian ambition, and the notion of Russian intrigues against us in the East, to which the expedition into Affghanistan may fairly be ascribed, were a pure chimera. But this error, for such it was, and as such we characterized it from the first, was not peculiar to our Indian Government; it infected the minds and obscured the judgment of all parties at home; there was a general call for measures of resistance against Russia; there was an outcry that we were risking our Indian empire by not securing Affghanistan, and making the Indus the western boundary of our Eastern empire. In concurrence with this general feeling, in which they participated, the Indian Government despatched a skilful agent into that country, in order to feel the pulses of its actual rulers, and to ascertain its political condition. That agent, the late Sir A. Burnes, pronounced a deliberate opinion, that a decided interference was absolutely necessary, and (if we can rely upon his public despatches) that an alliance with Dost Mahomed Khan was hopeless; and this opinion must have been the more sincere, because it is directly opposed to the policy which he had perseveringly advocated ever since his previous visit to the Court of the ex-Ameer. The Indian Government, therefore, naturally turned to the legitimate king of that country, Shah Shooja, whose restoration had been urged by some of our ablest political officers in India for reasons of great weight, independent of the hostile sentiments supposed to be cherished towards us by the *de facto* ruler of Cabul. Assuming, therefore, that an interference in the affairs of that country was wise and politic, the measure adopted by the Indian Government, of supporting the rightful claims of the shah, and restoring him to his throne, was the most discreet and judicious that could have been chosen, and it was so considered almost universally whilst success flowed in an uninterrupted tide, vindicating the just views of those who had maintained that the shah's cause was more popular than that of the ex-Ameer, from whose hands the sceptre dropped with scarcely a struggle, and who reposed more confidence in the clemency of a British enemy, than in the attachment of his subjects, by whom he was said to be beloved!

But the main and fundamental proposition, that it was politic for us to interfere directly in the affairs of Affghanistan, remains to be demonstrated. Here it is that, we think, the case of the Indian Government breaks down. Sir John Hobhouse, and Lord Auckland and his council, could not have considered the real characters of the country and the people,—the physical peculiarities of the former, and the religious, moral, and political features of the latter,—with that care and discrimination which should have been previously bestowed upon a step whereby this country was committed to a course of action which could not end,—nay, was not intended to end,—with the restoration of the shah, since the ulterior object of regenerating the country was avowed in the Simla Declaration. This fundamental proposi-

tion becomes the more questionable, when we consider what is said by Sir Henry Willock, in his letter to Lord Aberdeen:—"It will hardly be credited, that a measure, calculated in so great a degree to influence the deepest interests of the British empire in India as the erection of a new dynasty in Affghanistan, should have been undertaken without the concurrence of the Court of Directors, and that not an individual of their body, with the exception of the gentlemen who formed the secret committee, was in any way consulted thereon."

Let us look at the character and qualities of the people. The kingdom of Affghanistan is of modern date (1747),—within the memory of the present generation;—so that there has not been time for a principle of attachment to any particular order of things, or to any particular family, to grow up, under the most favourable circumstances. But the Affghans are separated into distinct tribes, under their own chiefs, to whom many of them pay only a nominal obedience, or rather deference. The repugnance of some of these tribes to "a master" is represented to be insurmountable; "all the institutions of the Affghans," observes Burnes, "are favourable to a republic; the genius of the people is republican." The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's testimony to the same fact, when Shah Shooja was on the throne, we have before quoted:—"The Affghans exult in the free spirit of their institutions. 'Those who are little under the royal authority are proud of their independence, which those under the king (though not exposed to the tyranny, common in every other country in the East) admire, and fain would imitate. They all endeavour to maintain, that 'all Affghans are equal.' I once strongly urged to a very intelligent old man, of the tribe of Mecaukhail, the superiority of a quiet and secure life, under a powerful monarch, to the discord, the alarms, and the blood, which they owed to their present system. The old man replied with great warmth, and thus concluded an indignant harangue against arbitrary power: 'We are content with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood, but we will never be content with a master.'" In one of the papers of the late Dr. Lord, he says that the Eusofzyes of the *sum*, or plain of Cabul, have submitted to a chief of their own clan; but it is "a capricious deference, limited by their peculiar democratical institutions." The Kohistanes, or Hill Eusofzyes, are still more rebellious to authority.

These are the political feelings of the people; what are their religious opinions? They are bigotted Mahomedans; in common with all ignorant nations who profess the creed of the Prophet, they entertain a rancorous hatred of Europeans, and the same sentiment, mixed with contempt, they cherish towards the Hindus. The prospect of the permanent or long occupation of their country, therefore, by the detested *Kaffirs*, would rouse into activity all the worst passions of their nature, and moollahs would unite with political malcontents in fanning the flame of resistance.

That the conspiracy has mainly resulted from this cause, we have little doubt: and if so, it is altogether unconnected with our preference of any particular individual for their rule, and will explain the otherwise inex-

plicable fact, that, whilst his allies are exterminated, Shah Shooja himself is safe, and (supposing the fact be so) still a king.

Those who do not appreciate the nature and intensity of religious antipathies acting upon the passions of a fierce and unsubdued race, will see them exemplified in the account which Dr. Lord has furnished (from information collected on the spot, near the locality where the late atrocities were perpetrated) of the conduct of a tribe of Eusofzyes at the battle of Noushera with the Sikhs, towards whose religious creed they have the same enmity as towards ours. Blinded by religious frenzy, their only desire, he says, was to cut off the retreat of the Sikhs, who greatly outnumbered them. "They are said to have fought rather like devils than men. Moollahs, boys, and unveiled women mingled promiscuously in the fight. They called themselves *Ghazis*, and although repeatedly driven back by the steady firmness of the Sikhs, they were as often rallied to the charge by the shrieks and curses of the women, and the *Allah ho Akbars* of the maddened moollahs. After the battle, dead Eusofzyes were found lying on dead Sikhs, their teeth still clutching the throats of their adversaries!" Indications similar in character were apparent in the retreat of our suffering soldiers, who were repelled from the villages by shouts and execrations, the women and boys pelting and hooting at the Kaffirs.

The prospect held out to the Affghan people, of being subjected to a regular government, in which the benefits of order and tranquillity shall be secured to them, is distasteful to men whose enjoyments consist in their very opposites. In Captain Drummond's report on the mines and mineral resources of Affghanistan, he enumerates seven different tribes of professed robbers, who infest the country between Ghuzni and Jellalabad, some of whom rob by day, some by night, and some both by day and night. He, indeed, is of opinion that these people *may be* reclaimed, and "converted into peaceable and useful subjects." In a conversation he had with Oozmen Khan, an intelligent Barukzye chief, the latter observed: "If the feeling of the English people towards this country be as you describe it, and its various resources receive that attention which it is out of the power of my own countrymen, from their poverty and ignorance, to bestow on them, then not only will Cabul become happy and contented, but surrounding nations, on seeing the prosperity of Cabul, will desire of themselves to come under the protection of the English." The chief might and should have added, that the prejudices of the Affghans, religious and political, opposed an insurmountable bar to the accomplishment of such a design by our instrumentality. Captain Edward Conolly, in the journal of his visit to Seistan in August 1839,* reports a conversation with a chief named Jaun Mahomed Khan, who was very anxious to know how we could govern Musulmans. "For instance," said he; "suppose you had taken Candahar for yourselves, instead of Shah Shooja." Captain Conolly disclaimed (he says) the *possibility* of such an event as our taking Candahar for ourselves; adding, "I endeavoured to explain, that, in India, we governed Musulmans according to their own laws,

with some limitations; and mentioned as an example the prohibition of blood-feuds." The chief, who is described as a "singularly good-humoured personage," remarked, "That may be all very good; but I should like to see any law that would prevent me from killing a man who had killed one of mine." This remark furnishes one reason for our unpopularity, which, amongst such races, must inevitably result even from the report and the experience of our equity.

We forbear recapitulating the lamentable tale of the retreat from Cabul, of which we have elsewhere given copious details. It is worthy of remark that, although they must proceed from one individual (Dr. Brydon), they are in some respects conflicting. Letters, it appears, have been received from some of the prisoners, which do not contain any reference to the disaster, and which concur in eulogizing the treatment they had received from Mahomed Akbar Khan.

It is satisfactory to find that, at Candahar, the insurgents have been beaten off; that the citadel of Ghuzni is considered safe (though it is reported that Akhbar Khan has circulated an announcement of its fall, which may mean merely the capture of the town), and that the gallant Sale still holds Jellalabad, which has provisions for two or three months. When this veteran received the order from his superior officer to evacuate the place, he assumed the heavy responsibility of refusing to obey a command which he felt was extorted by force. It is said that Lady Sale, with the spirit of a heroine, in a letter to her husband, instead of persuading him to surrender Jellalabad, by a hope of extricating her and the troops at Cabul, although a prisoner and in the hands of the Afghans, encouraged him to resist to the utmost, telling him that she preferred her own death to dishonour.

On the other hand, we have to deplore the defeat of our brigade, under Colonel Wild, at Jumrood, in endeavouring to force the Khybur Pass, which is not only an evil in itself, as still further deteriorating our military reputation in the eyes of the people, but must delay the succour which is so much needed by the British garrisons. In this instance, again, criticism does not spare our Indian authorities, who are charged with culpable want of foresight, in sending a weak brigade of sepoy, without guns, to force such a pass as that of Khybur. But it should be recollected that the passage was understood to have been opened by money, and that the Sikhs were to have furnished guns and men.

To increase the elements of danger at this period, mutiny has exhibited itself in some of the native regiments. We have given full details of the affair at Secunderabad, whence it would appear that the sepoy have no real ground of complaint; but this circumstance does not mitigate apprehension, since it shews a disposition to quarrel about imaginary griefs. The insubordination manifested in Brigadier Wild's force seems to have been less serious, and not to have impaired the discipline or the spirit of the sepoy, who are described as behaving "splendidly" throughout the trying affairs in the Khybur Pass, both in the attempt to force it, and in the retreat from Ali Musjid.

In turning from India to China, we have no substantial relief. The war there is slumbering, only, we fear, to be renewed with greater and more prolonged determination. Had the success which first attended our arms been followed up with promptitude, the war *might* have been terminated by the fears of the Chinese Court. This time has passed by; the imperial authorities begin to perceive the extent of their resources, and the limited nature of ours. They gain instruction, like more warlike nations, even from defeat, and it appears that, in spite of the convention, the Canton mandarins have raised new and formidable obstacles to a repetition of an attack on our part.

The only subject of gratulation in the political intelligence brought by this mail is, the peaceable return of the king of Burmah to his capital!

THE JAINS AND BRAHMINS.

LIEUTENANT NEWBOLD, in a Note* on the defaced state in which the statues of the Jains are now generally found in India, and which, he thinks, bears silent testimony to the rancorous spirit with which the Brahmins and Jangams persecuted the Jains, observes :—

In various localities that I have visited in Mysore, the Carnatic, the eastern portion of the Southern Mahratta Country, and the Nizam's territories, the Jaina bastis have been converted into temples consecrated to Mahadeo, the Lingum, &c. The most prominent distinguishing marks of their origin are commonly obliterated; but it frequently happens that some small bas-reliefs of the Jaina Tirt'hankars, or of the female effigy canopied by the uplifted trunks of two elephants, have either escaped notice, or been permitted to remain from their insignificance, sufficiently indicative of the religion of the builders. The larger and detached images are either destroyed or disfigured; and thrown outside the walls of the place. The Brahmins, even at the present day, declare it to be unlucky to look upon the countenance of a Jaina image: consequently the features of the statues have rarely escaped mutilation or destruction. At Bagwari, in the Southern Mahratta Country, near which place Basava, the celebrated founder of the Jangam sect, and subverter of the Jaina kingdom of Kalyan was born, are many marks of the furious spirit of extermination: the numerous Jaina temples have, with two exceptions, been levelled with the dust, and their remnants, in the shape of broken altars, and elegantly carved pillars, employed in repairing the walls of the town. One of the two bastis left standing has been converted into a temple to the apothecosis of the arch prosecutor of the Jains—Basava, and the other into a manufactory for earthenware. Similar evidences of this spirit are visible among the ruins of Annagundi, Bejanuggur, and at Courtney, in the Ceded Districts. The latter, now an insignificant village, was formerly a place of importance under Jaina ascendancy; one of its principal bastis is occupied by the sacred feet of the Indian Mars—Comarswami—images of the god Ganeśa—the goddess Parvati—the bull and Lingum. Another has been converted into a mosque by the Mahomedan followers of Hyder and Tippoo, and a third forms the Math of a Jangam priest. The large image of one of the Tirt'hankars is seen cast outside the western gate, disfigured in the usual manner, and the lower extremities buried in soil. The destruction and defacement of the Jaina inscriptions on stone, and substitution of others in their room, are much to be lamented, and I would strongly urge the Society to direct its attention towards the copying of all such as still exist in various parts of the peninsula, before it be too late. The rancour of the Jangams and Brahmins towards the Jains still exists in smothered, though unaltered bitterness. The copies should be taken, if possible, by means of Jaina scribes, in order to avoid forgeries, alterations, or interpolations.

* Madras Journal of Lit., No. xxvii.

BRAHMANISM VERSUS BUDDHISM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : Allow me to avail myself of your Journal to offer a few remarks on a paper by Lieut. Col. Sykes, published in No. XII. of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,* and entitled *Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political State of Ancient India*. For, though Lieut. Col. Sykes observes, in p. 235, "I beg to disclaim, in the most distinct manner, the slightest pretensions to give a character of definite or conclusive proof to the above inferences and deductions," yet he has employed 236 octavo pages in endeavouring to prove that the origin of the Sanscrit language, and of the Brahmanical form of the Hindu religion, cannot be traced farther back than the fourth century of the Christian era. This opinion is so directly contrary to all that has been hitherto written on the subject, that it would seem neither to deserve nor to require refutation ; but, as it has attracted some public attention, it may be as well to examine whether it rests on any sufficient grounds.

The argument of Lieut. Col. Sykes is principally founded on a French work, the title of which he has not given, but it appears from the *Notes* that it is an account of the travels in India of a Chinese named Fa hian, between the years 400 and 410, translated from the Chinese by MM. Abel-Rémusat, Klaproth, and Landresse, and accompanied with notes and illustrations from other Chinese travellers and writers. I have not read this work, nor have I an opportunity of referring to it, and I cannot, therefore, judge how far it supports Lieut. Col. Sykes's inferences and deductions ; but I can find nothing in his summary of it that in the least authorizes the conclusions which he has drawn from it. This summary, however, is so mixed up with his own remarks and the comments of the translators, that it is impossible to distinguish what it is that is actually stated by Fa hian ; although it is quite evident that the application of the proper names in the Chinese work to names of places and persons in India depends solely and entirely on conjecture.† It is not, also, apparent on what principle of testimony it is admissible to receive the accounts of any traveller as conclusive evidence with respect to the actual civil, political, and religious state of so extensive a country as India ; and thus to take it for proved that, in the year 400 A.D., all the kings of the different kingdoms in India were firmly attached to the law of Buddha, and that Buddhism had continued to be the predominant religious system in India from the sixth century before Christ until the fifth after Christ. But Lieut. Col. Sykes observes, in a note, p. 284, with respect to this statement : " This is most decisive and unequivocal testimony borne personally by Fa hian, not only of the *religious*,‡ but of the *political* supremacy of Buddhism over all India, excepting in the deserts just mentioned." He further observes in the *Notes*, p. 285 : " Singularly also is the honesty and good faith of this simple-minded man corrobora-

* It was not until this month that this number was received by the members of the Royal Asiatic Society resident at Bombay, although it was published in May last.

† For instance, it is said, in p. 263, that Fa hian arrived at P'i tchha, which word M. Rémusat thinks to denote the Punjab, M. Klaproth, Sinch, and Professor Wilson, Tak. In p. 329, I find Ma la pho supposed to be Deoghur; Khi cha, Chandore or Nassak; Fa la pi, Candeish; Mou yi, the Taptee; and two Indian kings named Chi lo ati to and Tou lou pho pa too. It is evident that it must be impossible to identify such Chinese words as these with Indian proper names with that certainty which should alone constitute historic evidence.

‡ In the passage referred to, it is farther stated, in the words of Fa hian, that the kings and princes of their families, "in the presence of an ecclesiastic, would not attempt to recline or sit on a bed; and this custom, which the kings observe to testify their respect, commenced when Buddha was in the world, and has continued from that time until the present."

rated by the ancient inscriptions and coins which have been brought to light within the last few years. Of the thousands of coins found in India up to the period or time of Fa hian, there is *not one* that has any relation to Brahmanism; and the same may be said of the numerous inscriptions. There is no *proof* even of the existence of the Sanscrit language at this time, all the ancient inscriptions being in a dialect barely removed from Pali, or the language of the Buddhists. From China, through Tartary to Ceylon, with the exception of the inhabitants on the tract noticed between the Indus and Jumna, Fa hian had found only Buddhist kings and a Buddhist people, *with traditions of the existence of the same state of things for the preceding 1,000 years, or, according to the Chinese dates, for 1,400 years.*"*

I have transcribed the preceding passage in order to give the reasoning of Lieut. Col. Sykes, and the grounds on which it rests, in his own words; but to shew fully the nature of the premises from which he has drawn his inferences and deductions, it will be necessary to make two more quotations; for, in p. 262, it is observed: "It may be said, these passages in the life of Sakya Muni are inventions; but what right have we, with our limited knowledge, to pronounce those things inventions which are *proved* by Fa hian to have constituted the belief of millions more than fourteen hundred years ago? Sakya himself, in a sermon at Benares, speaks of former Buddhas;" and, in p. 361: "Our first object will be to obtain the earliest credible information of the ancient state of the Indian community; and this is supplied by Sakya himself, who, in the sixth century before Christ, is fortunately interrogated by his disciples on the subject."† Lieut. Col. Sykes thus argues entirely on the supposition that the travels of Fa hian and the writings of the Buddhists are entitled to implicit credence, and that inference and deduction from premises not proved is admissible as historic evidence, to both which postulates I beg to object; but, as I have no doubt that the mere perusal of these *Notes* will satisfy the reader that they do not contain any evidence whatever, which disproves the antiquity which has been hitherto ascribed to the Sanscrit language and to the Hindu religion, I shall confine my remarks to the consideration of one or two points, which will be sufficient for determining whether or not the arguments of Lieut. Col. Sykes have demonstrated that "the inquirers [into the depths of Brahmanical literature] sought for facts and they found fables; they looked for historic lights, and they found poetic coruscations, which served only to render the darkness in which truth was enveloped more impenetrable."

The argument, however, on which Lieut. Col. Sykes principally depends is this: "The supposition of the superior antiquity of the Pali to the Sanscrit language does not rest alone upon the inferences derived from the absence of ancient Sanscrit inscriptions, the Deva Nagari being traced into the Pali, or the gradual approximation of the Sanscrit to the Pali, in the ratio of the antiquity of the former; but it is broadly asserted by the Buddhists in their sacred literature, and, in the beginning of the fifth century of our era, the *Mahawanso* expressly calls the *Pali* the root of all languages." (*Notes*, p. 423). But Leyden, in his Essay on the Indo-Chinese nations, and MM. Burnouf and Lassen, in their *Essai sur le Pali*, have fully proved that the Pali is derived

* These italics are mine—but Lieut. Col. Sykes makes use of these traditions in his argument as if they were authentic testimony.

† Lieut. Col. Sykes cannot surely suppose that the contents of a book are any evidence of the circumstances mentioned in it. I believe that there is no proof of there being any authentic Pali work of an older date than about 300 A.D.; and it is, consequently, strange that he should quote, as authority, sermons preached in the sixth century B.C.!

from the Sanscrit. The latter observe farther, p. 141: "*Une autre particularité du Pali, c'est qu'il porte tout-à-fait le caractère d'une langue morte ;*" and Leyden has stated that "the Indo-Chinese, with the Cingalese, or inhabitants of Ceylon, uniformly employ the Bali or Pali in the sacred compositions of the Buddhist sect. This language does not exist as a vernacular tongue, but as the language of religion, learning, and science." (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. x. p. 161.) I do not recollect having met with any attempt to determine the time when the Pali was formed;* but the most ancient of the inscriptions contained in the list given by Lieut. Col. Sykes is supposed to bear date about 300 years B.C., that is, between two and three hundred years after the death of Buddha—an interval sufficiently long to admit of the Pali being adopted as a sacred language by the Buddhist priesthood. That, therefore, the inscriptions which have been discovered in India are written in Pali, and not in Sanscrit, until the fourth century, merely proves that the Buddhists made use of their sacred language in inscriptions; but it does not prove that Sanscrit and the other languages of India had no existence before the fourth century of the Christian era. To prove this it must be demonstrated that Pali was the only language which prevailed in India from the sixth century B.C. until the fourth century A.D.; and it must farther be shewn how the languages now existing there originated: for, if the inscriptions being only in Pali is to be held sufficient evidence to prove the non-existence of Sanscrit, it must also be admitted to prove the non-existence of the other languages, as no inscriptions have been found in any one of them. I do not, consequently, understand why Lieut. Col. Sykes has confined his argument to Sanscrit, as the prevalence in India of at least ten distinct languages certainly required to be taken into consideration before it was assumed that the only language of India from the sixth century B.C. until the fourth century A.D. was the Pali. He contends, however, in p. 417, that the Sanscrit was in the fourth century "only in progress to perfection, and was little used beyond the small tribe inhabiting the *small tract* in the Punjab, which was designated by the Chinese about this very period as the *chief of the tribes of the barbarians* [strangers]." But the other people of India must have spoken some language, and this could not be the Pali; because the Pali, as some think, was merely at first the vernacular dialect of South Behar, or, as others suppose, it was gradually formed from the Sanscrit by the Buddhists after they had separated themselves from the Brahmanical Hindus.†

I have, also, observed in my work on the Affinity of Languages, "That the Brahmans spoke Sanscrit among themselves cannot be doubted; since this practice exists in several parts of India at this day; and that the princes and nobles studied this language seems proved by various circumstances, and that they even occasionally spoke it is highly probable. But that Sanscrit was ever the vernacular tongue of the great mass of the people is equally disproved by the totally distinct nature, both in words and grammatical structure, of the languages which have prevailed, notwithstanding conquest and the adoption of a new religion, in the north and south of India, until the present day." I have

* In their *Essai sur le Pali*, MM. Bérnouf and Lassen observe, p. 146: "En effet, le long séjour du bouddhisme dans l'Inde suffit pour rendre raison de la formation du Pali et subsidiairement de son adoption par les bouddhistes du sud. Quand naquit la religion, ou plutôt la philosophie nouvelle, le Sanscrit dut être la langue de ses sectateurs. Sorti du sein du Brahmanisme, le culte de Bouddha ne s'en sépara pas tout d'un coup; et jusqu'au temps où il aspira à devenir culte populaire, la langue savante fut la sienne. De cet époque doivent dater les migrations, vraisemblablement anciennes, qui ont porté le bouddhisme au nord. Mais ses progrès successifs dans l'Inde durent opérer, dans la langue qu'il parlait, une révolution très facile à expliquer, &c."

† See the preceding note.

further remarked: "But, as language is the most convincing testimony, an examination of the vernacular dialects of India will render it evident that Sanscrit is a foreign language, which has been superinduced on them, and not they on Sanscrit;"* and I have produced a list of upwards of 900 words compared with the same number identical in sound and meaning in five different languages, and observed, "The existence of more than 900 words in the Greek, Latin, Persian, and Teutonic [German and English] languages incontestably proves that the people speaking these tongues must have been at some time intimately connected together; and the poems of Homer equally prove that this intercourse must have taken place at least nine hundred years before the Christian era. It cannot, however, be supposed that the Hindus received these words from the Greeks, Romans, Persians, or Thracians; and it must consequently follow that the latter received them from the former; or that the languages of all these people, so widely separated from each other when they first became known to history, were derived from one common origin."

These philological conclusions still appear to me to be correct, and at least their erroneousess should be demonstrated before the modern origin of Sanscrit is admitted. As, also, it is impossible that the perfect can be derived from the imperfect, and as it cannot be denied that the Sanscrit is a more perfect language than the Pali, and the Brahmanical doctrines and mythology more perfect than the Buddhist doctrines and mythology, it must necessarily follow that the former could not have been derived from the latter. The supposition, therefore, of Lieut. Col. Sykes, that the Pali and the Buddhist doctrines and mythology preceded the Sanscrit and the Brahmanical doctrines and mythology, is in the highest degree improbable, if not impossible; because they bear so striking a resemblance that the one must have been derived from the other. But Lieut. Col. Sykes's reasoning shews that the small tribe of strangers in the Punjab were considered to be heretics, and that they were thus cut off from such an intercourse with the Buddhists as would have produced that resemblance; and it is not at all likely that, when this tribe began to prosper and predominate, it would adopt any part of the language, doctrines, and mythology of the Buddhists. On the contrary, had Buddhism originated among a people who professed the Brahmanical religious system, and to whose priesthood the Sanscrit was a sacred language, it is unquestionable that Buddhism would have assumed precisely the same form in which it now appears. Suppose that Brahmanism prevailed in India in the sixth century B.C., and that Gautama was the founder of Buddhism; the rise of Buddhism, its obtaining a predominance in some parts of India, the resemblance of its doctrines and mythology to the Brahmanical, the adoption of a sacred language by its priesthood, and its final downfall, are all explained in the most probable manner. But it is quite impossible to understand how a *small* tribe of Brahmans, inhabiting a *small* tract in the Punjab, could succeed in three or four centuries in converting the people of a country more than a million of square miles in extent, in establishing their dominion over that country, and in completely expelling from it the Buddhists who would not become converts. The mere supposition that such events have occurred, which is all that I can

* The reason given is, that nothing can be a stronger proof of this than that all the vernacular dialects have retained their grammatical structure, which is distinguished from that of Sanscrit by the use of postpositions in the declension of nouns, and of auxiliary verbs in the conjugation of verbs. The changes, also, which Sanscrit words have undergone on being naturalized in these dialects, shew that these changes were not made merely for the purpose of adapting the Sanscrit words to pronunciation, but in order to subject them to the grammatical rules of a language already formed.

find in Lieut. Col. Sykes's *Notes*, is surely not sufficient; but it is indispensable, in order to render their having occurred in the least credible, that the *modus operandi* should be proved by clear and conclusive evidence.

Lieut. Col. Sykes has, indeed, produced long and numerous quotations to prove that it is Buddhism, and not Brahmanism, that is intended in the Greek and the earliest accounts of India; but this display of learning and research serves no purpose, for no one denies the former existence of Buddhism in India. The points in dispute are respecting its origin and the extent to which it prevailed in that country. It is, however, sufficiently proved that Buddha was born in one of the eastern provinces of India in about 540 B.C., and that Buddhism was not known until it was taught by him. What, then, was the state of India at that time? This is the question which Lieut. Col. Sykes should have considered before he controverted the opinions hitherto published with respect to the antiquity of the Sanscrit language and Sanscrit literature. For it must either be admitted that India was then a flourishing and anciently civilized country, in which the same languages, the same civil institutions, and the same religion prevailed as at the present day; or it must be maintained that it was in a state of barbarism, divided into a number of petty states, which did not acknowledge one and the same uniform system of laws and religion. But the latter supposition is contradicted by too many proofs to admit of its being adopted; and it must, therefore, be concluded that Buddhism did originate amongst a people who professed Brahmanism. Lieut. Col. Sykes, however, contends that Buddhism prevailed generally in India as the predominant religion from the sixth century* before Christ, certainly to the seventh century after Christ; and that the Brahmans "had neither religious influence nor power until *after the invention of the Puranas, and during the periods of confusion consequent on the decline of Buddhism, the rise of the Rajput states, the spread of the Saiva and Vaishnava worship, and the Mohammadan invasion.*" (*Notes*, pp. 334, 335.) But the words distinguished by italics render it unnecessary that I should discuss such an opinion as this, because no one can suppose that the formation of the Sanscrit language, and the composition of the numerous works preserved in it, could take place during revolutions and wars. It is precisely the state of India since the seventh century which proves it to be utterly impossible that a small tribe of Brahmans could have succeeded, after that period, in extending their influence over so extensive a country, in introducing into it the division of castes and a uniformity in civil and religious institutions, and in totally subverting the religious and political supremacy which, according to Lieut. Col. Sykes, the Buddhists possessed in the seventh century.

The question, however, whether Brahmanism or Buddhism is the most ancient, has been often discussed, and Lieut. Col. Sykes has not been able to give it any novelty, excepting in one point; for he thus argues, in p. 335: "That, as mention is made only of the universal use of one language by the Chinese authors, and as the whole of the ancient Buddhist scriptures are still found in the Magadhi or Pali language, while there is not any mention whatever of *ancient* copies in Sanscrit, and as all the *most ancient* inscriptions relate to Buddhism, and are in the old Pali language; it is to be inferred that the *Fan* language, which Fa hian studied, and in which the sacred books were written which he carried with him into China, was an ancient form of Pali, and

* But if Buddha did not teach his doctrines until about 540 B.C., which Lieut. Col. Sykes admits, one or two centuries at least must have elapsed before the Buddhists could possibly have established Buddhism as the predominant religion generally in India.

not Sanscrit ; in fact, that proof is wanting of the existence of Sanscrit until six or seven centuries *after* the extant proofs of the Pali language." But the inconclusiveness of this reasoning is obvious, because the Pali was the literary or sacred language of the Buddhists, and the use of it, therefore, in inscriptions relating to Buddhism, proves nothing farther than that Buddhists once lived in the districts in which such inscriptions are found. This argument, however, is corroborated by adducing in its support the discovery made by Mr. Prinsep, and confirmed by Dr. Mill, that the modern Deva Nagari letters are resolvable into the characters in which the ancient inscriptions in Pali are written, and an observation by Mr. Prinsep—that it is impossible that pure Sanscrit could be preserved in Pali characters, because the Pali alphabet is deficient in many [several ?] letters absolutely necessary to Sanscrit syntax. On which Lieut. Col. Sykes remarks, p. 414 : " It is incredible to suppose that the modern Sanscrit could have *existed* without symbols or a character to express its present richness, force, and beauty. How, then, are we to account for the fact of the Deva Nagari resolving itself into the ancient Pali letters, and those letters expressing *only*, not the Sanscrit language, but the ancient Pali ?" The answer to this question is, evidently, that the imperfect alphabet of the Pali, and the characters by which the letters are expressed, were formed from the more perfect Deva Nagari alphabet and characters ; and that, as the Pali was a less perfect language than the Sanscrit, it became in the course of its formation deficient in several letters absolutely necessary to Sanscrit syntax. For it is precisely in this manner that the alphabetical characters and systems of the vernacular dialects to the north of the Krishna have been formed. MM. Burnouf and Lassen, also, have, in their *Essai sur le Pali*, demonstrated, by a careful comparison of the alphabetical characters of India and those in which the Pali is written, in India, Ceylon, Java, the Indo-Chinese nations, and Thibet, that all these alphabets were formed from the Deva Nagari. This observation, in p. 33, in particular, deserves attention : "*Quoique, comparées au Deva Nagari ancien et moderne, les lettres paliées en paraissent totalement différentes, et que le connaissance des unes ne soit d'aucune utilité pour acquérir celle des autres, il n'en est pas moins vrai de dire qu'elles viennent des lettres devanagaries, et que quelques-unes ont conservé avec une assez grande fidélité la forme primitive qu'elles tiennent de leur origine.*" It is evident, therefore, that however rude and imperfect the alphabetical characters and systems of the ancient Pali inscriptions may be, this is no sufficient reason for concluding that they were not formed from the Deva Nagari, but the Deva Nagari elaborated from them.

The preceding remarks, also, have shewn that the Sanscrit language is at least as ancient as the age of Homer, for in his poems are found nearly three hundred words which exist in Sanscrit, with scarcely any change in sound and none in meaning ; and that distinguished Orientalists have demonstrated that the Pali is derived from the Sanscrit—a conclusion which cannot be controverted without disregarding every principle of philology. As, therefore, the antiquity of Sanscrit seems unquestionable, it is unnecessary to inquire why no Sanscrit inscriptions, as ancient as those in Pali, have as yet been found ; and it is obvious that, as we possess scarcely any knowledge of India in the five centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era, a negative argument proves nothing. The existence, consequently, of the ancient Pali inscriptions proves nothing more than the existence and predominance of the Buddhists in some parts of India, which no one disputes ; but neither the inscriptions being Buddhist and written in Pali, nor the contents of such as

have been decyphered, afford, as Lieut. Col. Sykes infers, unequivocal and decisive testimony of the religious and political supremacy of the Buddhists over all India from the sixth century B.C. until the seventh century A.D.

Lieut. Col. Sykes also argues on the supposition that the universal use of one language prevailed throughout all India, and that this language was the Pali. In which case, how does he account for the existence at the present day of at least ten distinct languages* in India, in not one of which any inscriptions have been found; for he maintains that Sanscrit, if it existed at all in the fourth century, was confined to a small tract in the Punjab, and until that period, therefore, it could not have been used in inscriptions in other parts of India. Mr. Ellis, of Madras, who was distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with Sanscrit and the languages of Southern India, was of opinion that neither the Tamil, the Telugu, nor any of their cognate dialects, are derivations from the Sanscrit; that the latter, however it may contribute to their polish, is not necessary for their existence; and that they are a distinct family of languages, with which the Sanscrit has, in later times especially, intermixed, but with which it has no radical connection. The same observation applies to the languages of Northern India, although these are more dependent on Sanscrit, but their basis is radically distinct. Were, then, all these languages, as well as the Sanscrit, formed after the fourth century? and in that case, in what manner has Sanscrit thus become intermixed with them? Were, also, these languages spoken by ten distinct people? and, if so, was the religious and political supremacy of the Buddhists established in each of these ten kingdoms? These questions might be multiplied, and it thus appears how inconclusive it is to argue that because, in different places of a country upwards of a million of square miles in extent, ancient Buddhist inscriptions have been found written in a language not Sanscrit, therefore the Sanscrit language, the Sanscrit literature, and Brahmanism did not then exist, and that the Buddhists then held dominion over all India. On the contrary, the more that the languages, and the civil and religious institutions, of India are considered, the more evident it will appear that they bear the most indisputable characteristics of antiquity, and that it is in the highest degree improbable that they could have originated between the fourth and tenth century A.D., for this is the period at which Lieut. Col. Sykes has fixed the commencement of Brahmanism.

I am inclined to think that Professor Wilson did not anticipate that his theory respecting the modern compilation of the eighteen *Purans* would have been taken advantage of to prove that the origin of the Sanscrit language and of the Brahmanical civil and religious system cannot be traced farther back than the fourth century; and that, if he has looked over No. iv. of the Appendix to Lieut. Col. Sykes's paper, he must have been not a little surprised in observing the misapplication to which his theory is liable, when thus condensed into a tabular form. Lieut. Col. Sykes, however, argues not on his own knowledge of the subject, but on what he has read in different works, and he has thence deduced conclusions which were never intended by the authors. In this instance he adopts part of Professor Wilson's theory, but he has rejected the other; for, the whole of his argument would have been at once

* Mr. Colebrooke has observed, *Asiatic Researches*, vol. vii. p. 219: "There is reason to believe that ten polished dialects formerly prevailed in as many different civilized nations, who occupied all the fertile provinces of Hindustan and the Dekhin, &c." But it appears to me that these ten languages may be reduced to two principal ones—one in the north of India, from which was derived Hindi, Bengali, Maharratta, Gujrati, and Punjabi; and the other in the south, from which were derived Telugu, Tamil, Canara, Malayalam, and Tuluva.

refuted, had he quoted this opinion of Professor Wilson—that the internal evidence of the *Purans* furnishes decisive proof of the anterior existence of ancient materials; and that it is, therefore, as idle as it is irrational to dispute the antiquity or authenticity of the greater portion of the contents of the *Purans*, in the face of abundant positive and circumstantial evidence of the prevalence of the doctrines which they teach, the currency of the legends which they narrate, and the integrity of the institutions which they describe, at least three centuries before the Christian era. All, therefore, that is contained in these *Notes* is a strange jumble of authorities misunderstood or perverted; of inferences and deductions drawn from premises either inapplicable or not proved; and of an entire misconception of what should alone constitute historic evidence.

But Lieut. Colonel Sykes appears to have thought that the objections, which have been frequently made to the antiquity of Brahmanism, could be triumphantly corroborated by the information contained in Chinese works; for he observes: "In this state of hopelessness with respect to the means of elucidating the ancient history of India, there break upon us lights from a most unexpected source—from the literature of that remarkable people, the Chinese—which will go far to dissipate the mists which have hitherto obscured our view." But, unfortunately, these new lights will not tend in the least to elucidate the history of any country beyond the immediate boundaries of China, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the Chinese language, and the imperfect manner in which the words of foreign languages can be expressed in Chinese characters. Even in these *Notes*, there are many Chinese names, which it would appear that the translators of the travels of Fahan have not attempted to identify with the places and persons therein mentioned; and it is, therefore, evident that all such identification, in applying to foreign countries the accounts of them which are contained in Chinese works, must depend solely and entirely on conjecture. It is more probable that some elucidation of the rise, predominance, and subversion of Buddhism, in some parts of India, may be derived from Pali works. At the same time, it is very remarkable that, as far as I am aware, there is not in the histories of the Muhammadan conquests, from the Euphrates to the Jaxartes, any indication that Buddhism existed, or had existed, in the countries conquered by the Moslems. *Bul-parast*, 'idol-worshipper,' is the designation of the vanquished people which continually occurs in Muhammadan authors; and I suppose that Lieut. Col. Sykes will admit that the celebrated temple of Sonnat, taken by Sultan Mahmud in 1024 A.D., and which, as stated in Mr. Elphinstone's History of India, was at that time the richest and most frequented, as well as most famous, place of worship in the country, was a Brahmanical temple. The farther discussion, however, of Muhammadan authority is foreign to these remarks; but I have perhaps sufficiently shewn in them that Lieut. Col. Sykes, in his *Notes*, has completely failed to prove, or to render it even probable, that "modern Brahmanism would seem to be a gradual and slow growth, for selfish purposes of aggrandizement, and religious, moral, and political dominion, from a small tribe of strangers, who first located themselves in a small tract on the eastern confines of the Punjab; which tribe pushed its members and its influence into other parts of India, as favourable opportunities occurred; altering the traditions of their native country, or *inventing legends*, to suit their progress and pretensions, which pretensions at first were simple and forbearing, but gradually became grasping and haughty, as their influence and numbers increased; until the period of the invention of the *Purans*, when

the confusion and anarchy consequent on the fall of Buddhism, previously the chief obstacle to their ambition, offered a fitting occasion to claim for Brahmanism the broad basis on which it has since affected to stand."

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 30th January, 1842.

VAN S KENNEDY.

PRECIOUS STONES SET.

IMAGES AND MORALS.

Once in my sleep,
With sumptuous caliph glitt'ring at my side,
Burning new harvests of his sword to reap,
I roam'd through Bagdad's palaces of pride :

Before me flash'd
The gorgeous plunder of the Indian mine ;
Jewels, refulgent as the shield, that dash'd
To earth the dazzled warrior with its shine.*

Lustre—how vain !
Come, Truth, of Muses, sweetest, and enclose
Each Orient jewel in thy golden strain ;
While o'er each sparkling gem the ray of fancy flows.

A splendour lies,
O costly sapphire, in thy bosom deep ;
Serenest azure of Arabian skies,
And the blue heaven of poetic sleep.

Blue, as the veil
Upon Elysian face by shepherd seen,
Far-buried in a dim Arcadian dale ;
When evening shone upon his pillow green.

So on the cheek
Of the enchanted Wanderer from Troy,
The glowing eyes of Dido beamed, to speak
The lovely story of her hope and joy.

So soft, so clear,
The trembling lustre of the Autumn star ;
Or the mild spring-time of the Attic year,
Sparkling, like jewel in Olympian car.

Thy pillow beam'd,
Glorious Enchanter ! with enamour'd Grace ;
And many a gold-dropt plume of Fairy stream'd
Upon the waking wonders of thy face.

Lighting thy bed,†
From Fairy-land the sapphire-cars appear ;
The Muses binding round thy shining head
The earliest violets of Fancy's year.

* See the *Fairy Queen*, B. i. c. viii. st. xix.

† L'Arioste naquit ; autour de son berceau
Tous ces légers esprits, sujets brillans des fées,
Sur un char de saphirs, des plumes pour trophées,

But darker fires
From the bright emerald glitter'd on the ground,
When the dim eyes of the old Hebrew sires
Saw the Egyptian warfare flaming round.

O verdant light !
Shade upon shade, the beams of glory run ;
Like dewy field-path, pleasant to the sight,
Of some far-wandering spirit of the Sun.

How the rays pour !
Like twinkling leaves upon the forest tree ;
Or sea-nymphs gliding on the ocean-floor,
When moonlight bathes thy feet, Cymothoë.*

Over the mind,
The emerald wave of splendour rolls along ;
And Titan, in his gorgeous home inshrin'd,
Opens his palace-gates in Latin song.†
Through the proud hall,
The precious column lifts its blazing head ;
Voices, and songs, and lyres of silver call
Our thoughts to dream on Fancy's purple bed.

In Eastern tale,
Before the burning emerald's verdant dye,
The serpent shudders through each painted scale,
While fade the glittering terrors of his eye.‡

So Faith, the bride
Of spiritual Beauty, undismay'd —
With shield of Gospel-jewellery defied
The gleaming eyes of Hate, in blood array'd.

Beneath her gaze,
The sanguine hue on Persecution's cheek
Melted ; each Viper-Passion, in amaze,
Clouding its flashing crest, and purple streak.

Wreathing the arms
Of Eastern Beauty, on her couch of bloom—
Deck'd with the magic cestus of her charms—
The ruby blazes through the darken'd room.

O restless wing !
So bright the changeful lustre burns and glows,
With the voluptuous glory of the spring—
Is it the captive angel of the rose ?

*Leurs cercles, leurs anneaux et leur baignette en main,
Au son de la guitare, au bruit du tambourin,
Accoururent en foule, et fêtant sa naissance,
Des combats et d'amour bercèrent son enfance.*

Delille. L'Imagination, c. v.

* Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida squora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit ;
Cymothoë simul et Triton adnixus acuto
Detrudunt naves scopulo.

Æn., B. 1. 145.

† The exquisite description of the palace of the sun, in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, is too well known to require any explanation of this allusion.

‡ There is an Oriental tradition, that, if a serpent gaze steadfastly on an emerald, it becomes blind.

Never more bright,
To me reclin'd on Devon's leafy shore,
The crimson drapery of a summer night,
Floated in colour'd folds the evening o'er.*

But, while I stray,
With sumptuous caliph shining at my side,
Behold! each blazing jewel fades away,
In trembling Bagdad's palaces of pride!

A thunder-peal
Rolls up its dreadful summons on the storm;
Drunk with the wine of wrath! thy temples reel,
And Ruin's Genius rears its ghastly form.

O history sad
Of the world's jewels in their Orient pride;
When the warm prosperous sunshine makes them glad,
Illumining our dwellings far and wide!

In summer days,
Ambition, Fortune, Pomp, and Mammon shine;
And treach'rous Fame sits smiling in the blaze;
And Conquest draws the world unto her shrine.

Breathe the black cloud,
O Sorrow, from thy wilderness of woe;
The Ruby and the Sapphire of our life inshroud,
And pour thy tempest on the Emerald's glow.

Behold—they fly!
Each beam of light, each ray of heavenly hue—
As autumn-rainbow melts into the sky;
Or from the flower-bird drops the shaken dew.

And are ye dim?
And will no gleam of living splendour break,
To light the storm of fortune, dark and grim?—
Will not your slumbering eyes of fire awake?

Not long, we pray,
Lord of all power! our suffering bosoms try;
Lest, glimm'ring out, beneath thy flaming ray,
The hues of Virtue's jewels fade and die.†

* I may quote, in a note, a very beautiful passage on cloud-scenery, which is likely to be new to many of my readers: "Clouds reflect every colour in nature; sometimes they wear the modest blush of the *Ardonia tinctura*; now streaks of blood red, like ribbon jasper; now large brilliant volumes, like native cinnabar; now of a vivid red, with white spots, like the marble of Languedoc; now the red, bordering on orange, like the cornelian; and now they reflect the rich and glowing colour of the carbuncle. In some climates they assume that of the onyx and alabaster; in others, brownish red, interspersed with white spots, like porphyry; sometimes mingling with the azure of the deep serene, veins and spots of white and yellow, that remind us of the lapis lazuli; and in some fortunate moments they appear to unite the roses of Persia with the violets of England and the lilies of France; while the sea, like moss on alabaster, rivals the variegated tincture of serpentine; or, mixed with waves of white, assumes the colour of Egyptian marble."—*Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature*, T. i. p. 185.

† The philosopher Boyle observed that, after exposing various gems to the fire, some of them seemed to lose the richness of their colouring; and it has been asserted that their colours depart altogether, if the stones are allowed to remain in the fire too long.—See Boyle's *Essay on the Origin and Virtues of Gems*, P. 25, edit. 1672.

To us is given
 A mine of beauty in a verdant land ;
 And ever, at our call, a guide from heaven
 Points out the path, and leads us by the hand.

Thrice-blessed thought !
 Like early spring to Sickness' faded eyes ;
 Or cheering bloom from Scripture-garden brought ;
 We may buy gems whose lustre never dies.

As joyous lark
 Warbles most sweetly in the twilight haze ;
 So Virtue's costly casket, in the dark,
 All its rich treasury of light displays.

O precious pearl !
 Not in the billows of the Eastern Sea ;
 Nor where the flashing tents of Ind unfurl
 Their curtains to the sun, we look for thee.

In one green field
 Thine ever-shining beauty, buried deep,
 To each meek, earnest hand its prize will yield,
 If the clear eye of toil close not in sleep.

INDIAN COINS.

LIEUT. CUNNINGHAM, in a notice, published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, of a silver plate, or *palera*, found by the late Dr. Lord in Badakshán, bearing a representation of a Persian king (probably Shápúr) killing a lion, as seen in the Persepolitan figures, remarks that the subject corresponds with that represented on the coins of the Gupta family, who were contemporary with the most flourishing period of the Sassanian monarchy, from A.D. 350 to 500. "But the coincidence of subject on the coins of the Guptas and Sassanians," he continues, "becomes more striking when we see that the sculptures, gems, and coins of the latter represent the lion being attacked by a hero on foot. But the most curious circumstance is, that we can trace this same horseman from his first appearance on the coins of the Bactrian king Mayas (whom I confidently hope to be able to identify with Demetrius, the son of Euthydemus), through the coins of Azas and Azilisas, Undopherras, and Abalgasus, down to the Indo-Parthian king Arsaces ; and then through the Sassanian sculptures, gems, and coins, and through the coins of the Hindoo Guptas of Kanauj, and the Pála family of Lahôr, down through the Mahomedan coinage of the Ghaznivides, and through the Pathan coinage of India, to the time of Mahmud, the cotemporary of Timur ; or from B.C. 200 to A.D. 1400, for a period of 1,600 years. All this I undertake to make good, when I shall publish my account of the native coinages of India."

Lieut. C. adds : "A large hoard of the Indian gold coins of the celebrated Mahomed Ghori, the first Mahomedan king of India, has lately been found in the Huzára country. About one-fourth of the gold coins are of 'Sri-man Kumára Pála Deva,' the remaining three-fourths being of Mahomed Ghori. They are highly curious, as proving that the Musulman conqueror was content to have his name only represented on the coinage of the country, without changing the Brahmanical character of the coin. On the obverse is the seated figure of Durga, and on the reverse, in Deva Nagari characters, is the legend, 'Sri Mahajdina Mahamada Sâma,' for Sri Moaz-ad-din Mahummud Sâm."

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. IX.

July 10th, Vellore.—This very day, in the year 1806, this station, or at least the fort from which the cantonment derives its name, was the locality of one of the bloodiest acts that ever blotted the dark annals of murder, treachery, and lust; I mean what is termed “the mutiny at Vellore.” It is impossible to walk these ramparts without recurring to that horrible event: I have paced them in the silent night, when sleeping comrades have been, perhaps, treading the grassy fields of England “in visions of the night,” and when the bright moon, riding through the cloudless sky, has shed her clear chaste light upon the world below, so calm that it were hard to think she ever looked on any scenes but those of peace and tenderness; at a time when, the attention unattracted by any of the movements of waking life, the heart has been left undisturbed to enjoy the paintings of fancy, as she revels among the well-remembered haunts of home, and the consciousness of *present being* is suddenly restored by the distant bark of the jackal, or the sudden plunge of the loathsome alligator in the moat beneath the walls. Oh! moonlight midnight in India is a beauteous period; the sky deeply blue, without a cloud or speck; the silvery moon diffusing a subdued light around that gives to every object a peculiar and fanciful aspect; the rich luxuriance of foliage, that during the day has seemed sun-oppressed, assumes a freshness like the night-gear of a bride; stillness seems to walk around, like an embodied spirit, and shadows appear to hold a mute communion; the noisy world is asleep, and the band of flesh which links us to it, and of which in the tumult and attractions of the busy day we are quite unconscious, is in such an hour made painfully manifest. In night’s still hour, who, that looks up and sees the queen of heaven on her placid course, does not sigh to travel in her chariot? It is one of the saddest evidences of the corrupt and fallen nature of man, that he should select for crime, debauchery, and waste the very season which seems consecrated by God to the exercise of virtue, reflection, and goodness. Bloody deeds are, perhaps, more fit for oblivion than remembrance, and I have sometimes thought that the world would be bettered if the public execution of criminals was discontinued, and the public record of crime suppressed.

On the 10th of July, 1806, the following troops were quartered in the fort barracks here, and of which my hospital now forms a part: the two battalions of the 23rd N.I., the 1st battalion of the 1st N.I., and four companies of the King’s 69th, besides which there were some European staff officers, as the commandant, the fort adjutant, the division paymaster, and the garrison surgeon, with, I believe, two or three officers on a visit. At the present time, no regimental troops are billeted in the fort barracks, which are assigned to different stores, as far as may be required; some portions are converted into habitations for commissariat sub-officers, and invalid non-commissioned officers; the remaining parts are unoccupied. The reason why there was so large a force present at the time of the mutiny was, that the family of Tippoo and many of his retainers were confined as state prisoners in the fort. I have made very frequent and particular inquiries of those whom I thought to be able to give me any information touching this deplorable event, and I have, also, I believe, carefully perused *every* account in which it is related; but I confess I cannot clearly ascertain whether or not the terrible blow was at all anticipated by any of the hapless victims; whether or not the coming event

had forecast its shadow. I know that it is stated by some accounts of this affair, that a secret communication was made by one of the conspirators to one of the victims, but that this intimation of impending danger was treated as unworthy of consideration. The actual origin, however, of the conspiracy is involved in much obscurity, some attributing it to a determination entertained by the Mahometans not to submit to some proposed alteration in the form of the military turban; others to the designs and corrupt influence of the agents of Tippoo's family, they being at the time confined in the fort.

At midnight, all within the precincts of the fort was still and in repose, except the sentinels and guards. The officer of the main-guard, it is supposed, was in the act of making a visiting round at two o'clock A.M., when suddenly several musket shots were heard in different parts of the fort. This unprecedented circumstance naturally astonished those whose slumbers it broke; but none, it appears, considered it to be their duty to ascertain its cause or consequence: little thought they that, at every shot, there had fallen a sentry, thus murdered in cold blood. It had, however, been the first object of the rebels, to put to death the guards, and place parties of their own to keep the posts: this bloody work was accomplished by a simultaneous discharge of shots upon every individual sentinel. The next object appears to have been to prevent any alarm at the main-guard; a large party proceeded thither, attacked the guard, put to death both those awake on duty, and those stretched upon the cots awaiting their turn, and, in order to make confusion tend to their advantage, having murdered the guards, the miscreants fired the building: it is difficult to account for *one* of their earliest deeds upon this night of murder, but there is no doubt that almost one of the first acts of the rebels was to attack the hospital, and murder all its helpless and hapless inmates. The noise which had accompanied the proceedings of the mutineers had by this time alarmed and aroused the officer commanding the garrison, Colonel Fancourt, whose house was not far distant from the main-guard. Having quickly dressed himself, he quitted his house, with a view to cross over to the main-guard, doubtless in order to ascertain the cause of the firing and the conflagration. A bullet of a rebel and a murderer, however, shot him dead ere he had moved a hundred yards. A more general alarm had now been created, and Colonel M'Kerras had succeeded in getting together a few of his men, and was in the act of addressing a few words to them, when a too-well aimed shot killed him, and thus the two senior officers of the devoted garrison were amongst the first who fell victims to the mutiny. From the time of the firing of the first shot, about two o'clock A.M., the work of mutiny and murder proceeded with uninterrupted success until seven o'clock, by which time the entire fort was in possession of the rebels, with the exception of the European barracks and barrack square, which is an enclosed quadrangle within the fort, and was defended by the four companies of the 69th, commanded by two officers, who had contrived to get within the barrack gates, and join the men during the uncertainty of the tumult. These barracks are at present untenanted, the only individual who has of late years resided in any part of the building being poor Macauley, of ours, who died very soon after joining the regiment subsequently to our coming here. When I attended him, during his last hours, the solitude of the lonely barracks unbroken save by his moaning, I could not help sometimes fancying that the spirits of the massacred were still hovering near.

In all human probability, not a single European would have escaped the dreadful doom destined for them, had it not been for the providential circum-

stance of an officer having contrived to make his escape at the first breaking out of the mutiny, as it is said traditionally, by lowering himself from the sally port into the fort-ditch, which he contrived to cross without leaving behind him an arm or a leg in the jaws of one of the many alligators which swarm therein. These monsters frequently leave the ditch during night, and make a sort of pedestrian country excursion, in which amusement they have occasionally been encountered by villagers, and destroyed. I can vouch for the literal truth of the following circumstance, as it occurred to a friend of mine, and at a time when I was present in the cantonment where it occurred, at Bellary. The garrison-surgeon at Bellary, B——, had been out to an evening party, and was returning home, accompanied by Mrs. B., a servant preceding them carrying a lantern, as the night happened to be dark. Their road home was in part along a narrow lane, which passed between some compounds. On a sudden, the boy with the lantern stumbled over something which he cried out to be a limb of a tree; the light not being extinguished, B—— discovered that the obstruction across the road was caused by an alligator, which had got wedged tight, his head against one bank and his tail against the other, and so firmly, that he could not move one way or the other. I do not at this present moment remember where he obtained it, but a gun from somewhere B—— *did* procure, and that shortly, and therewith contrived to despatch the brute; it measured upwards of ten feet in length, and its enormous jaws were for a long time, and perhaps still are, in B.'s possession. It was supposed that this alligator had emerged from the fort ditch at Bellary, and was bound on a foraging expedition into the surrounding country, and that, having a desire either to alter his course, or to get back home, he tried to "put his ship about," but, instead of doing so, got jambed between the two sides of the lane.

The officer who escaped from the fort contrived to reach the cavalry station of Arcot about seven o'clock in the morning, and communicated an account of the proceedings at Vellore to Colonel Gillespie, commanding the 19th Light Dragoons, then quartered at Arcot. Within fifteen minutes from receiving the intelligence, the colonel started with a single troop of his regiment, and rode with it from Arcot to Vellore, a distance of twenty miles, in an hour and ten minutes. On reaching the fort, he was drawn up by a rope over the walls into the European barrack's square, where the companies of the 69th were making preparations to charge out with the bayonet. The arrival of Colonel Gillespie was very speedily followed by that of the galloper guns of his regiment; these were at once brought to play upon the principal fort gates, and blew them open, a result which was followed by a rush of the whole Dragoon regiment, by this time arrived, into the fort, and who soon overwhelmed the sepoys, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of their officers to make a firm stand. The work of bloody retribution now began:

A tyrannous and bloody act was done,
The most arch deed of piteous massacre
That ever yet this land was guilty of;

and for it there was to be exacted a terrible retribution. About six hundred sepoys were cut down in one uninterrupted carnage; two hundred were in the course of the day dragged forth from their hiding-places and shot; about five hundred contrived to escape through the sally-port. Had it not been for the exertions of Colonel Marriott, the large building called the Palace, in which was located the family of Tippoo, would have been sacked, and the

inhabitants put to death by Gillespie, who believed them to be, if not the contrivers of the mutiny, at least accessory to it. There appears no doubt that, soon after the breaking out of the mutiny, the standard of Tippoo was hoisted on the roof of the palace. Some of the ruthless acts committed upon this fearful occasion are too horrible to be written, but local tradition still tells a most fearful history of ladies that fell victims to the brutal lust of ravishers; of children dragged from their little dormitories, to have their brains dashed out against the walls; of disgusting mutilations committed on the bodies of the slaughtered. Capt. Ely, of the 69th, with his infant son in his arms, was butchered in the presence of Mrs. Ely; twenty European officers, besides members of their families, were murdered in cold blood; one hundred and sixty-four soldiers perished, and eighty-four were more or less wounded. And all these atrocities and severities occurred but a few short years ago, in the very place in which we now play at rackets, drink old Brodie's claret in peace, dance at little Lewis's in security, with the exception of a little alarm occasionally caused to the ladies at his hops from an intrusion into the room of his lap-hyæna and pet alligator, both of which, although but small, sometimes come too near to be pleasant!

I think the older natives of this district dislike this matter to be made a subject of interrogatory, for I have met with several who, from being cotemporary with it at the age of manhood, and residing near the scene, might naturally be expected to have a perfect remembrance of its incidents, yet invariably affect singular obliviscence of all particulars. There is an old man, who periodically pays me a visit, of whom I have frequently made inquiries upon this matter, and indeed not only upon this but upon many other points of local tradition. This worthy, Ramasawmy hight, is by occupation a hawker, not such a one as his Grace of St. Albans, but of that peripatetic school vulgarly called pedlars. The race of licensed hawkers, as in other parts of the world, so in southern India, is *sui generis*: whether it be that this class of persons are moulded into their peculiar character by the circumstances of their vocation, or whether some original idiosyncrasy of conformation leads them to select more particularly this line of business, I will not pretend to decide; but certain it is, that there is a great deal of character about Indian hawkers, and somewhat more even than usual about this aforesaid Ramasawmy. His notions and his manner of doing business may, perhaps, serve as one brick to shew the character of the building.

If, as Shylock says, "suffering is the badge of all the Jewish tribe," I think I may aver that patience is the badge of the hawker tribe in India. Let us suppose the hour to be twelve o'clock of a hot burning day; the sky one vast canopy of blue, the sun one unmitigated blaze of heat, not a breath of even *hot* air moving, the leaves of the trees utterly motionless, not a creature to be seen in the air, excepting a braminhee kite, wheeling in lazy circles above the house, and now and then swooping down to snatch some offal thrown out of the cook-room; all brute beings motionless, except some uncouth lizard crawling up the stem of a sun-stricken tree, or a couple of grey squirrels disporting amorously in the thatch or roofing of the verandah; all is light, heat, languor, inaction, *ennui*. At this particular moment, Ensigns Hobbs and Jobbs, having exhausted the few means of killing time afforded them by shooting their sleeping servants with pellet bows, or cleaning an unused pistol, or making a swop between a terrier bitch in pup and a tattoo poney, are about to consign themselves to a cheroot or a nap, for either of which purposes each has thrown himself upon his cot, when the sound of a respectful footstep is heard

at the verandah, accompanied by that sort of "hem" and inarticulate cough, which generally emanate from the throat of one doubtful as to the sort of reception he is about to receive at the hands of a superior. The ears of the two chums being accustomed to these sounds, they readily surmise who "waits without," and the surmise is instantly confirmed by the following self-announcement of the visitor, uttered in a long-drawn *sotto voce*: "*Hāāūwā Sāa*." This announcement acts like a charm of revivification upon the just slumbering youths, who, jumping up and going into the verandah, there find standing Ramasawmy Hawker, with an old grey cotton umbrella folded under his arm, to serve as a parasol when *en route*, a great roll of extra turban encircling his head, and a couple of half-naked coolies standing behind at a respectful distance, each bearing on his head a large box, in construction and material exactly resembling that in which a servant-maid in England carries her wearing apparel to her new situation. In dealing on some occasion with Ramasawmy, when I knew that he was asking me three hundred per cent. profit at least, for some article of purchase, I plainly told him that he was trying to cheat me; but he, acting upon the very legitimate doctrine of commerce, that a thing is always worth what it will sell for, received this imputation with a most naturally assumed air of virtuous indignation, exclaiming, "I fifty-pive years oul āāker, and never *once* I cheat gentle'ems;" which declaration was, I have no doubt, most veracious as to *occasion*, but most mendacious as to fact.

Ramasawmy having made his low salaam, and taken off his sandals, is invited by Hobbs to come into the verandah, into which he accordingly enters, instructing his coolies to bring up and put down *there* his boxes of articles. Having squatted himself upon his heels, and his coolies, at a respectful distance, having assumed the same position, and looking *Arcades ambo* in all but the *cantare pares*, the travelling merchant proceeds both to recount and display his stores of munition, which he thus in part catalogues, in reply to this query of one of his customers: "Well, Mr. Hawker, what have you got in your boxes?" "Plenty fine things got—plaunen too fine, shirteen calico, maganese, selsome salts, lawn cloth, tooth-brush, soda powders, harse curry-comb brush," &c. &c. Now the articles thus denominated are fine flannel, shirting calico, magnesia, Cheltenham salts, &c., the last article named signifying "curry-combs and brushes for horses." I was once present when Ramasawmy was exhibiting his goods in Colonel Maunsell's verandah, before Mrs. Maunsell and other ladies, and, in a somewhat thoughtless manner, said to him, "How many wives have you, Ramasawmy?" to which he replied, in a very *nonchalant* spirit, "I got two married womans, and three keep womans."

Having nothing better to do, the two jolly ensigns gladly avail themselves of this happy means of destroying their bitterest enemy, and consequently devote themselves with assiduity to a thorough rummage of the pedlar's boxes. A piece of calico is first unrolled, then a stretch of flannel, then two pieces of nankeen, sundry lots of white' jean, bottles of salts, blacking, marking ink, lie strewed in profusion; all this while the unlucky hawker looks on half-dismayed, but half-sustained by a hope that this turning over of the general commodities may haply secure the purchase of at least one particular article. The heroes, however, grow warm upon their work, and seem bent upon a general rout; every, even the most insignificant, item is dragged from its depository—sealing-wax, wafers, liquorice, cough-lozenges, needles, tapes, thread, mouse-traps, all lie scattered in a graceful confusion, the merchant meanwhile sitting,

like another Marius, amidst the ruins of his own Carthage, until at last, convinced that Hobbs and Jobbs are not at present, at least, in the buying class, and unable any longer silently to witness the work of devastation, at length ventures to assume a deprecatory tone, drawing out, "No, no, Sāa, what for gentlemens pull poor man's things 'bout that way? never can do so; that bad way." This remonstrance is received with a pull of Ramasawmy's turban, which removes it from its wonted position on his head, a result which the aforesaid worthy resents by immediately reminding one or both of his persecutors of certain portions of "unfunded debt," which those individuals have long omitted, after the manner of chancellors of the exchequer, to provide for. There is nothing that a sensitive and generous mind more shrinks from with horror than to be reminded of a just debt long due, and often refused, to some unlucky humble creditor. I have oftentimes heard it averred, that nothing can be more indecent, or worthy of most indignant reprobation, than to ask certain of your friends from *one* portion of the British kingdom to repay you a half-crown long lent and considered to be forgotten. Now it should be here mentioned that, as sundry subalterns in the service of the Honourable East-India Company are considerably addicted to indulgence in cheroots, brandy-and-water, and pale ale, and considering the limited extent of their pecuniary means of furnishing these necessities, it is not to be much wondered at if the usual requirements for the outward man, such as shirts, jackets, socks, should fall into a state of very considerable dilapidation. The available means of restoration being hopeless as to ready money, it becomes necessary that the parties thus requiring to be re-garmented should resort to that process commonly called *tick*; it is therefore but a natural consequence of the visits of Ramasawmy and his compeers, that the credit they are habituated to give should be made use of: a supply, therefore, of calico for shirts, jean for trousers, cloth for a jacket, and such like gear, is taken from the hawker, in return for which there is no resorting to *cash payments*, but *promise to pay* is given, under what the vender himself calls "*leette chit*," and which document I have often seen worded thus: "Nobody promises to pay old Ramasawmy, hawker, Rs. 20," or thus, "I promise to pay Ramasawmy, hawker, 20 kicks on his doup;" the contents of these documents being a matter of happy ignorance to the holders of them, owing to their utter want of knowledge of English writing and reading. They, however, are perfectly satisfactory as temporary payment of value received, and are held for months at a time, being, however, as I need scarcely say, ultimately liquidated when the *money-tree blossoms*. It is the modest mention of a "*leette chit*," for some Rs. 20, "lan time due," that now awakes the indignant ire of Hobbs and Jobbs, who manifest their feelings by violently despoiling the ungracious mentor of his turban, kicking over his wares in a fury, and ejecting the man himself from the verandah, who, recovering his equilibrium, and gathering together his scattered goods, takes his departure, threatening his assailant with the prompt retribution of "Commissary Maclow' police gentleman," a threat which is shortly afterwards realized by a short chit from that functionary, recommending payment of a "little debt due to Ramasawmy, a hawker."

The hawkers in India realize a great deal of money by the sale of their goods, notwithstanding the losses they sustain by the death of some of their younger customers. At the more considerable stations there are resident shopkeepers who deal in almost every article one can require, but in stations of single corps, officers are for the most part supplied by these travelling merchants, who periodically frequent Madras, where, at the public auctions of con-

signments of goods from England, they make cheap purchases of various things, which, carrying up into the provinces, they retail at a profit sometimes amounting to three hundred per cent.; their visits proving really useful, as I have actually known of *one* jolly sub, of whom it was averred that he had but *two* shirts, which, in order to keep up some appearance of credit, he had caused to be marked No. 55 and 74.

It must be admitted that the condition of unmarried men in India is, in many things, comfortless; I have no intention of writing, as Socrates spoke, a discourse upon matrimony, knowing, as I do, that much may be said on both sides—for single blessedness and matrimonial bliss. For my own individual part, I have no hesitation in expressing a decided preference for the former state in India; and if I protest with Benedict that I will die a bachelor here, it may be because I do not expect to live long enough to be married; but I should most certainly be deterred from marriage in India by the dreaded anticipation of those separations which must take place. Married women soon become delicate and enfeebled by a continued residence in India, and five out of every ten must sooner or later visit England, leaving a husband with all the comfortlessness of a bachelor, and the expenses of a married man, maintaining two establishments for two or three years. But even supposing this separation not inevitable, if you should be *blessed*, as the phrase is, with children, a separation *must* in this case take place, as children must of absolute necessity be sent to England for education, if not for their lives; and, if I were a father, I should feel and say with the patriarch, “If I am bereaved of my children *I am bereaved*.” It is less grievous to have ragged shirts than banished offspring; it is less sad to see an undarned stocking than an invalid wife; and what is required to keep a buggy for your better-half and to pay a married man’s subscription monthly to the Military Fund, would half maintain a prudent bachelor. I wish to speak with the utmost respect of the European fair-sex in India, but I think I shall not pass the bounds of truth if I say, that many a love-struck swain there magries off-hand a woman with whose temper and disposition he is as little acquainted as with her “birth, parentage, and education.” Hence the many ill-assorted marriages, and their unhappy results. A man marries a woman for whom he has felt more passion than affection; *that* satiated, disinclination and indifference ensue, and the neglected wife is left to the attentions of some one more easily kindled than prudently careful. Women live by sympathy; they cannot stand alone; they are parasite plants that must cling to something; so that even a virtuously inclined woman, if neglected by her natural supporter, seeks, like the leading root of a tree, its proper nutriment where it lies. Sir Walter Scott used to say, that you might as well put the kettle on the fire and tell it not to boil, as tell him not to compose; an impulse equally irresistible too often betrays a man in India to woo and win a fair lady, and one might as well request a mad bull not to derange a flower-garden into which he may have broken, as such a one at such a time not to marry the object of his excitement. Perhaps, however, I might just admonish the yet unkindled in the pithy lines of Cowper, to

Choose not alone a proper mate,
But a proper time to marry.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

No. I.—AURUNGZEBE.

“THE days of man are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth, for the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more.” We have placed these solemn words of Scripture at the head of this article, without any intention of writing an homily upon them. The reflection is one which must often occur to all who are in the habit of meditating on the instability of human greatness; but it is nowhere more strongly illustrated than in the history of the Mogul empire in India, and we found ourselves almost unconsciously uttering it, when closing the instructive and entertaining volumes in which the old traveller Bernier has given an account of his sojourn in that country.

There has never been a succession of more splendid princes (in the literal sense of the word) than the Mogul emperors of the seventeenth century. Their extensive dominions—which included the richest and most fertile portions of the earth's surface, and in which they were not merely sovereigns, but possessed so large an interest in the soil, that, to the eyes of European inquirers, it seemed as if the monarch was the only landed proprietor in the country—yielded them a revenue such as few mortals have ever had at their disposal, and which it required some ingenuity to expend. Its fortunate possessors partook largely of the Asiatic fondness for pomp and show, and indulged freely in all the costly tastes and pleasures by which royal purses are usually drained. They delighted in well-stocked harems, and numerous and brilliant retinues. A host of beauties, the choicest flowers of Asiatic loveliness, were collected from all parts for their domestic solace, and entertained with a magnificence worthy of their own charms and of an imperial lover. They were lodged in elegant pavilions, formed of the purest white marble, wainscoted with lofty mirrors and tapestried with the richest brocades, and prodigally supplied with every luxury which the wantonness of fancy could suggest. Troops of eunuchs and slave-girls were ever on the watch to do their bidding, and their most extravagant whims were so anxiously anticipated, that, according to the report of an inquisitive Italian physician, whose profession gained him admittance into the harem, they were considerably provided with silken dresses so exquisitely fine, as to weigh altogether only half an ounce, the better to enable them to support the heat of the climate and the profusion of jewels with which they were almost overwhelmed. Twice a day, the proudest nobles of the land came to offer their homage at the foot of the throne, and the monarch seldom stirred beyond the walls of his capital, or even of his palace, without some thousands of horsemen by his side.

Several of the Mogul princes were distinguished by a passion for architecture. The greatest of European sovereigns, imbued with a similar taste, is usually contented if, in the course of his reign, he can complete two or three

tolerably handsome structures, and is even well pleased if by improvements or alterations he can acquire a title to call a park or a street after his name. But the Mogul monarchs had much more abundant materials at their command, and their operations were proportioned to their means. The very tombs which they raised over the remains of their deceased relatives would elsewhere have been thought fit for temples or palaces, and it is not to be wondered at if the buildings which were actually devoted to these purposes still excite the admiration of all beholders by their almost unequalled beauty and magnificence. But no single edifices, however stately, can give an adequate idea of the scale on which the architectural operations of the Mogul emperors were conducted; they had but to give the word, and, in a few years, a range of rocky hills became the site of a new metropolis, fitted in all respects for the reception of half a million of inhabitants; and history presents more than one instance in which a creation of this kind was commenced and completed by one prince. Yet, notwithstanding these expedients, the Mogul monarchs were often embarrassed by the superabundance of their wealth, and seem to have been unable to find an use for their hoards of gold, and silver, and jewels, without employing them as the actual materials of building or furniture. Some of the halls in the palace at Delhi had their floors and ceilings covered with plates of silver, and the walls and columns, of the finest white marble, were inlaid with elegant flower-work, composed of cornelians and other precious stones, and most delicately and tastefully executed. There was also a gallery, which it had been originally intended to cover completely with the foliage of a golden vine, bearing emeralds and rubies, fashioned so as to represent the fruit at different stages of ripeness; but only three stocks of this vine were actually formed, the materials required for the remainder having, perhaps, been already expended on those far-famed thrones, which far outshone the other wonders of the palace. Of these, no less than seven are enumerated by Tavernier, a French diamond-merchant, who visited India about the middle of the period we are speaking of. He evidently examined them with a professional eye, and has given a very sober and tradesmanlike account of them. Five of them, he says, were entirely covered with diamonds; another, seven feet long and four broad, shone all over with diamonds and pearls. The remaining one was the celebrated *Tukt Taous*, or peacock-throne, so called from the golden peacock with tail outspread, and consisting entirely of sapphires and other coloured stones, which stood on the top of an overhanging canopy. This throne was somewhat of the shape of a camp-bed, and much about the same size, six feet long and four broad. Nevertheless, according to some accounts, the whole body was of solid gold. Tavernier does not tell us what was the principal material, but he gives a sort of inventory of the jewels which adorned it: he counted 108 pale rubies, weighing from 100 to 200 carats each; 130 emeralds; a lining of diamonds and pearls on the inner side of the canopy, and a fringe of pearls round about; rows of fair pearl round the twelve pillars that support the canopy; and so he goes on, with his appraiser-like list, which,

however, from its evident fidelity, affects the imagination more than the most highly-wrought description.

It must be allowed that the trappings of monarchy were never more gallantly bedizened, and, surrounded by so much splendour, and breathing only an atmosphere of adulation, the Mogul emperors may well be excused if they were apt to over-estimate their own importance, and to fancy themselves without rivals among mankind; so that, on their accession to the throne, they were accustomed to discard the familiar names by which they had been known from their infancy, and to take some more sounding title, such as "Lord of the Universe," or "Conqueror of the Earth," for their ordinary appellation. Their own were not the only eyes that were dazzled by their splendour; their fame had travelled to the ends of the earth, and the title of "Great Mogul," by which they were known in Europe, and which has become a proverbial expression in our language for the superlative degree of pomp and grandeur, remains to shew with what wonder, not unmixed with awe, our ancestors, at no very remote date, listened to the tales they heard of the mysterious monarchs of the gorgeous East.

Alas and well-a-day! a century and a half have not yet elapsed, and the glory of those monarchs has passed away like the glare of a candle. Their degenerate representative no longer rules over realms so vast that three months were commonly spent in passing from one extremity to the other;* no golden rills flow unceasingly into his treasury; his authority is confined to his own household; of all the possessions of his ancestors, nothing now remains to him but a dismantled palace, from which almost every thing portable has been carried off by successive spoilers. The Persian king is now the owner of the *Tukt Taous*, and all the other celebrated thrones have long since disappeared from the palace of Delhi. The floors and ceilings have been stripped of their silver ornaments; the inlaid gems have been picked out of the marble, and the only tapestry that is now seen on the shattered walls and columns is what the spider weaves. In these desolate halls, where every object suggests a contrast between his own despised condition and the high estate of his forefathers—dependant for his daily bread on the bounty of foreign conquerors, yet, with wilful self-mockery, mimicking the airs and gestures of royalty—dwells the helpless descendant of a long and illustrious line of princes—of the frank and generous Baber, the high-minded Acbar, the magnificent Shahjehan, and the profound Aurungzebe. How are the mighty fallen! These names are, indeed, but little familiar to English readers. In fact, with the exception of, perhaps, the last, we suspect they are nearly unknown to almost all but those who have been led by personal motives to pay particular attention to Indian affairs. Englishmen, who seldom bestow more than a passing glance on the recent achievements of their own countrymen in so remote a field as India, are not likely to open the chronicles of a strange and bygone race in the same quarter; and those adventurous students,

* Bernier, tom. i. p. 271.

whose curiosity leads them so far, are soon perplexed by the strangeness, as well as by the sameness, of the names and phrases they meet with, and generally close the volume in disgust. The few, however, who possess more perseverance, are well rewarded for their trouble; for, whether their object be merely to beguile a vacant hour with tales of daring adventure, or to exercise the mind in researches into the recesses and windings of human character, or to learn lessons of political wisdom by tracing the connection of events and noting their influence on national prosperity, they will seldom find richer materials for their purpose than in the history of the Mahomedans in India. We propose to illustrate the truth of this assertion, by occasionally placing before our readers some of the most attractive portions of this history, without giving them the trouble of seeking for them. Strict chronological order is not indispensable in a periodical work, and need not be allowed to fetter our selection, which will accordingly be made at random, our first specimen being taken from the life of Aurungzebe.

This prince, in the opinion of his countrymen the most eminent of their rulers, was third of the four sons born to the Emperor Shahjehan by his favourite wife, of whom he was so fond, that, with a moderation somewhat unusual among Mahomedan monarchs, he married no other while she lived. The natural superiority, both physical and mental, of Europeans over Asiatics, is so generally taken for granted by the former, that it may not, perhaps, have been remarked how striking an exception to the rule is presented by the royal families of the two continents. In Europe, it seldom happens that the founder or most distinguished member of a dynasty transmits any considerable portion of his talents to his posterity; whatever may be his own intellectual eminence, his descendants generally fall ere long to the level of very ordinary men, and often sink a good deal below it; while in Asia, the early caliphs, the Ottoman sultans prior to the seventeenth century, and above all, the lines of Gengiskhan and Tamerlane, especially after their union in the person of the Emperor Baber, exhibit longer successions of men of extraordinary ability than have ever, perhaps, been observed in a private station. The degeneracy of European princes is sometimes attributed to the frequent intermarriages which take place between their families, and the intellectual superiority of their Asiatic rivals may very probably spring from an opposite cause—the wide range taken by Asiatic sovereigns in their search for proper inmates of their harem. The empress of Shahjehan belonged to a Persian family, the members of which, for at least two generations, had been highly distinguished by their qualities both of mind and body, and her children were no disgrace to the pedigree of either of their parents. Dara, the eldest, possessed a fine person, dignified manners, and a frank and generous disposition, and was deeply imbued with the love of literature and the spirit of inquiry, by which so many of his ancestors had been characterized. Like his great grandfather, the illustrious Acbar, he perceived the absurdities of Mahomedanism, and took no pains to conceal his contempt for them, and he was fond of engaging in religious and metaphysical discussions with the Jesuit mission-

aries resident in the capital, and with the most learned of the Hindu priests. His imagination seems to have been powerfully affected by the sublimity of some of the doctrines inculcated by the latter. He caused Persian translations of their sacred books to be made for his use, and composed a work designed to reconcile the conflicting tenets of the *Vedas* and the *Koran*. This open profession of infidelity, however, did not fail to shock all zealous Mussulmans, and the enemies whom Dara thus created were increased in number by his behaviour to those about him; for, although generally gracious and affable in his manners, he was self-sufficient, impatient of advice, too plain-spoken in expressing his opinion of others, and apt when provoked to vent his anger in insulting words and actions. Suja, the second son, had much of Dara's character, with, however, more prudence and self-command. He also gave general offence by his religious sentiments, which corresponded with those of the heterodox Sheeah sect. Murad, the youngest, was a high-spirited youth, but too fond of pleasure to evince much capacity. Aurungzebe was in most respects very different from all his brothers. His form was under the middle size, but slender and well-proportioned; his manners were engaging, his conversation was agreeable. He inherited a full share of the courage which was hereditary in his family, and his energy, activity, and presence of mind, have never been surpassed; but he added to these qualities an equal portion of prudence and circumspection, a keen insight into character, and a thorough acquaintance with all the arts of dissimulation. His temper and passions, none of which seem to have been very violent, were under perfect control. Pleasure had no charms for him. He had early evinced a strong turn for religion, and its influence over his mind was shewn, not merely by the constant practice of devotional exercises, but by his ascetic habits, and by the humility and meekness of his deportment. At one time, he had formed the idea of renouncing the world, and of spending his life in solitary contemplation; but nature had not intended him for a recluse. His great capacity for business was joined, perhaps unconsciously to himself, with an activity of mind which combated his love of retirement, and made him seize with avidity every opportunity that was offered to him of assisting in the administration of his father's extensive empire.

That empire comprehended the whole of the north of India, from the Himalayas to some distance south of the Nerbudda, and from the Brahmaputra to the Indus, as well as the country westward of the last-named river, as far as Candahar; but the emperor's authority was far from being equally effective in every part of these extensive dominions. The large divisions of which they were composed were governed by viceroys, who raised and maintained armies of their own; appointed and displaced all functionaries, civil and military; and, in short, were subject to little or no interference from the sovereign, provided only they were punctual in their remittances of the revenue, and refrained from acts so oppressive as to excite very loud complaints or very considerable disorders. Some large territories were held on not dissimilar conditions, as hereditary possessions, by descen-

dants of their ancient Hindu rulers ; and in the less accessible parts of the country, particularly in Rajpootana, were several native chiefs, who had never been thoroughly subjugated, and who, though professing allegiance to the emperor, gave few other signs of dependence than by following his standard in war. In addition to the dangers to be apprehended from the discontent or ambition of these formidable vassals, the constitution of the imperial army furnished further cause for uneasiness. Besides the contingents of governors of provinces and native princes, the Mogul troops consisted almost entirely of foreign mercenaries, collected from different parts of Asia—Persians, Affghans, Tartars, Turks, and Arabs. Some individual soldiers were directly in the emperor's pay, but a much greater number were enlisted by the *grandees* of the empire, who constituted a true military aristocracy, each member of which held lands or received stipends from the government, on condition of maintaining a certain force, varying in amount according to the extent of his grant. Many nobles maintained bodies of horse, several hundreds and even thousands strong, and these bands of brave and devoted adherents often enabled a popular commander to defy his sovereign with impunity.

Such was the internal state of the empire, and its foreign relations were equally unsettled. At the accession of Shahjehan, the southern frontier lay near the Nerbudda. Beyond that river, in the Deccan, were the three independent Mahomedan kingdoms of Ahmednugger, Golconda, and Bejapore, the subjugation of which had always been a favourite scheme of the Moguls, and generally gave employment to their arms when they were not occupied elsewhere. Along the greater part of the northern frontier, the lofty Himalayas afforded sufficient protection against hostile inroads ; but on the north-east, the Persians were ever on the watch for an opportunity of assailing their neighbours, and, ever and anon, the wild tribes from beyond the Hindu Koosh would carry havoc and desolation into the green and fertile valleys of Cabul.

With so many claims on his attention, Shahjehan needed all the assistance he could derive from the talents of his children to maintain quiet at home and to prosecute his ambitious projects abroad, and the jealous policy which, in some Eastern countries, condemns the monarch's relations to seclusion till they are called from a prison to ascend a throne, did not prevent him from placing all his sons in situations of high trust and responsibility. Dara, as heir-apparent, was usually retained at court ; but his brothers generally held high commands at a distance from the capital, and the valuable services of Aurungzebe, in particular, could seldom be dispensed with. While only thirteen years old, he was sent, under the tuition of a more experienced general, to suppress an insurrection of the Rajah of Bundelcund, and, notwithstanding his extreme youth, his counsels and suggestions were esteemed to have contributed much to the success of the campaign. Nor is there any thing in this at all incredible. We are so accustomed to heap the highest honours on military skill, that we are apt to regard it as the first of human accomplishments ; but it certainly does not

require either a more mature or a more exalted intellect to perceive at a glance the capabilities of a position, to arrange troops properly in battle array, to detect the aims and foil the manœuvres of an enemy, than to invent ingenious mechanism, to compose fine poetry, or to form a complicated tissue of mathematical combinations; and as all these things have been repeatedly done by precocious children, it is quite possible that others may have exhibited an equal talent for the science of war at an equally early age. At a somewhat later period, Aurungzebe was despatched to Balkh, to repel and avenge an irruption of the Usbeck Tartars, and he afterwards made two successive attempts to recover the then strong fortress of Candahar, which had been seized by the Persians; and there can be no better proof that he acquitted himself well in these expeditions, than that, though unsuccessful, he returned from them with an increase of reputation. He was next made governor of the Deckan, where the Mogul territories had lately been greatly extended, by the conquest of the kingdom of Ahmednugger. Here, in his capacity of viceroy, he carried on a successful war, first against Golconda, and afterwards against Bejapore; dictated to the first the most humiliating terms of peace, and had brought the other to the verge of ruin, when he was called from the prosecution of his conquests by the occurrence of events in another quarter, in which he was still more deeply interested.

The Emperor Shahjehan, whose early administration had been marked by the most unremitting attention to business, had of late given himself up to a course of shameless debauchery, which soon completed the ruin of a constitution already enfeebled by age, and he now fell dangerously ill of a disease "*peu convenable*," says Bernier, "*à un veillard de soixante-dix ans, et plus, qui devoit plutost songer à conserver ses forces qu'à les ruiner comme il fit.*" For some days his life was despaired of, and even after he rallied a little, he continued incapable of attending to public affairs, so that Dara, who had already been admitted by his father to a large share of power, and had been placed in rank almost on a level with himself, now took the reins of government entirely into his hands, and by so doing gave the signal for civil war throughout the empire.

In most Asiatic states, particularly in those in which the ruling family traces its descent from some wandering tribe, the claims of primogeniture are little regarded in the succession to the throne. The government of a predatory horde, of which it may in general be said "their hand is against every man, and every man's hand against theirs," requires too much vigour and activity, both of mind and body, to be wilfully entrusted to incompetent hands; and as the performance of duties by proxy is too refined a notion for so rude a people, the nearest relative of a deceased chief, if disqualified by extreme youth or any other cause, is set aside without scruple, and some fitter person is selected (from the same family, if possible) to fill the vacant office. When any of these tribes settle down in a country which they have conquered, they usually carry their old maxims on the subject of inheritance into their new possessions. This was the case, to some extent, even in Europe, among the rude founders of the kingdoms which were

built up out of the ruins of the Roman empire ; but there the revival of Roman literature led to the gradual restoration of Roman jurisprudence, and the introduction of many of its doctrines, including its law of succession, into the Barbarian codes. But in Asia, the custom of the desert may be observed in the longest established monarchies ; and by the Tartar conquerors of India, in particular, it was retained as long as their empire lasted. All the sons of the reigning monarch were considered to have an equal right to aspire to the throne, and their father was at liberty to select his successor from amongst them, without regard to seniority. This declared preference to one, however, by no means destroyed the pretensions of the others : the appointed heir had often to make good his cause by force of arms, and he seldom felt himself secure until he had got his rivals into his power, and had consigned them to death or imprisonment. The apprehension of this fate, on the other hand, gave to them another motive for opposition besides ambition. However willing they might be to remain in retirement, they felt they were not safe from molestation ; and thus, whatever might be the bent of their disposition, they had no choice but to aim at the throne, or sink into a dungeon or the grave.

Such was now the position of the four sons of Shahjehan. Dara, the eldest, though generally looked upon as heir to the throne, had never been expressly declared to be so, and he knew that he would have to contend with the rivalry of his brothers ; while they, even if they had been willing to renounce their own claims, felt that they could not safely trust to Dara's forbearance. That prince, indeed, did not attempt to dissemble his feelings towards them. One of his first acts, after assuming the imperial dignity, was to seize on their agents in the capital, together with their papers and money, and to forbid all persons from communicating with them ; and by this open intimation of his suspicions, he compelled them, in self-defence, to resist his elevation. All three were, at this time, present at the seats of their respective governments—Sujah being viceroy of Bengal, Aurungzebe of the Deccan, and Murad of Guzerat—and they all began to prepare for the impending contest. Sujah was the first to take the field, the wealth of his fertile province furnishing him abundantly with the means of collecting a formidable army, at the head of which he immediately advanced towards Agra, professedly for the purpose of avenging the death of the emperor, whom he asserted to have been assassinated by Dara. Shahjehan, who had partially recovered from his illness, was now in a state of great perplexity. He seems to have entertained a genuine affection for his children, such as we are not accustomed to look for in an eastern despot, and he shuddered at the prospect of their engaging in a strife which could not fail to involve some of them in destruction. But it was in vain that he tried every expedient to prevent matters from coming to a crisis. His letters to his insurgent sons, assuring them of his convalescence, and commanding them to remain quiet, were treated as forgeries of Dara. Sujah continued to advance, and the emperor was compelled to despatch an army to arrest his progress, nominally under the command of Soliman, son of Dara, but

more immediately under the control of an experienced Hindu general, the Rajah Jye Sing, who was secretly instructed to avoid a battle, until every other mode of inducing Sujah to retire had been tried in vain. The obstinacy of the latter, and the youthful ardour of Soliman, overcame the rajah's precautions, and an engagement took place on the banks of the Ganges, in which Sujah was worsted and driven back, though without very considerable loss, into his own province. In the meanwhile, Aurungzebe and Murad had not been inactive. The latter, a headstrong and thoughtless youth, though ill-provided with troops and money, and quite incapable of coping with the other candidates for the throne, had not hesitated to follow the example of Dara and Sujah, and to assume the imperial title ; and he had commenced his operations by the siege of Surat, where he expected to find a considerable treasure. Aurungzebe was more prudent : he also had but few troops under his immediate command, but the vizier, Meer Jumla, one of his most devoted partizans, was at hand with a body of 20,000 horse, which had been employed in the war against Bejapore. Some art was necessary, however, to obtain the assistance of this force, for Meer Jumla had left his wife and family at Agra, and with these precious hostages in Dara's power, he dared not openly take part against that prince. Aurungzebe removed the difficulty by an ingenious stratagem : he persuaded Meer Jumla to allow himself to be arrested and thrown into prison, and then, with the aid of some of his officers, who were in the secret, and by promises of additional pay, he induced the vizier's troops to enter his service.

Even with this reinforcement, he was far from being a match for his elder brothers, and he determined to make common cause with Murad. He accordingly wrote him a letter, full of expressions of esteem and affection : with respect to himself, he professed never to have aspired to the throne, but to have always evinced a preference for the life of a fakcer ; but Dara being an infidel, and Sujah a heretic, and both, in consequence, unfit to reign, there remained none but Murad, whom, therefore, he was ready to assist with all his influence, provided only he were assured of being afterwards permitted to retire to some corner of his dominions, there to spend the rest of his days in solitude and devotion.

Murad was too much elated by this unexpected offer, which for the first time gave his ambitious project some chance of success, to question its sincerity. He at once accepted the proposition made to him, and having soon afterwards taken Surat, he agreed to join Aurungzebe with all his forces on the road to Agra. The junction accordingly took place at the appointed rendezvous, where Aurungzebe received his brother with every mark of humility and respect, and took the oath of allegiance to him as his rightful sovereign. The two armies then proceeded together till they arrived at a place on the river Sipra, fifteen miles south of Ougein, where they were stopped by the sight of an army sent against them by Dara, which had taken up a position on the opposite bank. Aurungzebe halted for two or three days, collecting and refreshing his troops, and then proceeded to cross the river. It was now the beginning of April, and the stream was very

low ; but the steep banks and the rocks, with which the bed was beset, would have made the passage a difficult undertaking, if the defenders had properly availed themselves of their advantages. But Dara's cause, owing either to the circumstances already noticed, or perhaps to the fact of his having generally resided at court, and seldom taken the command in any military expedition, seems to have been very unpopular with the army, and in this battle, his general, Cassim Khan, though a leader of acknowledged merit, shewed so little vigour or ability, as to have incurred the suspicion of treason. His example was imitated by his soldiers, and the disgrace of the imperialists would have been as complete as their discomfiture, but for the desperate resistance of a body of Rajpoots, the contingent of the Rajah Jesswunt Sing, who fully justified the reputation for heroic valour which, from the days of Porus, has been the heir-loom of their race. It is possible that, besides their habitual sense of honour and martial ardour, they may on this occasion have been animated by religious zeal—by partiality for Dara, whom they perhaps looked upon as a convert to their faith—and by hatred to the bigoted Aurungzebe. Be this as it may, their fury had been excited to a pitch bordering on madness. According to their custom before a battle, they embraced and bade each other farewell, like men resolved to perish, and then threw themselves on the enemy, with a rage which seemed to belong rather to wild beasts than to human beings. But undisciplined courage avails little in regular warfare, and their fierce but uncombined efforts could not withstand the firmness of their opponents—veterans trained in the Deekan wars, and now guided by the skill of Aurungzebe, and led on by the youthful gallantry of Murad. After a severe struggle, the Rajpoots gave way, if such an expression may be applied without disparagement to men, of whom, at the close of the combat, only five or six hundred remained alive out of a corps originally about eight thousand strong.

With this scanty remnant, Jesswunt Sing slunk back to his own domains ; but his reception there was ill calculated to soothe his wounded feelings. He was married to the daughter of one of the most distinguished chieftains of Rajpootana, and when he now approached his castle, his wife, with the spirit of a Spartan matron, ordered the gates to be closed against him. "It was impossible," she exclaimed, "that this dastardly fugitive could be her husband ; or, if he were, how was it that he had presumed to marry into her family, without imitating the virtues which had rendered it so illustrious ? But it could not be ; he must have perished in the field !" and, in the delirium of passion, she ordered the funeral pile to be prepared, that she might sacrifice herself to the manes of her departed lord. Not was it till after some days that she could be persuaded to change this language, and admit her husband to her presence, on his promising to set out again to retrieve his character, as soon as he had recovered from the effects of his recent disaster.

حکایت

عربي در میانِ مکه و شام
 کسبِ اسبابِ مینمود مدام
 بهرِ تحصیلِ مال و کسبِ هنر
 از حضر رخت بست سوي سفر
 مدتی سیر کرد و هیچ نیافت
 باز سوي مکانِ خویش شتافت
 چند گاه راهِ بادیه ببرد
 تا بیک روزۀ وطن برسید
 از کمر باز کرد انبانی
 که در او بود یخنی و نانی
 چون بخوردن * نشست آن سره مرد
 عربي در رسید بادیه گرد
 بدوي چون شنید بوي طعام
 پیش رفت و ستاد و کرد سلام
 داد اورا جواب و گفت که
 پیش من ایستاده بهر چه
 گفت من چاکرِ سرای تو ام
 دشت + پیمائی از برای تو ام

* One MS. reads رسید .

+ One MS. از پیمایم .

گفت از خیلِ من خبر داری
 بدوی در جواب گفت آری
 گفت چون است احمد پسر
 که ز هجرش کباب شد جگرم
 گفت از فضل و رحمتِ یزدان
 باغِ * سبزیست خرم و خندان
 گفت چون است مادرِ احمد
 گفت چندین برابرِ احمد
 گفت چون است قصر و ایوانم
 کز غمش بر فلک شد افغانم
 گفت آن قصرِ † دلکش و ایوان
 داغِ ‡ رشک است بر دلِ کیوان
 گفت آن بار کش شتر چونست
 کز غمش دامنم چو جیخونست
 گفت با وی که فربه است چنان
 که مساویست پشت با کوهان
 گفت چونست آن سگِ درِ من
 که بود به ز شیرِ نر بر من
 گفت § او خاکِ آستانهٔ تست
 روز و شب پاسبانِ خانهٔ تست

* One MS. reads حسنی است .

† One MS. و دیوان خرم .

‡ One MS. رشکیست .

§ One MS. آن .

چون عرب قصه را شنید تمام
 با دلِ جمع * کرد میل طعام
 خورد چندانکه سیر گشت از آن
 بدوی را نداد و بست انبان
 بدوی چون رِزالتِ او دید
 بر خود از درِ جوع میپاچید
 ناگهان دید کز کناره دشت
 آهوئی در رسید و تند گذشت
 بدوی چون بدید آهو را
 از دلِ خسته خاست آه او را
 چون عرب آه دردناک شنود
 گفت با وی که آه بهر چه بود
 گفت ازین بود کان سگِ درِ تو
 † گر نمی گشت صدقه سرِ تو
 آهوگ را نمیگذاشت کنون
 که ازین دشت جان بُرد بیرون
 گفت ای وای آن سگِ چون مُرد
 گفت از بس که خونِ اشتر خورد
 گفت خونِ شتر که ریخت بگو
 خاکِ بر فرقِ من که بیخت بگو

گفت کشتند اشترِ سره ات
 که دهند آب و آتش همسره ات
 گفت احوالِ زوجه ام چون شد
 کز دیار وجود بیرون شد
 گفت از بسکه کُوفت سر بر زمین
 از غمِ قُوتِ احمدِ مسکین
 گفت ایوای چون گذشت احمد
 گفت قصرش بسر فرود آمد
 چون عرب قصهء فراق شنید
 خاک بر سر فشاند و جامه درید
 بعد از آن راه خیل خویش گرفت
 بدوی نان و گوشت پیش گرفت
 ای لوائی تو نیز چون بدوی
 بهر نان مدح سنج کس نشوی
 که اگر مدعات بر نایند
 از زبان بدت نیاسایند

HINDUSTANI ANECDOTE.

A SOLDIER went to a public writer, and requested that he would write a letter for him. The scribe replied, "I cannot; I have something the matter with my feet." "Understand me," returned the soldier; "I do not want to send you anywhere." "I understand you perfectly well," said the other; "but when I write a letter for any one, I am always sent for to read it."

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XX.

THE little church of Bandel is a pleasing, modest structure—its white tower, cross, cloisters, and adjoining priest's house and garden, creating a pleasing illusion ; transporting the spectator in imagination (forgetting he is in India) to the orange groves of Portugal or Madeira.

The vesper bell had ceased to sound as we slowly entered the building. The interior was invested with a deepening gloom, but partially broken by the waning light of evening, which, streaming in at the windows, chequered the worn pavement, pencilling, as it were, with its sad and sober ray, the touching but evanescent record of another departing day. Within, all was silence and repose, save when slightly broken by the closing of a door, or the echo of a distant footfall. The altars, with their splendid adornments of the Romish ritual, tapers, crucifixes, &c., sparkled through the "dim, religious light" of the place, whilst, here and there, a few solitary native Portuguese women, on their knees, met our eyes, absorbed in silent devotion. The scene was solemn and impressive ; my light thoughts fled, and a deep sense of the holiness and loveliness of devotion fell upon me. We moved through the body of the church and the adjoining courts and cloisters, pleased with the tranquillity of the spot, before we bent our steps towards the budgerow, whose whereabouts was now plainly indicated by the numerous fires of our servants and boatmen, cooking their evening meal on the banks.

"Well, Ann !" said the captain to his sister, as we sauntered along, "what do you think of the old chapel of Bandel?" "I have been greatly pleased with it," answered Miss Belfield ; "with me, you know,

' Even the faintest relics of a shrine
Of any worship wake some thought divine.'

But truly there is something *par excellence* in these old Catholic ecclesiastical buildings, which always, good Protestant as I am, takes a powerful hold on my feelings and imagination ; hallowed by their association with the events of the misty past, they awaken the most solemn reflection ; as I stand in them and muse, visions of holy men, of mitred abbots, of saintly virgins, lowly penitents, and all 'the noble array of martyrs,' seem to rise up before me, adorers of (what they at least deemed) the truth, who died to maintain, or lived to teach and adorn it. To have trodden, too, as we have just done, those very aisles, where the adventurous Portuguese of the olden time of India (now some centuries past) have put up their orisons, is well worth our evening's ramble. Yes," she added, with some enthusiasm, "whatever be the defects of its tenets and doctrines, Romanism unquestionably contains the very poetry of religion." "Ann ! my dear Ann !" exclaimed the captain, "what would your old friend Parson Martext, of Long Somerton, say, were he to hear you talking thus? Fie ! fie ! The 'misty past,' as you expressively term it," continued Capt. Belfield (who, I began to discover, was a matter-of-fact man, who had curbed and double-bitted his fancy, and was not perhaps quite so orthodox as he should have been), "is too often a region of delusion ; a *mirage* rests upon it, magnifying, beautifying (and sometimes distorting) objects. With too many, as they approach it, judgment abandons the reins of the understanding, whilst imagination and enthusiasm seize them, and drive them away heaven knows whither : in the distant mountain fading—in aerial tints of gold

and purple, infancy paints a heaven, whilst experience tells of rocks and caverns, cataracts and precipices. I am myself, I confess, disposed to entertain many of your feelings in such situations, but reading and reflection have taught me to moderate them—to distinguish, I hope, between feelings and convictions—romance and reality—in more senses than one; be assured the ‘heart of man is deceitful above all things.’ But, my dear Ann, we are becoming a vast deal too solemn and didactic. ‘I’m sure our young friend here will think so.’ These subjects are caviar to those just entering on the spring of life, to which we, you know, are beginning to turn our backs. Here we are at the budgerow, love! Tea, too, on table! Now, then, take care how you walk over the plank; a dip in the Hoogly would be a chilling *finale* to your evening’s ramble. Mr. Gernon, give my sister your hand, if you please. Here we are, once more, on board our first-rate.”

I had not been long in discerning that Captain Belfield was a learned Theban—a great Oriental scholar; a prodigious number of books he had, too, lying about the cabin, in worm-eaten Indian covers, and in all sorts of crambo characters—Persian, Nagree, Pali, and I know not what besides; with dictionaries, many of formidable bulk. He maintained—for Captain Belfield, like most men, had his hobby, and was, moreover, at that time writing a book to prove it—that we have received almost all our *raw* notions of things in general from the East, to which we were, in fact, more indebted than it suits the policy of the world to acknowledge; and that now, after a score or two of centuries, we are merely rendering them back their own in a *manufactured* or modified form. Our feudal system, our juries, our best jokes, our cleverest tales, our wisest aphorisms, and much more besides, were, according to him, all filched from the Hindoos. The captain was not a man to be led away by strained analogies and forced etymologies; so I put great faith in his *dicta*—a faith which has not been shaken by my post-griffinish researches. He had better grounds to go upon than the old Irish colonel, who took up the converse of the proposition, and proved, or endeavoured to prove, that the Hindoos sprung from the Irish, that Sanscrit was a corruption of their vernacular, their veneration for the cow nothing more than a natural transition from their well-known partiality for *bulls*; and that the mildness, temperance, and placability of the race all smacked strongly of Tipperary.* On the evening to which I am referring, Captain Belfield soon became absorbed in his books, whilst Miss Belfield and I sat down to chess. We had two well-contested games; I won them both, and though I bore my victory meekly, I perceived, or thought I perceived, that it would not do to repeat my triumphs too often. Chess is a fine, intellectual game, no doubt, but, somehow or other, a sad tryer of the temper; and, whether beaten or victorious, unless possessed of more than ordinary tact and self-command, you may chance to quarrel with, and possibly alienate, your friend. Thus, then, with some little variety, reading, or conversation, passed we the evenings of our sojourn together—the pleasantest by far of my griffinage.

The voyage to Burhampore; the first large military station on the river, occupied ten or twelve days. I shall briefly touch on a few more of its inci-

* Seriously, of the identity of the Tuath de danaan (ancient Irish) and the original inhabitants of India and Persia, there can be little reasonable doubt; the remains of the solar worship still existing in both countries evince, at least, a common religion, and some of the Indian words bear a striking resemblance to their Anglo-Saxon equivalents, which can hardly be accidental: for instance—*dur*, ‘doot;’ *ouper*, ‘upper,’ ‘above;’ *undher*, ‘under,’ from *undhera* (probably), the place of darkness, or Hindoo Tartarus; *manos*, ‘a man,’ &c. &c.

dents. In spite of General Capsicum's friendly advice, to indulge moderately in field sports, like ninety-nine out of every hundred griffins, I commenced my popping operations almost from the day of starting, keeping up a sort of running fire, with little intermission, till I reached my destination. My knowledge of ornithology being extremely limited, I declared war against all that presented themselves—particularly the paddy-birds and snippets. The first, a sort of small crane, abounding in the rice fields, and which it is considered by sportsmen the *acmé* of Johnny-rawism to shoot, under the impression that they are game; the second, a sort of sand-lark, which runs ducking along the banks of the river, and are so tame, being accustomed to boats, that it is difficult to make them take wing. These, in my simplicity, I took for Bengal snipes, and sometimes, poor little devils, opened a point-blank battery on them from my bolio window, knocking them, of course, to "immortal smash." I had, it is true, gained an inkling from Tom and Marpeet touching the nature of these proceedings, with some warnings to avoid them, though it was reserved for Captain Belfield, a few days after we left Hoogly, to renew the admonition, with better effect. This arose out of the following occurrence.

I returned one evening to his budgerow, laden—*i.e.* Ramdial, bearer, and Nuncoo, matar, were charged with the portorage of the following miscellaneous bag of game, to wit: a cock-vulture, with fine red wattles (which I shot, thinking he was a wild turkey), four snippets, five paddy-birds, three doves, a gillarie, or striped squirrel, a braminy kite, and a jackal. The boats were just coming-to, the poor dandies, after a hard day's pull, winding up their tow-lines, and old Phæbus himself just sinking to rest, spreading his glorious hues over the broad bosom of the Bagheriti, as,

Spent with extreme toil.

Weary and faint,

I made my appearance, after a long exploration among mango groves, paddy fields, and sugar-cane kates, in search of game. The captain was seated on the roof of the budgerow as I hove in sight; his amiable sister, parasol in hand, beside him, talking of Long Somerton, in all probability, and enjoying the beauties of the scene and the coolness and tranquillity of the hour. "Well, Gernon," said the former, who had now dropped the "Mr." in addressing me, "what sport? what have you killed?—too well employed to think of dinner, of course!" "Oh! capital, Sir," said I; "all in that bag, and more besides." "Quantity, certainly; but what are they?" added he, "for that, after all, is the main point." "Oh! pray bring them on board," said Miss Belfield; "I am curious to see some of the Indian game, to ascertain in what they differ from ours at home." "With the greatest pleasure," returned I, glad of an opportunity to exhibit the contents of my bag; "you shall see them immediately." So saying, I went on board, and joined my friends on the roof, Ramdial following with the bag, and Nuncoo dragging up the jackal by the tail. Ye gods! how did the captain, albeit a grave man on ordinary occasions, laugh, as Ramdial tumbled out the contents of my cornucopia! "Ha! ha! ha! why, you have made a day's sport of it, indeed," he exclaimed; "but you don't intend, I hope, that we should eat them all?" "The snipes and the doves," said I, modestly, "and those things, something like wood-cocks, might not, I thought, be bad eating." "Snipes!" echoed the captain, "I see no snipes." "No, Sir! why, what are these?" I asked, holding up one of my snippets by the bill; "aren't these Bengal snipes?" "Bengal snipes!

no ! nor snipes at all ; miserable snippets ; but with you, I presume, all long bills are snipes ?" " No, not exactly," said I ; " but allowing for difference of latitude and longitude, I thought these might very well be snipes." " Ah ! I see," said the captain, " I must put you in the way of managing matters. I have long relinquished the gun, for I found I was getting too fond of it, and, after a few years, the sun tells ; but I must resume it for a day or two, in order to initiate you a little into the proper nature of Indian sporting, and to shew you where real snipes and game are to be found. All this is mere waste of powder and shot, which you will find a very expensive article, by the way, in India, and will get you, if you continue it, dubbed an egregious griffin or greenhorn. A jackal, too ! what made you shoot him ?" " He bolted from a bush, and I thought he was a wolf, and floored him beautifully ; I rolled him over too ; 'twas fine fun to see the courage with which Teazer and the bull attacked him when *in articulo mortis*. However, I should not have spared him, had I at first been aware of what he was, for I owe the whole race a grudge for their infernal yellings. I was kept awake for hours last night by a troop of the fiends close under my bolio window." " Ah !" said Belfield, " you have destroyed a useful scavenger ; never kill without an adequate purpose ; if we have a right to slay, it is not in mere wantonness : 'shoot only what you can eat' is a good maxim." " Mr. Gernon," said Miss Belfield, " though my brother undervalues your sport, it may be some consolation to you to know that I do not ; I want to sketch all the curious birds and animals I see, for a very dear friend of mine at Long Somerton, who exacted a promise from me at parting, that I would do so. Will you, therefore, bring them all on board, to-morrow, the poor jackal included, and you shall group whilst I sketch them." " Capital !" said I ; " with the greatest pleasure ;" " and we'll have Nuncoo as the Indian huntsman in the foreground ; we shall also, in this little dedication to the fine arts, be working on the captain's utilitarian principle, as applied to sporting."

Captain Belfield was as good as his word ; he put his double-barrelled Manton together, after a long repose, apparently, in its case, where in dust certainly, if not in *ashes*, it had mourned its state of inaction, mustered several of his servants, and out we sallied in the afternoon of the following day. Belfield, from his perfect knowledge of the language and the people—whom, I observed, he always treated with great kindness—was soon able to ascertain the spot in the neighbourhood of the river where the game was to be found (there is but little, comparatively, in this part of Bengal), and which I should probably have been long in discovering ; to them we accordingly went, and found hares, black partridges, and abundance of real snipes, which I found did not differ in the smallest degree from English ones ; and I had the supreme felicity of bagging something more respectable than paddy-birds and snippets, which I afterwards treated with proper contempt. The captain, although he had been so long on the retired list as a sportsman, fired a capital *good stick* nevertheless, and knocked the birds about, right and left, in great style ; indeed, he once or twice, to borrow a not very delicate sporting phrase, "wiped my nose" in a very off-hand manner, proofs of his powers as a marksman with which I could have readily dispensed ; next, probably, to a smack in the face, there are few things more disagreeable than having your "nose wiped."

The black partridge of India, I must inform the reader, is a beautiful bird ; its breast (*i.e.* the male's) a glossy shining black, spangled with round and clearly-defined white spots ; its haunts are the long grass on the borders of jheels and marshes, from whence it creeps, in the mornings and evenings, into

the neighbouring cultivation. When flushed, up he goes, as straight as a line, to a certain elevation, and then off with him, at a right angle, like a dart. He is by no means an easy shot, though, from his mode of rising, it would appear otherwise. It will be long ere I forget the thrill of pleasure I experienced when I dropped my first black partridge, and how pompously, after ascertaining his specific gravity, I consigned him to my bag, taking him out about every five minutes, to have another look at him. It is difficult to express the contempt with which I then viewed my quondam friends, the snippets and paddy-birds. The prodigious quantity of water-fowl to be seen on the shallow lakes or jheels of India, is well calculated to astonish the European beholder. I have seen clouds of them rise from such sheets of water, particularly in the upper part of the Dooab, with a sound sometimes not unlike the roar of a distant park of artillery; geese of two or three sorts; ducks, teal, coots, saruses, and flamingos; the latter, however, should perhaps be excepted from the concluding part of the remark, for a string of these beautiful scarlet and flame-coloured creatures, floating in air, or skimming, on lazy pinions, over an expanse of water, seem like a chain of fairies, or bright spirits of some Eastern tale, descending gently to earth; nor do I think this is an exaggerated description, as all will allow who have ever seen the flame-coloured cordon on the wing.

Having now been put in the way of doing things according to rule, I no longer, as I have before hinted, molested such ignoble birds and beasts as, in my state of innocence, I was wont to destroy. No more did I nail the unhappy snippets to the bank from my bolio window, nor disturb the 'lorn cooings of the turtle-dove in her bower of mango shade, by a rattling irruption of No. 6; but, in a steady, sportsmanlike form, accompanied by Ramdial (who, by the way, had no sinecure of it), laden with *challah* (umbrella), game-bag, and brandy-pawney bottle, in leathern case, and Nuncoo, the dog-keeper, with Teazer and the bull-dog, I was almost daily in the jheels and swamps, mud-larking after the ducks and snipes. The reader will think, probably, and I am not disposed to question the correctness of his opinion, that bull-dogs are not the best of the species that can be selected for snipe-shooting. Granted, I say again; but he will be pleased to remember that there are such disagreeable things as tigers and wild boars (and great *bores* they are too) to be met with in India. It, therefore, struck me that, in case of an unexpected rencontre with one or other of these creatures, the bull-dog might do good service, by making a diversion in my favour, in concert with Teazer, attacking the enemy in flank and rear, keeping him in check, whilst I fell back on the fleet, as many a valiant, experienced general had done before me. Hector, however, though reserved for such important purposes, took no pleasure in the sport; he was like one of Hudibras's worthies—his heart was with the flesh-pots of Whitechapel, and Nuncoo had sometimes hard work to get him through the swamps; Teazer behaved better, and, indeed, for a dog of such very low extraction, displayed a better nose than I expected. Happy! happy days of my griffinage! first full swing of the gun! none before or since have ever been like unto ye! Had I then set up for a second Mahomed, and described a paradise, snipe-shooting in a jheel would have infallibly been included amongst its most prominent enjoyments!

The country in this part of Bengal is a dead flat, composed of a rich alluvial soil, in a high state of cultivation. Rice, sugar cane, castor-oil plant, and fifty other tropical productions, flourish luxuriantly, and charm the sight by their novelty. The face of the country is covered with groves of mango,

tamarind, and plantain trees, &c.; and numerous towns and villages are scattered here and there, but which, however, have little that is striking or interesting in their appearance, mud or matting being the predominant materials with which they are constructed. Still the vastness of the population, the number and variety of the boats on the river transporting up and down the rich and varied produce of India, and the diversity of the objects to be seen on the banks as you slowly glide along, are extremely pleasing. Miss Belfield, being a finished sketcher, was daily in raptures at all she saw. Full often would she summon me to the budgerow window, to look at something exceedingly picturesque—some glimpse, effect, or “pretty bit,” as she was wont to term it, and which had awakened all her admiration. Some old and magnificent banyan tree, exhibiting a forest of shade, and whose tortuous roots, like sprawling boa-constrictors, overhung the stream; village-maidens filling their water-pots beneath it, or fading like phantasmagoric figures in the deepening gloom of the receding woodland-path; or some brahmin standing mid-leg in the water, with eye abased, and holding his sacred thread; cattle sipping, or some huge elephant, like a mountain of Indian-rubber, half-immersed, and patiently undergoing his diurnal scrubbing and ablution. I caught all her enthusiasm, and great was the sketching and dabbling in water-colours which followed thereon.

Captain Belfield possessed a far more extensive library than my friend Tom Rattleton, comprising many standard works on Indian history, geography, antiquity, &c.; to these, for he was no monopolist in any shape, he kindly gave me free access, and when not occupied by blazing at the snipes, or in aiding Miss Belfield in her graphic operations, I found in his library stores an ample fund of amusement. I pored over the *Syud Mutakhercen*, and formed an extensive acquaintance with the twelve million gods of the Hindu pantheon. And then how genuine, how refreshing, is the *bonhomie* of the Mahommedan author of the *Syud Mutakhercen*! with what grave simplicity and *naïveté* does he relate the sayings and doings of our valiant countrymen in the early times of Anglo-Indian history! His comparison of the red Feringhie soldiers, firing in battle, to a long brick wall, belching forth fire and smoke, is admirable. And how excellent the story of Beebee Law, and the stern reproof administered to the fawning Asiatic parasite, the young noble at Patna, by the sturdy English commander, when the former tried to ingratiate himself by insulting his fallen enemy, the gallant Frenchman! How striking, too, when recording these acts, the energy and astonishment with which, as if irresistibly impelled thereto, he apostrophises the virtues of the English—their high-souled contempt of death—their fortitude under reverses, and moderation in success—likening them to the Rustoms and Noushervans of old, Asiatic types of valour and justice; shewing that there is a moral sense, an eternal standard of nobleness, which no adverse circumstances of habit, climate, and education can wholly obliterate or destroy—that virtue is not wholly conventional! And oh! admirable Orme! thou minute chronicler of still minuter events, ungrateful, indeed, should I deem myself, did I not here acknowledge my obligations to thee; did I not record the many pleasant hours I have spent in poring over thy pages, whilst tracing the career of thy now antiquated worthies, from Clive to Catabominaigue!

As we approached the classic ground of Plassey, both poetry and patriotism began to stir within me. I studied Orme's account of the battle attentively, and determined, as doubtless many had done before me, to attempt to identify the existing local features with those incidentally mentioned in the narrative of

that important event, the first act of the greatest work of modern days, the conquest, government, and civilization, by a handful of remote islanders, of one hundred millions of men ; a work, be it observed, which, if left to liberal and practical minds, can hardly fail to be effected (though yearly increasing in difficulty), if fanaticism on the one hand, and ultra-liberalism on the other, be not allowed prematurely to mar it. Miss Belfield expressed great veneration for the memory of the Indian hero, and begged to be allowed to accompany us to the scene of his crowning exploit. "The more the merrier, my dear," said her brother, and out we all sallied to visit the *locus in quo*. A very pleasant stroll we had, too ; but all our endeavours to harmonise the then aspect of the country (and doubtless it is not better now) with Orme's description of it were utterly nugatory : hunting lodge, mango tope, and every other memorial and mark of the fight mentioned by that accurate historian, have been swept away by the river, which, since 1757, has entirely changed its course. If any future Clive should fight a battle in Bengal, decisive of the fate of India, and feel at all desirous that the field of his fame should remain intact, I would respectfully advise him not to come to blows within twenty good miles of the Ganges, if he can possibly avoid it, for that headlong flood, in the course of its erratic movements, will sooner or later be sure to sweep it away. An example of the tortuosity of the course of the Bagheriti, and of the way in which both it and the great Ganges abandon their beds and form new ones, leaving miles of their former channels unoccupied, or formed into stagnant lakes, was afforded at Augurdup, a few miles from Plassey. After a long day's journey (some fifteen or sixteen miles), we observed, to our great surprise, that we had halted within a few hundred yards of the spot from whence we had set out in the morning, the masts of boats moored there being visible across a narrow neck of land, or isthmus, connecting with the main land the peninsula we had been all day circumambulating. This isthmus, in after years, was cut through, the river beating in full force against it, leaving, of course, a vast extent of channel dry. If Clive's victory, therefore, had left no more lasting memorial than the field on which it was gained, we should know but little about it.

We were disappointed at our ill success, at least Miss Belfield and I ; for the captain had anticipated that matters would be as we found them. I, however, consoled myself with a determination I had formed, to raise a monument of the victory a little more durable than the one which had just disappeared. I made up my mind to compose a poem, an epic, on the conquest of Bengal ; Clive, of course, the hero, and Plassey the scene ; on which, like the combatants, I purposed to put forth all my strength. I had for some days felt the stirring of the divine *afflatus* within me, a sort of boiling and rioting of vast ideas ; too vast, alas ! I afterwards found, for utterance or delivery.

Two or three days more brought us to the station of Burhampore. The day before we arrived, Captain Belfield received a letter from an old acquaintance at the station, one Colonel Heliogabalus Bluff, begging him to breakfast and dine with him on the morrow, and pass a day or two *en route*. The letter thus concluded : "I hear you have your sister with you ; shall of course be glad to see the Bcebee Sahib too ; send herewith a *dolee*, which pray present to her, with my *bhote bhote salaam*." "A *dolly*, Sir," said I, in astonishment, on Captain Belfield's reading this passage ; "that's rather an odd thing to send : he supposes, I presume, that Miss Belfield is a child." Belfield was attacked with a most violent fit of laughter on my making this remark, and I saw that I had been once more unwittingly griffinizing. When he had a

little recovered his composure, "Gernon," said he, "it will add perhaps to your astonishment when I tell you, that we intend to eat the said *dolly* for dinner, and shall expect you to partake of it." Saying this, he ordered the article to be brought in, when, instead of a toy, I found the dolee was a basket of fruit, flowers, and vegetables. "Who is the gentleman?" said Miss Belfield, as we sat at tea in the evening, "from whom you had the letter this morning, and to whom we are indebted for all this fine fruit?" "Why, Colonel Bluff," said her brother, "an old fellow-campaigner of mine, a very rough subject, 'and though he is my friend,' as Mr. Dangle says, I must acknowledge, a very eccentric and far from agreeable character." "Oh! pray describe him fully," said his sister; "I like much to have an eccentric character delineated, for, in this age of refinement, men have become so very much like one another, that a person marked by any peculiarity is as enlivening as a rock, or other bold feature, to the sight, after having been long wearied by the monotony of a low and level landscape: do pray give us a sketch of him." "Well, then, the colonel is a stout, sturdy, John Bull, underbred and overfed, combining with the knock-me-down bluntness of that character, as it once existed, more strongly than at present, and a double allowance of all his ordinary prejudices, the *gourmanderie* and frivolity which an idle life in India is too apt to engender in the very best of us. He reverses the rule, that we ought to eat to live, for he lives to eat, and much of his time is occupied in devising dishes, or superintending his farm-yard, educating his fat China pigs, and looking after his tealery, and quailery, and sheep. He has a constant supply, always pouring in for him from Calcutta, of exotic and expensive luxuries—beer, champagne, fine cheeses, Yorkshire hams, Perigord pies, pigs' cheeks, and the like—of which he is certainly liberal enough; for no prince can be prouder than he is when at the head of his table, making his gastronomical displays; in short, he greatly prides himself on the surpassing excellence of his breakfasts and dinners, though those who partake of them must often, as their price, submit quietly to all his coarseness and brutality of manner. Folks in India do not generally trouble themselves much about English politics; at least, not so far as to identify themselves strongly with the sects and parties which are everlastingly worrying each other at home, and who remind me of vultures and jackals here over a carcass. Colonel Bluff is, however, an exception to the rule, and has always set himself up for a great church-and-king man, and a violent high Tory, delighting in talking of such subjects. He is a terribly violent fellow, and when excited by a few glasses of wine, pounds the table, and makes the glasses dance again, as he denounces all Whiggery and Radicalism. With all his faults, however, and he has more than an ordinary share, he possesses a good deal of Miss Hannah More's standing dish, 'good-nature,' (provided he has every thing his own way); and, indeed, but for this redeeming trait, he would be utterly unbearable." Miss Belfield said she was curious to see this singular compound of *bon vivant* and politician, a feeling in which I expressed my hearty participation. "You must be on your guard how you comport yourself before him, Gernon," said the captain, "for I assure you he shews no mercy to griffins, cutting them up right and left, when once he commences, with most unmercifully rough railery." "He had better leave me alone," said I, with rather a formidable shake of the head; "I'm not under his command, you know, Sir, and may give him a Rowland for his Oliver." "You'd better leave it alone, my dear fellow," replied the captain; "he has demolished many a stouter griffin than you are."

The next morning we reached the station of Burhampore, and a little before

we brought to, I observed, approaching the banks, a very stout burly officer, followed by an orderly sepoy, whilst a bearer held a chattah, or umbrella, over his head. It was impossible to be mistaken — this must be Colonel Bluff. "*Kiska budgra kyn?*" ('whose boat is that?') "*Bilfil Sahib ka*" ('Captain Belfield's'), replied a servant. "Ship ahoy! Belfield, get up, you lazy dog," shouted the "stout gentleman," with the voice of a Stentor. The captain ran out in his dressing-gown, and my suspicions were at once confirmed; it was, indeed, the colonel; and a lively greeting now passed between them. "Well, then, and so you've deserted Java—cut the Dutchmen, eh?—and come back to the Qui-Hye's?—they seem to have used you well, though; you aint half such a lanthorn-jaw'd, herring-gutted looking fellow as you used to be, haw! haw! You were, I recollect, when you joined us first, as thin as a ha'porth o'sope after a hard day's washing, as my father's old north country gardener used to say, haw! haw! haw!" "Complimentary and refined, as usual, I see, colonel; I can't congratulate you on any material alteration in that respect." "Why, man, you don't expect me to compliment an old friend like you, do you? 'with compliments crammed,' you know the rest, haw! haw! But, come, stir your stumps, man! stir your stumps! breakfast's all ready up yonder, and as capital a ham for you as you ever stuck your teeth in. I wait breakfast for no man, woman, or child, living; you know me of old. Talking of women, where's the Beebee? where's sister? she'll come, won't she? My compts—Colonel Bluff's compts—glad to see her; always proud to do the honours to the ladies. But who have you got in that boat astern, Belfield?" "Oh, it's a young friend of mine, Ensign Gernon, going to join his regiment, under our convoy and protection." "Oh! a griff, eh! a greenhorn; hungry as a hunter, I'll be sworn; bring him along with you, bring him along, and we'll fill him out. Rare fellows, your griffs, to play a knife and fork—rare trencher-men. I'd sooner keep some of them a week than a fortnight! haw! haw!" "But, colonel, had you not better take your breakfast with us? it is ready, and then we'll walk up and spend the rest of the day with you." "Breakfast with you! No, hang me if I do: d'ye mean to insult me, Sir? What! a man, after a voyage, with hardly a shot in his locker, ask a gentleman ashore, with a Yorkshire ham on his table, to breakfast with him! never heard such a proposal in all my life! No, come, come along, or I must march you all up under a file of Jacks."

All this, which I overheard very distinctly, and which was uttered at the top of an iron pair of lungs, was intended for heartiness and jocularly. No doubt there was kindness in it, and with mortals as rough as himself, it might doubtless have answered very well; but the captain, I could see, evidently winced under the infliction, though bent apparently on enduring it for a season, with proper resignation.

After finishing our toilets, and a few other little arrangements, we joined the colonel, who would take no refusal, on the bund or esplanade. Captain Belfield introduced his sister and me. The colonel, on being presented to the former, raised his hat, and made as much of a bend as the sphericity of his form would allow; at the same time thrusting forth a leg far better adapted (to borrow the corn-law phraseology) for a "fixed duty" than the "sliding scale," with the air of a finished man of gallantry. There was something so irresistibly comic in the momentarily assumed suavity of this huge *Ursa Major* (or *Ursa Colonel*, as Paddy would say), this attempt at the easy movement of the lady's man, that I was constrained to turn aside my head, in order to conceal a laugh. The colonel gave us a superb *déjeuner*, and it was plainly ob-

servable that his reputation as a *gastronome* had not been overrated. Hâm, fish, jellies, butter, creams, cakes—all the profusion of an Indian breakfast—were severally the very best of their kinds; moreover, Colonel Bluff gave the history of every article, telling us to lay on, and spare not, as we should not meet with any like them between that and Mr. Havell's, the provisioner's, at Dinapore. The dinner was equally remarkable for its goodness and profusion; Chittagong fowls, as big as turkeys, were there, and a saddle of mutton cased with two inches of fat, on which the colonel gazed with as much pride as some tender parent would look on a favourite child. He had invited some eight or ten of the ladies and gentlemen of the station to meet us, and it was soon abundantly clear, that the captain had drawn a most accurate sketch of his friend's character. After the former had retired, he began to let out a little more of it. Seated at the head of his table—his burly King Hal person filling his capacious arm-chair—figure a little obliqued, a napkin over his knee, and the bottles in array before him, the jolly colonel looked the very personification of absolutism and animalism. "Gentlemen, fill your glasses! Church and King! and after that what you will. Pass the bottle, Belfield; fill a bumper; come, a brimmer; no day-light, Sir; none of your Whiggery here; I thought you had left all that off?" "Drink any thing you please, colonel; but I fear our politics are wider apart than ever." "You're not becoming a follower of that rascal Tom Paine, are you? I know you used to dabble in all sorts of books, and were but a few degrees off it—a republican, irreligious scoundrel—gone to the d—I, I hope, as he deserves—a fellow that had no respect for royalty, and would have upset, if he could, our holy religion, an infernal villain!" "Why, you are warm, colonel," observed a middle-aged officer; "may I ask when you took so keenly to politics?" "Yes, you may ask," said Bluff; "but it depends upon me whether I answer you—haw! haw! Come, fill your glass and pass the bottle, and don't ask questions—haw! haw! haw!"

Never did I see so rough a specimen of humanity. How he talked, laughed, thumped the table, and laid down the law, in the exercise of his unenviable immunity! An incident occurred after dinner, which displayed in a strong light the violence of Bluff's character, especially towards the natives, and his perfect disregard of the feelings of his company. As the bottles were placed before him by the apdar, or butler, a very respectable-looking bearded Mahomedan, something in their arrangement displeased our host, who, pointing with his fore-finger to one of these bottles, exclaimed, "*Jee kea ky?*" (what is this?). The unfortunate domestic bent forward his head, though evidently in fear, to scrutinize the damage, when he received a back-handed blow in the mouth from the colonel, which rung through the room, and sent him staggering backwards, *minus* his turban, which had fallen from the shock. The man, I shall never forget it, stooped and picked up his turban; replaced it on his noble-looking head—his face was livid from a sense of the insult; he put his hand to his mouth, and looked at it, there was blood upon it. The company appeared and were disgusted; even Bluff, I thought, seemed ashamed of himself. Well it is that these things are becoming rare! But enough of this colonel, of whom this sketch may give as good an idea as a more elaborate description. Of such characters there were a few, and but a few, in the Indian army, and it is to be hoped their number is fast diminishing.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

No. V.—SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS, SICKNESS, &c.

IN England I have frequently heard the *Burmese war* spoken of as the *Rangoon war*, by people not well informed on the subject; upon consideration, however, the designation does not seem inapt, for most certain it is, unusual as the circumstance may be, and strange as it may sound to the ears of those who have never heard much of our campaigns in Ava, that by far the best part of the fighting, and the most stirring events of the war, took place in and about Rangoon, the modern capital of the province of Pegue. The fact is, at the opening of the war, or rather during the first ten months, the British army, though amounting to ten thousand men, was, from the almost total want of land and water-carriage, utterly incapable of moving into the interior. This necessarily inactive state of our troops naturally gave the enemy confidence, and though they so speedily evacuated the town on our first approach, the wreaths of smoke that were soon perceptible on several points in the surrounding jungle, with other symptoms not to be mistaken, indicated that the favourite process of stockading was in active operation, and that teak and bamboo were now in full requisition for obstructing our progress whenever an advance might be attempted.

It has ever occurred to me, that two grievous errors were committed respecting the expedition to Rangoon, to which, combined, we may, I think, mainly attribute the heavy loss of life from disease, and other serious inconveniences, which shewed themselves so early in the campaign. The errors I conceive, to have been these: the having commenced active operations against an unaccustomed enemy, whom we ought well to have known was only to be grappled with effectually within the stockaded strongholds of his own tangled and impracticable jungle, at the precise period when the rainy season of six months' duration sets in, which it generally does about the first week in May, so regular are the seasons in these latitudes. It will be remembered that Rangoon was captured by the British on the 11th of May. The other grand mistake consisted in the full reliance placed on the cordial co-operation of the Peguers, for assisting us, not only with provisions, but with land and water carriage for a forward movement. In all this we reckoned, as the result proved, without our host, somewhat after the manner of Napoleon at Moscow; and though the consequences were not so fatal, the disappointment of our ill-grounded calculations indirectly entailed a loss of valuable life, and an expenditure of treasure which, even at this distant day, is not, I suspect, unfelt by our Indian exchequer, for the Burmese war is generally believed to have cost the East-India Company from ten to twelve millions sterling; to which we may add, at a rough calculation, fifteen thousand men, for a less number would hardly cover our losses from disease and the sword during this arduous service. So costly is the kingly game of war! This may not, perhaps, by some, be considered the place for enlarging on such points; I will, therefore, simply observe that, had a suitable number of boats, adapted for river navigation, been provided, and able boatmen in proportion, a flotilla, under the auspices of the *Diana* steamer (the only one then in India), might have transported four or five thousand red-coats to Ava within a few months of the landing of the expedition, thus bringing matters to an issue at once. Such a measure as this would surely have shortened the war by at least a twelvemonth; for, after all, there is nothing like knocking at the gate of the

capital by a bold movement, which may generally be done where there is water communication. From the total want, however, of the means of moving a sufficient force, either by land or water, upon our first occupation of the country, we could not, as has been before shewn, proceed a day's march beyond Rangoon; and whenever a gun or two was requisite for battering a stockade, it could only be transported by manual labour.

The population of Rangoon was about forty thousand, the whole of which had been compelled by the Burmese authorities to quit the town at our approach, and take up their residence in the jungle or distant villages; and, without doubt, no measure was better adapted for paralyzing all our efforts. From the absence of the inhabitants, of course there was no market; so that, for the supply of every want, we were wholly dependent upon the shipping, and the unpalatable fare of the commissariat, who were soon completely at a *non plus*; for, having fully reckoned upon an unfailing supply of bullocks and buffaloes from the rich pastures of Pegue, for keeping us Anglo-Indian soldiers in good fighting condition, they had brought with them from India but a scanty store of salt provisions, and this, in mould, weevils, maggots, &c., bore evident symptoms of a good old age. When hard beef and rancid pork were on the wane, our diet was varied, on alternate days, with salt fish, whilst rice was substituted for biscuits; and so bad at times have I known the fish to be, that I have seen a heap of it, that had been served out for my company, condemned forthwith by a committee as unserviceable, or rather *uneatable*. But "*Optimum condimentum est fames*," says the Latin proverb, and the truth of it was never more fully proved than by us *Rangooners*; for as there was abundance of work found us, which of course had the usual effect of giving a keener edge to the appetite, we very soon adapted ourselves to circumstances, and were glad of any thing edible, come in what shape it would. The worst of the matter, however, was, that *quantity* did not compensate for *quality*.

During Indian campaigning, generally, so abundant are all those *animal productions* (such as beef, mutton, poultry, milk, butter, eggs), which are requisite for the table of Europeans, that for officers to be victualled by the commissary had hitherto been an unusual, if not an unheard-of, occurrence. All the aforesaid supplies could in general be obtained with facility by the domestics from the adjacent villages, of which there was seldom any lack in the densely populated region of *India intra Gangem*, which may truly be said, in regard to its productiveness, to be a "land flowing with milk and honey," always excepting a season of drought, with its awful effects, to which the climate renders it liable. Matters now, however, were different, and we were campaigning in a part of India, *ultra Gangem*, whither we had been transported by sea, totally dissimilar to any thing we had been accustomed to. Burmah is very thinly inhabited, unlike most Indian nations; and this is attributed to it pugnacious propensities, from time immemorial, embroiling it in long and bloody wars with the Chinese and Peguers. The population, about five millions, is mostly located on, or within a short distance of, the numerous rivers and creeks with which the country abounds, and to such tracts cultivation seemed limited, leaving the interior, for the most part, a luxuriant wilderness, in the undisputed possession of elephants, tigers, buffaloes, antelopes, "*et hoc genus omne*." Of sheep, the country produces none, though cattle, especially buffaloes, are abundant. The aforesaid reasons shew the difficulty to be encountered in moving troops through the country; but the circumstance of Rangoon and its vicinity having been literally swept of all that could be converted into European fare, rendered it necessary to serve out

rations to the officers, as well as to the men, soon after landing. It was considered, however, an indulgence, and we had, moreover, the privilege of paying for it three times as much as the men, though of course we all shared alike. At first, the rations were certainly *very* inferior and *very* scanty, in no way to be compared to those served out in men-of-war. I never remember to have heard of, much less to have seen, any of those luxuries which H.M. seamen enjoy, such as cocoa, coffee, sugar, raisins, &c. &c. The fact is, we were rather *scurvily* treated with respect to diet, and this *literally*, not *figuratively*, as the inveterate scurvy, which soon broke out amongst us, can testify.

My regiment brought with it from India a full mess establishment of butchers, bakers, cooks, &c., but their occupation was soon almost a dead letter, for where there is no market, there can be no mess; and though every effort was made to keep up our social meetings at the mess-table, even to foraging in the jungle for such of the vegetable tribe as might supply the place of greens, it was found to be such uphill work, that, ere a month had elapsed, the mess was broken up *non. con.*, till matters took a more favourable turn. Well can I recal the scrambling scene that took place as soon as the dishes—which, however, were “few and far between,”—appeared on the tables! Ceremony was out of the question; hunger now ruled the roast, and the longest and the strongest arm carried the day! The viands had scarcely touched the board, when there was a simultaneous rush towards the centre, a charge with forks into the very dishes, and the affair was over! This unequal distribution of the loaves and fishes, however, could not last; the operations of the mess were, consequently, suspended, and we broke up into small parties of twos and threes, to keep the pot boiling as we best could. Ingenuity was now ever upon the stretch to add to the scanty meal, and experiments were tried, by the most enterprising amongst us in gastronomy, upon such of the animal tribe within our reach as promised nutrition, without being detrimental. W—, of ours, exerted his skill upon a squirrel, which are plentiful in most parts of the East; this he roasted and ate, and declared to be very palatable: whether he continued to feast upon them, I cannot remember. Paddy-birds (so called from their frequenting the rice or paddy-fields), a kind of stork, were now in full requisition for curries, disguised in which shape they were greedily devoured, though in India we had ever considered them as unfit for food as a crow or kite. There was a kind of pulse, called *dhall*, served out to us occasionally by the commissariat, which was a coarse substitute for peas, and of this, with the addition of some ration beef or pork, we made an inferior soup, which, if it did not nourish us much, had the effect of filling us out most effectually.

When the mess was broken up, I joined forces with two other officers, who occupied the same quarters with me; and now every morning, at a certain hour, was seen my servant returning from the commissariat stores with the regulated quantum of salt meat, generally dangling to a string, the biscuit in a towel (a dirty one, of course), and two drams, *alias* wine-glasses, of arrack, in a quart bottle. Thus we all fared, with little variation, for the first six or eight months; salt meat boiled, salt meat fried, salt meat curried, with hams and tongues from the shipping, at an enormous price, *usque ad nauseam*. Indeed, for a long period after the war, I had almost an antipathy to ham, after the surfeit we had of pork in every shape at Rangoon. As regards liquors, however, we were not altogether, at first starting, badly off, having brought a tolerable supply with us; but the arrack came in capitally for punch, which served us for supper, in conjunction with a morsel of salt fish and a few Chin-surah cheroots. This system of diet, combined with the constant exposure,

by day and night, to heavy tropical rains, to which military operations rendered us liable, could not but work together for evil, and melancholy were the effects soon produced thereby on the health of the troops, both European and native. The latter, however, did not die in the same proportion, their religious prejudices not permitting them to partake of the salt beef or pork, but the want of vegetables to them was a most serious privation.

I trust I have not dwelt too minutely on the subject of fare; but having frequently been struck with the want of information that exists as to the cause of the mortality at Rangoon, it seemed here not out of place to point out the real *origo mali*, thereby removing a very unjust imputation upon the climate, which we latterly ascertained beyond a doubt to be most salubrious. In Arracan, the troops died of the pestilential fever peculiar to the place, whilst at Rangoon they died of scurvy and dysentery, the combined effects of bad food and hard service during the rainy season.

On the 25th of June, my company received orders to march to Kimmen-dine, to relieve a detachment of the regiment which, in conjunction with a native corps, had formed the garrison since its capture. The distance was only five or six miles, but the road was in a dreadful state, and we were frequently up to our knees in mud. This was, indeed, the general character of the roads about Rangoon; and the men, for the most part, finding the difficulty of wading through mud and water encumbered with shoes, could not be prevented from throwing them away altogether, and many of the officers very soon followed their example; for though in India the youngest ensign had been accustomed to the use of a horse on a march, we were all now^o obliged to trudge it. At the expiration of eighteen months from my arrival in the country, I purchased a miserable tattoo, at an enormous price; but he was soon non-effective, from a sore back and other ailments. There are no horses in the country; but the Pegue ponies are celebrated in the East for their strength and endurance of fatigue. Though their legs are short, the carcass is nearly as large as that of a horse, whilst their powerful and compact build renders them almost, if not quite, equal to as much work. A few generally fell into our hands at the capture of a stockade, on which their chiefs had been mounted; and the Burmese cavalry (generally known by the name of the Cassay horse) was entirely mounted upon this description of pony; but cavalry was an arm in which our opponents certainly did not shine. Symes estimated the Burmese cavalry at two thousand, and probably at this day the number is not increased; for we seldom saw above a hundred at a time, and the country generally is not adapted to it. On such occasions as the one referred to, officers and men frequently marched barefooted, with their pantaloons tucked up to their knees; and many officers were reduced to the necessity of carrying their own knapsacks, when by death or otherwise they had been deprived of servants, who could not now be replaced. When troops are on active service in the East, great license is permitted in the way of costume; in fact, the Regulations could not very well be enforced where there are no army tailors to supply deficiencies. On such a barbarous and distant service as that in question, it may well be imagined we were soon a most motley group, and would have contrasted rather strangely with the Foot Guards at St. James's. My own corps ran riot very much in this particular, our colonel not being over strict as to dress. Many wore trowsers made of a coarse blue calico used for lining tents (this was *my* favourite material); others wore white, and some tartan; in fact, every one suited his own *taste*, and all the colours of the rainbow were soon seen in the ranks, *uniform* being now, as applied to

dress, quite a misnomer. These were times when Falstaff himself might have been ashamed of us. Amongst the officers there was great diversity of taste as to head-dress, some wearing the high oil-skin shako, others foraging caps, of various shapes. Moustaches, also, were encouraged here and there by an aspiring few. As for gloves, I suppose there were hardly half a dozen pair amongst us, and of course we were soon altogether independent of such luxuries.

Irregularities in dress, however, though very unseemly on a parade in garrison, are of little or no importance on active service, when men should not be harassed about trifles; the main object then should be, to keep the bayonets bright and the powder dry.

The move to Kimmendine, though only for a short time, was quite refreshing, after having been so long cooped up within the lines at Rangoon. We had now a little more elbow-room, and could breathe freely; and as no enemy was believed to be in our immediate neighbourhood, I traversed the jungle daily with my gun, in the direction of Rangoon, in search of game, which, however, was scarce; and what there was, it was difficult to get at, from the tangled nature of the underwood. On marshy spots, near the river, I occasionally shot snipe and whistling teal; the latter is a wild fowl familiar to sportsmen in India, and is so called from the peculiarity of its cry. It is larger than the common teal, and its plumage is reddish brown; though not much esteemed for food, at the period referred to, it was by no means despicable in a curry. The forest yielded quail and jungle fowl; the latter in great abundance, though I only bagged one occasionally, for they were shy, and could seldom be induced to rise; at the approach of danger running off with extraordinary rapidity. These birds abounded throughout Ava, and were of the same species as our farm-yard poultry, except that I never saw any white or black, their plumage being generally of the pheasant kind. I can remember with pleasure how, on some of our early morning marches through the jungles of Pegue, our ears were greeted on all sides by the crowing of cocks and screaming of pea-fowl; they were, however, seldom visible, though at times the keen eye of a sportsman would catch a momentary glimpse of one, as it crossed our path in advance. On one occasion, a detachment of my regiment was returning to head-quarters, after the capture of Sittang, winding its weary way through the jungle, when, about daybreak, one of us discerned a fine peacock at roost on a tree, within a few yards of the road. There being no fowling-piece at hand, we deputed a serjeant of the light company, who was a crack shot, to knock him off his perch with a ball from his fusil; but the gentleman escaped, unscathed, much to our disappointment. The incident, trifling as it may be, is one of those to which I shall ever look back with pleasure, the hour, the place, the actors, all combining to fix it indelibly on my memory.

But the best fun we had in those days, in the way of sporting, was when a party was formed to beat the jungle in pursuit of cattle, several herds of which, after having been fired at and harassed by our people on first landing, had taken to the bush, which they now traversed in a wild state. It was seldom, however, that a fair opportunity offered of getting a shot at them, for as soon as discovered, away they went at a gallop, bulls, cows, and heifers, tearing through the underwood in a most furious manner. I was fortunate enough to fell two, at different times, with a ball from my single barrel; in one instance, killing a cow, and in another a heifer; and a valuable prize they were in those hard times, as may well be supposed. The heifer was bagged when on a three-

days' tour of duty on outlying picket, the absence of the regiment on a stockading expedition not admitting of my being relieved. This fresh meat, therefore, was some little compensation to us for the disappointment of being left in the rear; and a rare feast we had as long as it lasted, the heart and liver falling to my share, as being the most dainty bits. I am sure our sentries kept as sharp a look-out for the cattle as they did for the enemy, though from a far different motive; and whenever they hove in sight, the officer of the picket was quickly summoned to the front, with his *Joe Manton*. These poor animals naturally took advantage of the darkness to visit their familiar haunts in the vicinity of the town, from which our red coats scared them by day, and to them may be attributed many of those *false alarms* which so frequently disturbed our repose at that period, for as they brushed their way through the bushes, they, being mistaken for the enemy, frequently drew on themselves the fire of the whole line of sentries. Whilst on outpost at Kimmendine, we went on some adventurous expeditions in search of cattle, but killed none. On one day in particular, we were so keen on the trail, that we lost our way in the dense belt of jungle that divides the post from Rangoon, and after tearing through briers and tangled brushwood for some hours, in no very pleasing mood (for we occasionally stumbled on skeletons, many wounded having perished here), we emerged on the cleared ground occupied by our pickets at Rangoon, a distance of four or five miles!

On the night of the 25th, about twelve o'clock, we were all roused from our sleep to look upon a large *fire-raft*, which the enemy were floating down the river, for the benefit of our shipping at Rangoon. Our position, sloping as it did towards the stream, afforded us a favourable view of the mighty burning mass, the brilliant glare of which contrasted strongly with the darkness of midnight and the gloom of the surrounding forest. It was, indeed, one of the grandest scenes that I ever had the good fortune to witness. As it floated majestically past, belching forth at intervals masses of dense smoke and lurid flame, like a fiery leviathan, we trembled for our poor comrades afloat, in the event of its coming in contact with and encircling any of our vessels, for these engines of destruction were so arranged as to render this effect extremely probable, provided they touched, which was rarely the case, owing, under Providence, to the active and intrepid exertions of our Jack tars, who, as soon as a fire-raft hove in sight, pushed off their boats to grapple with the monster. In the case in question, however, we were full of anxiety, this being one of the first visitors of the kind we had been favoured with; but no harm resulted from it, for we learned on the following morning that it had drifted ashore a mile or two below the stockade. Latterly, beams of timber chained together were anchored across the river, as a safeguard against fire-rafts. The one referred to we estimated to be one hundred yards in length; and in general they were formed of thirty or forty canoes linked together, and piled up with faggots, and barrels of petroleum or earth-oil, much of which Ava produces.

Though no enemy were between us and head-quarters, their activity was visible enough a short way up the river, at a place called Pagoda Point, where the Paulang creek forms a junction with the main river. Here they were constructing a stockade, that promised to be of a formidable nature, whilst similar works were in progress on the opposite banks of the river and creek, so as to command the whole communication to the northward. It was our daily amusement to stroll down to the river, after breakfast, with a telescope, and see what progress the rascals had made with their stockades; the distance was not much more than a mile, and we could plainly see that they were in consider-

able numbers, and labouring unremittingly. On one occasion, we were gratified with the sight of an engagement, of short duration, between these works and two of our vessels of war; Company's cruisers they were called. On the previous day, they had passed up the river unmolested, their aim being to explore; but on their return the enemy pelted them with shot to the best of their ability, which our people of course returned with interest; but as fighting just then was not the object of their mission, they merely made the Burmans shew their strength in artillery, and then dropped down the stream, and as the light, fairy-looking craft quickly glided past us, several shot-holes in their snowy sails, and severed cordage, here and there fluttering in the breeze, were proofs of the enemy's fire not having been altogether without effect. The whole affair was like a scene in a play, and we youngsters thought it capital fun to look on during the performance.

It was, I think, on the day succeeding the above, that something similar occurred, though there was a curious circumstance connected with it. A small brig or gun-boat, armed with one or two long guns, was sent up to the same point, to make a closer reconnoissance, and for this purpose she carried an officer of rank in the adjutant-general's department, an engineer officer, and a party of troops from our stockade, which were taken on board *en passant*. The tide was running up, though slowly, and soon brought the little vessel abreast of the works. It had no sooner reached the furthestmost point, however, than the tide was on the turn, and here the brig, unable to proceed either up or down, was exposed to a heavy fire on all sides, to which she could only reply with her one or two guns. We certainly were very nervous about her, for she was but a frail affair, and had a fearful odds to contend with; but we had great hopes from our knowledge of Burman gunnery in general, though to be sure their round shot and grape (for they had ever abundance of the latter) made a terrible splash in the water, and it was evident that she had been struck several times. She was in rather an awkward dilemma, no doubt; but in the middle of the affair, to our infinite surprise—for we could see it all from Kimmendine—up went a *white flag* to her mast-head! The intent of it was, I conclude, to request them to "cease firing;" so, at least, it struck us lookers-on, but our ignorant opponents made no distinction between a white flag and a red one, for they did not abate their efforts. It was a curious fancy, certainly, that hoisting a white flag at such a juncture; a surrender, of course, was never dreamed of, but it was somewhat unreasonable to suppose that we were to enjoy the privilege of prying into their very loop-holes with impunity! After a time, the little vessel dropped off with the tide, with the loss of one man killed by a grape-shot (I forget how many wounded), and much damage in her hull and rigging.

There were many other little varieties to enliven us during our tour at the outpost, for reconnoitering parties were constantly sent out to watch the enemy, who were ever plying backwards and forwards in their war-boats, evidently meditating mischief. In one instance, a small party of the 10th N.I. had been sent out to scour the jungle to the river's bank, but they soon returned, bringing back with them the lifeless body of a fine old subadar (a native captain); who had been picked off by the enemy within a few hundred yards of the stockade. His loss, though only a native officer, was bewailed in a singular manner by all the European officers of his regiment, and the gallant old Major D—— R——, a proper Highlander, mourned over the sable veteran as if he had been his own child. On another occasion, a party had two sepoy killed, and three wounded; and on another, some five or six of

the enemy were killed, without any loss to us. They were, however, beginning to get very saucy, and consequently some 6-pounders and additional troops were sent to strengthen the garrison. At this juncture, however, I returned to head-quarters, the detachment having been relieved.

We were rather disappointed at being recalled so soon, for an epidemic, in the shape of a fever—not a dangerous one, however—having broken out during our absence, we had rather hugged ourselves at the prospect of escaping the inconvenience. On reaching Rangoon, we were much struck with the melancholy change that had come over the place since we left it, only a week before. It was now one vast hospital, the best part of the force, including camp-followers, being under the influence of fever; and it was about as gloomy a scene as could well be conceived, to see our soldiers crawling about on all sides, in their hospital clothing, ghastly as ghosts. This fever was very sudden in its attacks, and was followed by an unusual prostration of strength and total loss of appetite; in no one instance, however, do I believe it proved fatal, which is remarkable, when we consider that hardly any individual escaped the disease; but the very enervated state in which it left our frames rendered them much more open to the attacks of those more malignant disorders, which so soon after committed such havoc in our camp. Not being a feverish subject, and having held out almost to the last, I fully calculated upon escaping the epidemic; but the ugly monster had not forgotten me; it ferreted me out, and laid me on my back, without a particle of remorse, thereby incapacitating me for duty, and depriving me of the gratification of sharing with my regiment in an attack of some importance on the enemy's position at Kumaroot. On the evening the order arrived for the corps to hold itself in readiness, I was stretched upon my cot, conversing with a knot of brother subs, and the disappointment I felt at the prospect of being left in the rear, when my comrades were gathering laurels, was extreme; yes, extreme is the word, though some doubtless there are, who would deny the existence of any acute disappointment in such a case. I never pretended to be a fire-eater, or to have any particular taste for fighting in the abstract; but I was proud of my corps, and very naturally wished to be a partaker, as well as a witness, of all its achievements, and in this instance to be debarred the pleasure, I felt as keenly as any schoolboy that had been cheated out of a holiday.

It may not be out of place here to detail another disappointment of this kind, which was still more annoying. My regiment had been warned one evening for a stockading expedition on the following day, in company with other troops. As ill-luck would have it, I was on picket, but as this was the first time my corps had been called out, I was of course most anxious to be one of the party, and to flesh my maiden sword in the carcase of a Burman; still the circumstance of being *on duty* seemed an effectual bar. Military ardour, however, burned strong within me; Mars was in the ascendant, and I was determined to make a desperate effort to see the fun on the morrow. Off, therefore, I posted to the colonel, whom I soon carried by a *coup de main*, though to be sure I took him rather at a disadvantage, for he was in bed and half asleep when I attacked him. I pointed out, in glowing terms, the hardship of my case, and how very practicable it was for the serjeant to take charge of the picket during the few hours I should probably be absent. He saw the justice of my arguments, and consented at once to my going. On the following morning, I fell in with my company, taking care in every way to escape the vigilance of our quick-sighted adjutant, by sheltering myself as much as practicable amongst the men. Ere we had cleared the camp, how-

ever, he had spied me out, and on finding that I was acting with the colonel's permission, my arguments were soon made to vanish before the adjutant's more powerful rhetoric. He was certainly a capital officer, and moreover had the experience of nearly twenty years' service, and on his pointing out to the too easy commandant the imprudence of leaving a picket without a commissioned officer, I was ordered forthwith to beat a retreat to my post, during which I met General McBean and his staff *en route* to join the column; all of whom, I fancied, gazed upon me as I sneaked back to the deserted lines with downcast and mortified look, as one quitting his duty under very equivocal circumstances. Here was gall and wormwood!

But to return to the previous disappointment, when fever laid an *embargo* on me. The military operations of that day were eminently successful, and I lost much by not being present. The troops employed formed two columns; one by water, under Sir Archibald Campbell, for the reduction of the works at Pagoda Point, before spoken of, and another by land, under General McBean, to attack the stockades at Kumaroot. The works were all, more or less, connected, and were defended by the main body of the hostile army, under their celebrated chief, Shumbah Woonghee. Suffice it to say, the enemy were defeated on all points; several stockades fell, one after another, like a pack of cards, and their chief and 700 men were left dead on the field. Upon this occasion, the Woonghee's gold chain of office fell to the lot of a soldier of the 13th Light Infantry. Its value, by weight alone, was Rs. 650, or £65. An officer of my own corps had the good fortune to secure an excellent double gun, London made, and nearly new! It was loaded, and in the hands of a wounded chief, when he got possession of it; the poor fellow was mortally wounded, and was crawling away under shelter, when C——, eyeing the prize, gently released it from his grasp; which was all fair enough. Ere the close of the war, however, the gun changed hands again, for C—— fell in his turn by a Burman bullet, when it was sold with his effects.

It was about this period, the middle of July, 1824, that disease began to commit such ravages amongst us. Scurvy and dysentery were the most destructive disorders, and these soon filled our hospitals to overflowing. My own corps had soon 240 men in hospital, and most other regiments in proportion; and in such an impure state was their blood, from bad diet and other aggravating causes, that few of the poor fellows that had once entered the hospital ever left it again alive. To be on the doctor's list was almost certain death. The wounded men, too, died in an unusual proportion; a mere scratch, from the aforesaid cause, often ending in mortification and death. The total want, moreover, of fish, fresh meat, milk, bread, or vegetables, rendered the dieting of the sick a most difficult task. Funerals were now of daily occurrence; in our own regiment, three, four, five, sometimes six, men were carried out at a time. On one occasion, I remember *ten* men of the regiment being buried in one day. The process in such cases was very simple, coffins, and all such civilized paraphernalia, being quite out of the question; the cold clay was lightly sewn up in the blanket that had previously been used for warmth, and being conveyed on a sort of hurdle, was hurried into its shallow and humid grave, under the superintendence of the officer of the day, whose duty it was to read the funeral service. This melancholy office, of course, frequently devolved upon me; so often, indeed, that for years after the war in Ava, my prayer-book, when the leaves were turned over, invariably opened at the service for the burial of the dead!

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Map of China and the Adjacent Countries, drawn from the latest Surveys, and other authentic Documents. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Map of the Overland Routes between England and India; shewing also the other Lines of Communication. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

IN adding to their valuable collection of maps these two, so peculiarly wanted at the present moment, Messrs. Allen and Co. have rendered a great service not to readers and inquirers merely, but especially to persons about to visit China or India. These maps have been compiled from the most accurate sources, and are remarkably well-engraved, by Mr. Walker, and not their least merit is their cheapness. The first, which comprehends all the geographical information relating to China and the adjacent countries, from Burmah on the west, to the Japan islands (inclusive) on the east, is decidedly the best map of China which has yet appeared. The route of the last embassy to Peking is laid down, as well as that of Capt. McLeod from Maulmain through Zimme and the Lao country, to the Chinese province of Yunan. The map of the overland routes to India is a complete thing of its kind, describing not only the usual lines through France, but those through Germany, Turkey, Persia, and India, and in separate compartments are exhibited (on the same sheet) the most interesting portions of those countries, upon an enlarged scale, with the routes between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean; between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea through Upper and Lower Egypt; and between England and Marseilles. The sea-voyage round the Cape of Good Hope is likewise shewn. To persons about to perform either journey, this map is more than valuable; it is indispensable.

Mesopotamia and Assyria, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time; with Illustrations of their Natural History. By J. BAILLIE FRASER, Esq. Being Vol. XXXII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1842. Oliver and Boyd.

THE countries, which were the cradle of the human race, the scene of some of the most important and interesting events in the history of the world, are, perhaps, less known than any other, although they are on the high road of communication between the great branches of that race, located in the eastern and western hemispheres. The spirit of inquiry, directed principally by commercial enterprise, is, however, now visiting Mesopotamia and Assyria, and it may, after clearing away fable and fiction, succeed in recovering a lost portion of the early records of mankind, which, Mr. Fraser justly observes, are now confined to the accounts contained in Holy Writ. The design of this work is "to bring under one view all that is known of the history and aspect, moral, physical, and political, of the provinces of Mesopotamia and Assyria, and to give at the same time a sketch of the causes that have produced the revolutions of which they have been the theatre." To have compressed the matter which relates to these subjects into one volume is evidence of the author's industry and skill. It comprises a general description of the countries, in a geographical view; the early history of the Assyrian and Babylonian empires; the government, religion, laws, &c. of those empires; their subsequent history, their present condition, and their natural productions. Mr. Fraser, having had the advantage of travelling through a part of the countries he has described, is the better qualified to be their historian, and he has evinced much diligent research, and a judicious choice of authorities. It is an interesting account of all that is yet known of ancient and modern Mesopotamia and Assyria.

Rudimentals; being a Series of Discourses on the Principles of Government, the Government of England, the East-India Company, the Court of Directors, the Board of Control, the System of Government in India, and on Jurisprudence, or the Principles of Administrative Justice: addressed to the Natives of India. By GEORGE NORTON, Esq., Advocate-General of Madras. Madras, 1841. Pharos.

WE do not know which most to admire and commend in this work—the motive in which it originated, or the judgment with which the design has been executed.

These discourses are the substance of some lectures delivered in the years 1833 and 1834, in the College Hall of Madras, to an audience chiefly composed of respectable natives, with the view of "opening to the minds and reflection of the native community a knowledge of the principles of government and of justice, an acquaintance with the plan of government under which they live, a knowledge of the nature of its laws, and of the appointed course for the administration of justice under them." This object has been carried into effect by expounding, in a plain, clear, and familiar manner, the topics mentioned in the title, so as to keep the attention of the audience alive, and facilitate their comprehension, for which purposes local and personal illustration, and even colloquial discussion, were admitted in the original lectures. The discourses are adapted to native minds not only by their style, but by the spirit which pervades them. They have a tendency to exalt the character of the people of India without weakening the tie which attaches them to our rule; they teach them the theory and advantages of liberal forms of government, whilst they shew the practical benefits of that under which they live.

In devoting his time and talents to this work, we think Mr. Norton has earned a claim to the respect of the natives and to the approbation of the Government.

Israel in China: an Inquiry. By JOSEPH WRIGHT. London, 1842. Nisbet and Co.

THE object of this little work is to attempt to establish the position, "that the testimony of the Divine Record, as well as the purport of some ancient writings, seem pointedly to bear reference to China as the probable locality of the long-hidden, and by some considered long-lost, *ten tribes of Israel*."

A Suggestion for the Cure of Cholera. By LIEUTENANT H. CONGREVE, Madras Artillery. London, 1842. Richardson.

Lieutenant Congreve's theory of the cause of cholera is new: he supposes that it arises from the introduction into the system of impure gases suspended in the atmosphere, whereby the blood becomes poisoned, and that it is propagated by the poisoned air from the lungs of a person who has inhaled the noxious gas; and he thinks that this theory accounts for the dissemination of the disease, and the exemption of particular places, where the noxious gas could not gain access. He observes, that the poison, which, floating in the air, has displaced the purer fluid, may insinuate itself into the animal system by the blood, when passed from the heart to the lungs, or it may reach it through the stomach by adhering to the food, or it may be taken into the system through the pores of the skin. The cure he suggests is, by inhaling protoxide of nitrogen, which, having half of its volume of oxygen, will restore the adequate measure of that principle to the blood, and thereby purify it from the noxious particles.

Three Panoramic Views of Ottacamund, the Chief Station on the Neilgherries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore. Lithographed by W. L. Walton, from Drawings by Major McCurdy. London, 1842. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THESE views shew the situation of all the houses, as well as public buildings, at this sanatorium of South India, of which it affords a good idea.

The Castles and Abbeys of England. By WM. BEATTIE, M.D. Part I. London, 1842. Mortimer and Haselden.

A VERY elegant and well compiled work, full of graphic illustrations of the antique appendages of our old castles and abbeys, as well as accurate representations of the edifices themselves, drawn with great taste.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 22nd.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) stated, that certain papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last Quarterly General Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. v. sec. 3. They comprised,

Copies of any additional Communication between the Governor-General and the Governor of Goa, relative to proceedings respecting Roman Catholic Missionaries :

Copies or Extracts of all Correspondence between the Directors of the East-India Company and the Company's Government in India (since 1838), on the Subject of Slavery in the Territories under the Company's Rule; also respecting any Slave Trade therein; also of all Orders and Regulations issued, or any Proceedings taken by Order or under the Authority of the Company, with a view to the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade; also of any Correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors on the said Subjects :

And Copy of the Letter from the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Legislative Department, dated the 10th day of May, 1841, No. 8, and of the Minute of the Governor-General therein inclosed, on the subject of Slavery in the East Indies.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH INDIA.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, he had been entrusted with the presentation of a memorial to that Court, on a subject of great importance, in reference to the trade between this country and British India. When he referred to the high standing of the parties from whom it came, connected as they were with the mercantile interests of India, and naturally feeling a deep anxiety for the prosperity of that country, he was sure the subject would receive from the proprietors the most attentive consideration. The memorial was signed, he believed, by every East-India merchant in this great metropolis, and expressed the sentiments of those who represented several millions' worth of property. He trusted that hereafter the Court of Directors and the Legislature would be induced to pay that attention to representations coming from a body so intelligent and so influential, which they were in every respect worthy of. He should, in the first place, read to the Court the names that were subscribed to the memorial. They were,—Forbes, Forbes, and Co.; Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.; Palmer, Mackillop, Dent, and Co.; Crawford, Colvin, and Co.; Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.; Cockerell and Co.; Small, Colquhoun, and Co.; Magniac, Smiths, and Co.; Rickards, Little, and Co.; Briggs, Thorburn, and Co.; Scott, Bell, and Co.; F. Carnac Brown; J. Bagshaw; Sanderson, Frys, Fox, and Co.; Lyall, Brothers; Gregson and Co.; Barclay, Brothers; Walkinshaw and Co.; Alexander Rogers; Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co.; Jamieson, Brothers; Charles Forbes, Bart.; Mangles, Price, and Co.; A. Hastie, M.P.; Robert Eglinton and Co.; Boggs, Taylor, and Co.; Finlay, Hodgson, and Co.; Dallas Coles; Rawson, Norton, and Co.; Mackay, Holt, and Co.; Denny, Clack, and Co.; D. Dickenson and Co.; E. Price Griffiths; Charles Moss and Co.; Linergan and Co.; R. A. Caurard; Francis Chambers; J. Cockburn and Co.; Henckell; and Du Buisson. The memorial was addressed to the Court of Proprietors, and respectfully requested "that the statements which it contained may be taken into consideration, and that your hon. Court will be pleased to take such steps as you may deem conducive to the attainment of the objects in view." The memorialists expressed "their gratification at the prospect that justice would be done to British India, in its commercial relations with England, by which benefits would equally accrue to both countries." They went on to say,

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(A)

"Your memorialists are very desirous of seeing a reduction of duty on East-India silk piece goods, particularly the manufactures of Bengal corahs, choppas, and bandannas; they do not mention cotton goods, either from Bengal or Madras, because the trade in these is altogether annihilated, at least so far as the consumption of this country is concerned, by the improvement and cheapness of British manufactures; and although a reduction of duty would not probably now restore the manufactures, still, in principle and justice, it should be made, as well as on Cashmere shawls, which are now subject to a duty of 30 per cent. Cotton goods, from all our East-India possessions, pay a duty of 10 per cent." The memorialists proceed to make a statement, shewing what a large trade might be carried on with reference to certain silk manufactures of India, both at home and abroad, if a moderate duty were imposed, instead of a duty of 20 per cent. They said, "The only manufactures of any importance now left to the Indian weaver are silk corahs, choppas, and bandannas, which may be all classed under the head of silk handkerchiefs; the distinctions being, that corahs are the grey silk, choppas the silk printed in India, and bandannas when dyed. The importation of corahs has increased from 67,000 pieces in 1832 to 435,000 pieces in 1840, and the consumption has been on something like a proportionate scale, viz.—48,000 pieces in 1832, and 355,000 pieces in 1840; but of this large quantity little has paid duty here, in consequence of the high impost of 20 per cent. on the value. Your memorialists may almost say, the whole quantity has been taken out on bond, and after being printed in the neighbourhood of London, has been returned to the bonded warehouses, and then shipped to various parts of the world, for use as pocket-handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, and for the head, aprons, and dresses. Your memorialists annex a statement, shewing the imports, exports, and home consumption of this article, from the year 1832 inclusive to this time, by which will be seen the trifling quantity that has paid duty compared with the quantity exported. There is no reason why an equally large quantity should not be consumed at home, as well as abroad, but for the excessive duty of 20 per cent." This, surely, was a subject worthy of serious consideration; and he was certain that he was not overstepping the bounds of a just expectation, when he expressed a hope that it would be brought under the notice of Parliament, on its next assembling, by that Court. When claims for free trade, or for an amelioration of the existing system, were boldly put forward from various quarters, he would maintain that no country more deserved favourable consideration, in that respect, than British India did. (*Hear, hear!*) Nearly two years and a half ago, he had proposed resolutions, on which were founded petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embracing the same topics as were contained in the memorial, and they had been adopted in that Court. They had not, however, produced all the desired effect—no relief had been granted, with respect to the duties imposed on the manufactures of British India—and he feared, unless the executive authority, supported by the great body of that Court, redoubled their efforts, that two years more would pass, and matters still remain in the same unsatisfactory state. It was, therefore, he repeated, their duty to persevere, and to see that justice was done to India. The gentlemen by whom the memorial was drawn up possessed a perfect knowledge of the mercantile interests, both of this country and of India. Their representation was drawn up in respectful language; and he was of opinion that, unless the representation set forth by them was acted on, and full justice was done to India, it would soon be almost impossible to carry on the Government of that country. The memorialists concluded by saying, "It is most desirable in every respect that this reduction should be made—first, on account of justice to India; and next, the benefit to our revenue. The only argument that can be brought to bear against it is, that it may interfere with our home manufacturers. To this your memorialists reply, that there never was an article, the reduction of duty on which would so little affect our home manufacturers as this. The making of these goods is confined to a few opulent houses, principally in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield, whose power and means are such, that if handkerchief-weaving were no longer worth their attention, they could, with little compara-

tive loss, turn their energies to other branches of silk manufacture. But your memorialists feel assured that, were the duty reduced even to 5 per cent., looking to all the expenses attendant in bringing the Indian corah to this country, freight, insurance, shipping charges, &c., the English manufacturer would still run the poor Indian weaver hard; but he would then have a chance, which now he has not. There is, therefore, no reason why this boon should be withheld. Your memorialists have confined their remarks principally to corahs, in consequence of the greater importance of the trade as respects consumption; but of course the same argument applies with equal force to bandannas and choppas, the statement of which accompanies that of corahs, at foot." This memorial was very important, as shewing the well-considered opinions of practical men. It was also important in another point of view, because it evinced a growing confidence in that Court, and proved that the merchant princes of England considered the E. I. Company responsible for the good government of India. This was a circumstance well worthy of remark. It was, indeed, as gratifying as it was important. The manufactures of India were almost totally destroyed by high duties levied in England, in addition to the facilities for competition which machinery conferred on us. As a proof of the fact, in a recent examination which took place in Parliament, Sir George Larpent quoted a paper given to him by a gentleman who had resided thirty-five years in India in the civil service, who stated that at one time 200,000 persons were employed in the manufacture of the fine cotton fabrics of Dacca in that city and its environs; and he proceeded to observe, "It is supposed that a much less number than 10,000 in the district now practise the art; they have all disappeared; the city is reduced from 300,000 inhabitants to about 30,000." The statistical returns fully bore out this testimony. Those documents shewed that the quantity of cotton piece-goods imported into Great Britain from the East Indies had fallen off to the extent exhibited in the annexed statement:—

		White Calicoes and Muslin Pieces.		Dyed Cottons and Grass-Cloth Pieces.		Total Pieces.
1814	...	967,652	...	298,956	...	1,266,608
1821	...	275,352	...	259,143	...	534,495
1828	...	203,848	...	218,656	...	422,504
1835	...	Particulars not given			...	306,086
1837	...	Ditto ditto			...	414,450

The average value of all piece-goods annually imported into this country from India, during the five years ending with 1814, was £1,400,000; the value of cotton goods brought to England, and entered for home consumption, during the five last years, averaged only £2,526, and of silk goods £92,285, per annum. In 1815, the cotton goods exported from India were Rs.13,000,000 (£1,300,000); in 1832, they were less than Rs.1,000,000 (£100,000). In the year 1800, Calcutta exported piece-goods alone to the amount of 3,908,810 in number, and in value £1,795,887; while in 1835, the total number of cotton, silk, and embroidered piece-goods received in Calcutta from the interior, was only 348,727 pieces, value £150,000. The cotton piece-goods received at Calcutta from the interior in 1812, were 4,000,000 pieces; in 1835-36, they were only 250,000; and in 1838-39, the total export of cotton piece-goods from Calcutta was but 2,600 pieces, valued at Rs.13,793; being a decrease, since 1815, from £1,300,000 to £1,379. With such melancholy, but incontrovertible facts as these before them, was it not their bounden duty to persevere in their endeavours to obtain a fair measure of justice for India, even if they could not effect all which they desired, or all that was due to that country? They here saw that the cotton manufactures exported from India to England had been reduced from £1,400,000 to £2,500. There had also been a very great reduction in the exportation of silk manufactures; and that reduction would still go on, if they did not step in and use their strenuous exertions for the relief of the Indian manufacturer. There were in progress as powerful inventions, with reference to machinery, for weaving of silk, as those which had been applied to the manufacture of cottons. Even now,

while a piece of bandannas cost at Madras 20s., a similar article could, at the present moment, be manufactured at Glasgow for 8s. How could India stand against such competition? and why, under such circumstances, should she be further tied down by high protecting duties in England? But it had been said by some that Indian manufactures should not be admitted here, because, as the people of that country were untaxed, they would be thus enabled to undersell us. Mr. John Francis, a silk manufacturer at Norwich for forty years, and who had been chiefly engaged in manufacturing for the East-India Company, and in imitating Indian goods, gave, as his reason for objecting to the introduction of silk goods from British India, the following absurd statement: "They (the manufacturers) pay nothing in India for labour; there is no tax on any thing they eat or drink there." Such was the statement gravely made before a committee of the House of Commons. It would, indeed, be no wonder that they could supply this country with manufactures at a very cheap rate if the people laboured for nothing, and if they procured their food untouched by any description of tax. Now, considering that the Indian manufacturers had several friends in the committee, it was astonishing that a fallacy so gross should have been allowed to go uncontradicted before the manufacturers and labourers of this country, because it was one which would most naturally alarm them, and prejudice them against the claims of the people of India. It was well known to every gentleman present, that the very reverse of the statement was the case—India was one of the highest taxed countries in the world, considering her means; and, through the medium of the land tax, the salt monopoly, and other imposts, the price of food was raised enormously; it was right that the people of this country should be aware of this truth. The cotton manufacture had been nearly annihilated. From £1,400,000 per annum it had dwindled down to £2,000; and it was a curious fact, that the principal trade in Indian muslins (trifling as it was) was now confined to their exportation to Mogadore and the adjacent Barbary coast, where the feeling was still preserved of burying the inhabitants in Indian cloth, for which purpose forty to fifty yards were required for each person. The muslins and cambrics of India were not now in request; and he had been informed that a mercantile firm were now selling India muslin, which five or six years ago was worth from 40s. to 50s., for 10s. a-piece. It was an admitted fact, that the cotton manufactures of England and Scotland had, in a great degree, superseded those of India; and it was, surely, unjust and unnecessary to aggravate the difference between the British and the Indian manufacturer by unequal duties. The cotton piece-goods of England were imported into Calcutta at an *ad valorem* duty of only 3½ per cent. if in English bottoms, and 7 per cent. if in foreign bottoms; while the cotton piece-goods of India, brought to an English port, paid an *ad valorem* duty of not less in any case than 10 per cent. With regard to silk piece-goods, the inequality was still greater, they being subjected in British ports to a duty of 20 per cent., while British silks were admitted into Calcutta at 3½ per cent. In 1814, not a million of yards of cotton goods were exported from this country to India; but in 1837 (so completely had we beaten the Indian manufacturer out of the market), this country exported no less than 64,213,633 yards of cotton to India. This would appear from the following statement of British manufactures exported to India:—

		Cottons and Muslins, white and plain. Yards.		Cottons and Muslins, checked and dyed. Yards.		Total Yards.
1814	...	213,408	...	604,800	...	818,208
1821	...	9,423,352	...	9,715,374	...	19,138,726
1828	...	30,411,857	...	12,410,220	...	42,822,077
1835	...	39,459,172	...	12,318,105	...	51,777,277
1837	...	Particulars not given		...	...	64,213,633

The importations were now about a yard for every man, woman, and child, in British India. Even this, however, was not all. They were not satisfied with displacing

the complete native manufactures to this enormous extent. In 1825 they began to return to India her own cotton in a state ready for weaving: in that year the value of twist and yarn sent to India was £16,000; in 1837 it had increased to £602,000. An enormous increase was observable in the value of cotton piece-goods imported from England into Bengal for the last four years. The account stood thus:—

Years.			Value.
1837-38	...	...	Rs. 59,000,000
1838-39	...	...	72,000,000
1839-40	...	...	96,000,000
1840-41	...	...	138,000,000

In cotton twist, the increased importation was considerable, being in

1837-38	...	...	49,000,000
1838-39	...	...	56,000,000
1839-40	...	...	57,000,000
1840-41	...	...	78,000,000

In another article, woollen goods, the imports had increased in a most extraordinary manner.

1837-38	...	...	900,000
1838-39	...	...	700,000
1839-40	...	...	900,000
1840-41	...	...	1,700,000

He should now, in support of the propriety and justice of acting towards India in a fair and liberal spirit, refer to the sentiments contained in the Report of the Lords' Committee on the East-India Company's petition in 1840. That Report was, he believed, drawn up by a nobleman (Lord Ellenborough) who was now, happily he would say, Governor-General of India, and from whom he had received it. The Report did honour to his statesman-like views, and much good, he was convinced, would result to India, if the principles there laid down were properly followed out. That Report contained the following striking passage:—"It appears to the committee that the general principle upon which commercial regulations affecting the intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies, and the mutual intercourse of those dependencies with each other, should rest, should be that of perfect equality, subject to exception only when the permanent interests of the whole empire, or the temporary circumstances of any part of our foreign possessions, may seem to render such exception necessary or expedient; that no partial favour should grant to one colony any advantage over another, either in the colonial ports or in those of the United Kingdom; still less that Parliament should partially secure for the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom any advantage in any colonial port over the competing produce and manufactures of its dependencies; for it is the firm conviction of the committee, that colonial possessions, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and legislatively dependent on the acts of a distant government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guides of every legislative proceeding by which they may be effected." That document did honour to the intelligence and principles of that eminent body, the House of Lords; and it was much to be regretted that the House of Commons did not follow the example of the House of Lords, and make a report embodying the same sentiments. They had already accomplished some good by the attention which they had paid to this subject in the Court of Proprietors. Their efforts a few years ago had produced some beneficial fruits. The duty on East-India rum was now the same as that on West-India rum, and the duty on sugar was also equalized. So far it was well; but they had even done more. Until the recent petitions to Parliament, the produce and manufactures of British India were treated as foreign goods in every transmarine part of the British empire. This had now been remedied in all our colonies eastward of the Cape

of Good Hope, by an order in Council, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of May 21, 1841, and ran thus :—" It is hereby ordered, that from and after the time when this order shall be made known in the colonies hereinafter mentioned by proclamations of the governors of the said colonies respectively, the duties now levied at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western and Southern Australia, and New Zealand, upon articles the produce and manufactures of the British possessions in India, shall be reduced or altered to the same rates as are now imposed upon similar articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions." This was a boon which ought to be extended by law still farther to the people of British India, and their manufactures, when sent to this country, should be placed on a similar footing. Having so far succeeded, they ought to labour unceasingly for that justice which had been too long delayed to India, but which he now hoped they would be able to secure. Something, indeed, he rejoiced to say, had been done; but those who were conversant with the subject were perfectly aware that a great deal more remained to be effected. For instance, Ceylon could not grow enough of rice for the consumption of the inhabitants, without taking up the whole of the soil which was now appropriated to the growth of coffee, tobacco, &c.; yet we imposed a duty of 20 per cent. upon all rice imported there, and thereby prevented a very considerable traffic, which, under a small duty, would instantly arise between that island and its neighbours and the continent of India. Then, again, let them look at the absurdity of our regulation respecting the trade in tobacco. Mr. Melvill, the able secretary of the Company, in his evidence before Parliament, had strongly insisted on the benefit that would arise from an equalization of the duty on that article. In no instance was the defective and oppressive nature of the system now acted on more clearly manifested than in this. It appeared that tobacco, the produce of and imported from any British possession in the West Indies, America, or the Mauritius, paid a duty of 2s. 9d. per lb.; if the produce of British India, it paid a duty of 3s., being the same that was levied upon all foreign tobacco, principally the produce of slave labour. With this aggravation, that as, at present, the tobacco of India was very inferior to that of the United States and Manilla, the duty bore, of course, a much higher relation to its value than it did to the produce of those and other foreign countries. The general result was, that of 22,000,000 lbs. cleared for home consumption, but 45,000 lbs. were imported from British India. Such was the effect of levying a high rate of duty on the free-labour tobacco of our own territories in India. Mr. Melvill quoted the opinion of "parties conversant with the trade," that if the duty were reduced to 2s. 9d., a very considerable consumption of East-Indian tobacco would ensue. "Although," say his informants, "the shipments of East-Indian tobacco have hitherto been very limited to this country, we have obtained sufficient knowledge of the quality that might be produced; and we have no hesitation in stating that, if more care were taken in the cultivation, and the sorts of tobacco cultivated, a very superior description might be grown, and to an extent quite sufficient, even in the finer descriptions calculated for cigars, to supersede the use of Colombian tobacco and second-rate qualities of Havannahs, of which sorts the number of pounds cleared for home consumption generally averages 36,000 per month, with a gradual increase; and there was little doubt that, as in the case of coffee, the reduction of duty would result in such an increase of consumption as would effectually protect the revenue from loss, if not improve it." Why, then, should we receive our tobacco from the slave-holding states of Virginia or Maryland, yet impose such a heavy duty upon it when it came from our own country, where it was the produce of free labour? Surely, that statement was so explicit as to convince every one of the absurdity of the course we were pursuing, and must force attention to its injustice. But it was not alone in the tobacco trade that the same course was pursued. The duties on various articles, the produce of British India, varied, on importation into this country, from 62½ to 4,000 per cent. The duties upon spices, drugs, and other articles

of minor value, though not unequal, were extremely and mischievously high, as the following table would prove:—

Article.				Relation of Duty to Value.
Mace	...	...	...	62½ per cent.
Nutmegs	...	...	...	65 "
Cubebs	...	...	...	70 "
Cassia Lignea	...	...	...	100 "
China Root	...	...	...	147 "
Cassia Buds	...	...	...	154 "
Oil of Cloves	...	...	...	161½ "
Senna	...	...	...	185 "
Coculus Indicus	...	...	...	3,500 "
Nux Vomica	...	...	...	4,000 "

The consequence of such enormously high duties was, to prevent the improvement of those articles on which they were levied. The reduction of the duty would produce an opposite effect. Thus, for instance, the reduction of the duty on indigo encouraged those who manufactured it to make efforts for the improvement of its quality; and they at length came forward with a superior article, which rivalled that of South America. It was painful to compare the commercial progress of India with that of some other countries. If they looked to Java, they would find that small island exporting an infinitely greater quantity of produce than British India, a territory as large as Europe. That island was far outstripping India. The amount of its exports was greater than that of the whole commerce of British India. He would take two periods, 1830 and 1839, and it would be seen how much greater was the increase of exports from Java than from British India. The account stood thus:—

Exports from Java and British India.

	1830. lbs.	1839. lbs.	Increase, lbs.
Sugar, Java	14,000,000	114,000,000	110,000,000
Ditto, British India	22,000,000	67,000,000	45,000,000
Indigo, Java	20,000	1,080,000	1,000,000
Ditto, British India	8,000,000	6,500,000	Decrease, 1,500,000
Coffee, Java	4,000,000	103,000,000	Increase, 63,000,000
Ditto, British India and Ceylon	6,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Tea, Java	none	100,000	100,000
Ditto, British India	none	1,000	1,000

The number of coffee trees now bearing in Java was stated at 200,000,000, and the young trees yet unprofitable were 128,000,000. He would ask why the industry of India should be crippled, so as to let a comparatively small possession like Java outstrip, in the amount of its exports, the whole of British India, with its 100,000,000 British subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) Under a good, efficient, and paternal Government, such a state of things ought not to be suffered to exist. It was admitted that the Company was responsible for the good government of the whole of India; and assuredly, the subsidiary states had strong claims on their kind consideration. Mr. Melvill had, in his evidence, strongly advocated those claims, on the ground of interest, as well as of justice. He stated that the British Government had a direct pecuniary interest in the prosperity of the greater part of the native states. But what was the treatment which those states experienced at our hands? It was the very reverse of just. We had seized on the whole of the sea-coast belonging to those states, from the Gulf of Cutch to the Ganges; we compelled them also to pay large subsidies annually, and then turned round and told them, "We will not permit you to send your produce to our markets, neither shall you enter into commercial treaties with other powers." Surely, it was not wise or just policy on the part of England so to con-

duct herself towards such extensive and populous states. The area and population of some of the subsidiary and dependent states were thus estimated :—

			Area in Square Miles.		Population.
1.	Mysore	...	30,000	...	3,500,000
2.	Oude	...	25,000	...	6,000,000
3.	Hydrabad	...	100,000	...	10,000,000
4.	Berar	...	64,000	...	3,000,000
5.	Sattarah	...	8,000	...	1,500,000
6.	Baroda and Kattywar	...	25,000	...	2,000,000
7.	Travancore and Cochin	...	6,500	...	1,000,000
8.	Gwalior	...	32,000	...	4,000,000
9.	Bundelcund	...	12,000	...	1,300,000
10.	Rajpootana	...	125,000	...	15,000,000

The whole area of the subsidiary, dependent, and tributary states of British India (exclusive of Sind, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, or any of the territories west of the river Indus), is estimated by Col. Sutherland at 450,000 square miles, which, at the rate of 100 mouths to the square mile, would give 45,000,000 inhabitants. The revenue of these states is estimated by Col. Sutherland at £12,500,000 sterling per annum, and the force which they could bring into the field at 120,000 cavalry and 480,000 infantry. Some of these states pay large subsidies annually, for the maintenance of the British supremacy in India; others have commuted these annual payments for cessions of extensive and fertile tracts of country, which yield considerable profits to our Government; and others are under strict engagements to furnish heavy quotas of troops, both cavalry and infantry, whenever required by the British rulers. They are all prohibited from entering into foreign alliances, from forming commercial treaties with other nations, and from entertaining foreign Europeans at their courts. Their territories are surrounded by the British dominions; we have taken possession of their sea-ports, and isolated them from each other, with a view to their political subjugation. Mysore pays an annual subsidy of £280,000, and maintains a contingent force, of which 4,000 is cavalry. The revenues and government of this state are now actually administered by British officers, under the superintendence of the Madras Government, and yet the coffee and other products of Mysore are treated, on their attempted importation into England, as if they were the products of a foreign and independent country; a gross injustice both to England and India. Oude, in the year 1801, commuted its subsidy to the British Government, of £760,000 per annum, by ceding the districts of Allahabad, Goruckpoor, &c., which yielded a yearly revenue of £1,352,347. Troops, paid for by the King of Oude, are placed in his capital; and his majesty has advanced several millions sterling to the English Government. Hydrabad, in 1800, agreed to cede territories, yielding £803,641 per annum, to the British Government, in order to provide payment for 8,000 infantry, two regiments of cavalry, with a requisite portion of artillery, European gunners, stores, &c. The Nizam (which is the title of the ruler of Hydrabad) agreed further to grant a subsidy of £300,000 per annum, to provide payment for a contingent of 9,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry; and further, he is bound, on the demand of the British Government, to bring into the field the whole of the forces which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the speedy and effectual termination of any war in which the East-India Company may be engaged. From this state (Hydrabad) we have taken its seaports and coast line, and for several years we took upon ourselves the civil government of the country. Berar.—The maha-rajah of this state (from whom we have taken its coast line of Cuttack, &c.) is bound to pay £80,000 a year to the East-India Company, to furnish a contingent of 3,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with the necessary equipment of guns and warlike stores, at all times fit for active service; the rajah is also bound to keep as large an army as the East-India Company may deem necessary, and to be ready at all times to assist the East-India Company with the whole of his highness's forces, and with all the resources of his state, whenever required. These examples will fully shew the position

of subsidiary and dependent states of British India; they are all entirely at our mercy—devoid of political power or commercial freedom—their whole resources, military and financial, at our control—no alliance permitted between them and foreign powers, or even between each other; and the British resident at each native court is virtually the sovereign of the country. Yet the raw produce and manufactures of all these states are denied admission into the United Kingdom and its dependencies, except as foreign products! This was most unjust, not only to India, but also to England. Why should they receive their coffee from the slaves of Brazil, while they treated those people, who were under their immediate sway, with such marked injustice? It was not necessary for him to state all the evidence that was given before Parliament on this point. It was impossible to deny that justice had not been done to British India, and it was their duty, as well as their interest, to shew to the people of that country that we were allied to them commercially as well as politically, and that we anxiously wished to place that alliance on the most just as well as on the most firm foundation. Mr. Melvill's evidence, as to the necessity of adopting a more wise and liberal course, was perfectly conclusive. He did not mean to read it, but it would amply repay the labour of those who thought fit to peruse it. It was quite impossible that the present system could go on; they were wholly impoverishing the country; and, while they refused to allow Indian manufactures to find their way into the British market, they were drawing from that country the whole of her specie. By reference to a return of the treasure imported by sea into and exported from Calcutta, for a period of ten years, valued in rupees, he found an excess of exports over imports to the amount of 27,619,664.

	Imported.		Exported.		Excess of Exports.
1828-29	2,69,641	...	13,24,206	...	10,54,564
1829-30	None	...	13,08,047	...	13,08,047
1830-31	8,109	...	32,22,597	...	32,14,487
1831-32	None	...	117,68,106	...	117,68,106
1832-33	None	...	75,86,833	...	75,86,833
1833-34	3,093	...	21,55,474	...	21,52,381
1834-35	82,206	...	55,747	...	—
1835-36	4,800	...	3,94,299	...	3,99,499
1836-37	None	...	3,600	...	3,600
1837-38	66,500	...	1,48,645	...	1,22,145

A return of the import of treasure at Bengal, for two periods of five years each, presented the following result:—

Five years ending 1820-21	...	...	Rs. 179,450,290
Ditto ending 1836-37	33,288,876

Deficit importation on five years	Rs. 146,161,414
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For the last twenty years particularly, India had been more and more drained of specie, whilst we obstinately refused to admit her manufactures. Now, surely, it could not be the wish, as it certainly was not the interest, of this country that India should be thus impoverished. Far different was the state of India at a former period, under the sovereignty of the Moguls; and he fervently hoped that the efforts of Lord Ellenborough would restore the prosperity which prevailed in India at that time. What a picture did the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his valuable work on India (a work which displayed all that acuteness of mind that so eminently belonged to him), give of the prosperity of India at a remote period. He said, "The condition of the people, in ordinary times, does not appear to have borne the marks of oppression. The historian of Firuz Shah (A.D. 1351 to 1394) expatiates on the happy state of the ryots (peasantry), the goodness of their houses and furniture, and the general use of gold and silver ornaments of their women. Nicoli di Conti, who travelled about A.D. 1420, speaks highly of what he saw of Guzerat, and found the banks of the Ganges (or perhaps the Megna) covered with towns amidst beautiful gardens and orchards, and passed four famous cities before he reached Maazaria, which he de-

scribes as a powerful city, filled with gold, silver, and precious stones. Barbosa and Bartema, who travelled in the first years of the sixteenth century, corroborated these accounts. The former, in particular, describes Cacubay as a remarkably well-built city, in a beautiful and fertile country, filled with merchants of all nations, and with artisans and manufacturers like those of Flanders. Ibn Batuta (A. D. 1440 or 1450) enumerated many large and populous towns, and gives a high impression of the state of the country. The Emperor Baber, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, although he disliked India, declares that it is a rich and noble country, abounding in gold and silver, and expresses his astonishment at the swarming population, and the innumerable workmen in every trade and profession. Abdurizak, ambassador from the grandson of Tamerlane, visited the south of India (when under the government of the Hindoos), A. D. 1442, and gives his impression of a prosperous country. Bejayanager excited by its extent and grandeur, and the wealth of the inhabitants, the admiration of all who visited it. Bartema states it at seven miles in circumference, and that it was like Milan. Madura, at the extremity of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, is described by Ibn Batuta as a city like Delhi. The same authority says, that through the whole of Malabar, for two months' journey, there was not a span free from cultivation; everybody had a garden, with his house placed in the middle of it, and a wooden fence round the whole. The roads were excellent, shaded by trees, with resting-houses and wells at regular intervals along a great part of the coast of Malabar. But," adds Mr. Elphinstone, "the sea-ports, above all, seem to have attracted admiration. Those on both coasts are described as large cities, the resort and habitation of merchants from every part of the world, and carrying on a trade with Africa, Arabia, Persia, and China. A great home trade was likewise carried on along the coast, and into the interior." Let the Court mark the contrast between this description and the situation which British India presented at the present day. Could they now see there, on every side, handsome houses, thickly-planted orchards, and a contented and well-fed people, abounding in gold and silver? The very reverse was the truth; and they ought to be ashamed of themselves for allowing such a contrast to exist. He felt most anxiously for the prosperity of the trade of India; and, when he spoke to the proprietors of that Court, who necessarily looked with great solicitude to the payment of their dividend, he was certain that they must participate in the same feeling. It was proper that every encouragement should be extended to the trade of India, particularly when they contemplated the large and continually-increasing amount of revenue that was required by the home Government. When the present charter was under discussion, the Court evidently participated in the feeling, that it was necessary, in order to meet the growing expenditure of the Government, that measures should be taken for promoting the trade of India; and he held in his hand the resolution agreed to on the 13th of August, 1833, when Sir Charles Forbes moved an amendment against accepting of the modified charter, which concluded in the following terms:—"This Court thinks it expedient to refer to the determination of the legislature, relying on its wisdom and justice, in the event of the expectations held out in the correspondence with the Government being disappointed, for such further legislative measures as the interests of India, and those of the East-India Company, may require. Having thus recorded their sentiments, with regard to the bill before the Court, and confirmed the compromise contained, this Court desire solemnly to assure his Majesty's Government and the country, that they will, to the utmost extent of the functions with which they are about to be invested, contribute to give effect to the bill when it shall become law, and promote, to the best of their ability, the happiness of India, and the honour and prosperity of the East India Company." Surely, it was now necessary that further legislative measures, which the interests of India demanded, should be introduced; for it was impossible, in the present state of things, to remit £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 annually from India to England, and to go on as they had hitherto done. Such a system must end in the serious injury both of England and India. If the Government did not think it expedient to take up the

question on the broad basis that was now laid before them, and to devise measures for placing the manufactures of India on a footing of reciprocity, they were, at all events, bound to adopt some plan by which India should be relieved from this annual drain of from 4 to 5,000,000*l.* With respect to the question of the land tax in India, which he had recently brought under the consideration of the Court, he would not, at present, make any observations; but, connected with their finances, he had a most alarming statement before him—one to which he would scarcely have alluded had it not been for the manly observation which, on a former occasion, had fallen from the deputy-chairman, as to the benefit which free and open discussion and publicity was calculated to confer on India. He had seen a lithographed memorandum addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen by an hon. director (Sir H. Willock) on the 4th of September last, in which he said,—“The whole of the revenue of Afghanistan would not cover a fiftieth part of our current disbursements in that country. Mr. Bird, a member of the Supreme Council, actually contemplates the possibility of a suspension of cash payments at the Treasury at Fort William in the month of September.”

Sir H. Willock rose to notice this statement.

Mr. M. Martin said, the hon. director would have an opportunity, when he had concluded, of making any observations that he might think necessary. But he would ask, if this statement were correct—if the public works were suspended in consequence of the want of means to carry them on—and if, at the same moment, they were obliged to keep up an enormously large military force—what security could there be for the safety and good government of India? What could they expect if, at such a conjuncture, they persisted in shutting out India from that common justice which the interests of both countries demanded? They heard every day of petitions for free trade with France, with Brazil, and various other countries, but scarcely a voice was raised on behalf of India—a country that did not take one shilling from the British Exchequer, but, on the contrary, might be said to pay into the Treasury 4,000,000*l.* annually. The hon. proprietor then said that, before he proceeded farther, he would read the motion with which he meant to conclude, *viz.* :—

That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by this Court on 16th June, 1839, and with the petition of the East-India Company to the Legislature, in February, 1840,

Praying that Parliament, in the exercise of justice and sound policy, will authorize the admission of the produce and manufactures of British India into the ports of the United Kingdom, on reciprocal terms with the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom when imported into British India.

That ships built and registered in British India, and navigated by our East-India fellow-subjects, be entitled to equal rights and privileges with British shipping.

That the produce and manufactures of the subsidiary states of India, whose sea-ports and frontiers are occupied by the British Government, and who are prohibited from entering into foreign commercial intercourse, be admitted as the produce and manufactures of British India into every part of the British empire; and,

That such other measures may be adopted as will give perfect freedom of commerce between British India and every dependency of the United Kingdom.

He called on the Court to follow up with vigour what they had already so well done; and he hoped that, on the reassembling of Parliament, the Company would be the first to demand free trade and justice for India. When parties were loudly calling for free trade with all quarters of the globe, he implored the Court not to be the last in preferring a similar claim on behalf of the people of India. They might not, it was true, succeed in gaining all that they asked, but there was no doubt that they would by perseverance gain something; and they ought to bear in mind, that every concession which they obtained was an admission of the justice of their cause, and should encourage them to proceed until they had effected the great object which they had in view. First, they required, that the manufactures of British India should be admitted into this country at the same rate of duty as that which British manufactures paid when imported into India. Nothing could be conceived more just or equitable than that demand. The second point was, that ships built and registered in British India, and manned by our Indian fellow-subjects, should be admitted into our ports on the same terms as British vessels; and

that the absurd regulation of requiring that there should be so many English seamen in every ship, to the exclusion of native seamen, should be done away. Surely, when the negroes of the West Indies were admitted here as British seamen, the natives of British India were entitled to the same privilege. The native seamen were ready to fight our battles in time of war, why, then, should they not claim the same rights as British seamen? Why should the owners of ships sailing from Calcutta or Bombay, and navigated by Lascars, be compelled to take those men back to India, not as seamen, but as passengers, at a great expense? The system we adopted led other nations to act in the same manner, so that we shut India shipping out of other countries as well as out of our own. The number of Europeans which every captain of an East-India ship was compelled to take on board his vessel, amounted nearly to a prohibition of his employing native seamen on European voyages. But it was said, that, if the concession he required were granted, it would amount to an infringement of the navigation laws, and would be injurious to the maritime power of this country. He, however, thought differently. He was too much attached to the naval greatness of his country to advocate any proceeding that could be supposed likely to compromise it, even by implication, in the slightest degree. He considered our naval supremacy not only to be necessary to Great Britain herself, but of immense importance to the whole world. Sorry, therefore, should he be to propose any thing that was calculated to impair it. England could boast of a million of seamen—and, now that the odious system of impressment was abandoned, plenty of men could be procured for our fleet, as was amply proved by recent circumstances. There was, therefore, he contended, no reason to fear that the admission of the ships of British India into our ports, navigated by a few Lascars, could produce any unfavourable result. The third point, embraced by his motion, related to the subsidiary states of India. Their produce was not admitted into this country, although some of those states were as much part of the British Empire as the place in which he then stood. The consequence was, that coffee, the produce of Mysore, had been left to rot at the Custom-house. Such were the effects of the existing state of the law. How could they expect prosperity to attend those subsidiary states, when they thus debarred them from disposing of their produce? If they kept them growing food for their own subsistence, and nothing else—if they treated them as mere animals—they would effectually prevent them from ever rising in the scale of prosperity or civilization; but if, by encouragement, they gave an impetus to the production and manufacture of other articles, the people themselves would feel an interest in advancing, and would soon ascend in the scale of improvement and civilization. It was monstrous to deny to 45,000,000 of people a right to which, as he had already shewn, they had an undoubted claim. The last point was, that such other measures should be adopted as would tend to increase the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom. That proposition involved various other questions, which he did not think it necessary at present to touch upon. One point, however, he wished particularly to notice. He thought that the wheat of India ought to be admitted into this country at a nominal rate of duty. There was at the present time a loud cry for a free trade in corn, and he was of opinion, that British India certainly had the first claim to be permitted to supply that article. Its claim was assuredly greater than that of Poland, Prussia, Russia, or any other continental state. Large quantities of wheat flour had recently been imported from India into Liverpool, and was forwarded to Manchester and other places, to be used for stiffening chintzes, for which process it was better adapted than any other sort of flour;—and it was also, he believed, capable of being most advantageously used in the manufacture of starch. One house, he understood, paid £1,000 a-year for Indian flour to be employed in the chintz manufacture. Having made these remarks, he should submit his motion to the judgment and decision of the Court. He trusted that they would agree to it, and that petitions in conformity with it would be presented to Parliament on the opening of the Session. The season was most opportune for such a proceeding. He thought he might take upon himself to state, that the present enlightened pre-

mier, Sir Robert Peel, evinced a warm and lively interest in the welfare of India. (*Hear, hear !*) That great man, he had every reason to believe, entertained a strong conviction that India and England ought to be united by the closest ties ; and he was satisfied that he would, as a great and enlightened statesman, see the necessity of adopting such measures as would facilitate and extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus add to the greatness and prosperity both of England and India. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Charles Forbes seconded the motion.

The Chairman (George Lyall, Esq., M.P.) said, the memorial which the hon. proprietor had presented would, as a matter of course, be received and entered upon the minutes of the Court. The principal sentiments that it embodied had long been entertained by the Court of Directors, who were most anxious to forward the views of the memorialists, and felt deeply interested in the important subject which had been thus brought before the Court. (*Hear, hear !*) He could not, however, help expressing his surprise that such a memorial should have been presented so soon after the Court had petitioned both Houses of Parliament on the very subjects to which the memorial referred. He would repeat, that the Court of Directors had uniformly endeavoured, and always would endeavour, to promote the objects which the memorialists had in view, by every means in their power. (*Hear, hear !*) He himself had, for twenty years, in every possible way, both in that Court and out of that Court—both in his place in Parliament and out of it—exerted himself to promote the interests of India as a most important portion of the British empire, and intimately connected with its prosperity. (*Hear, hear !*) He could safely pledge himself that he would, on all occasions, continue to do so ; and he could, at the same time, assure the proprietors that the feelings of his colleagues corresponded with his own, so far as he had had an opportunity of ascertaining them. (*Hear, hear !*) It was not necessary for him to go over all the topics contained in the memorial, and in the able speech which the hon. proprietor had made in support of it ; but there were, nevertheless, one or two points which, perhaps, called for some observations from him. With regard, then, to the subsidiary states, he was anxious to adopt the views of the hon. proprietor, which he considered to be founded on justice ; but the Court of Directors having taken the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, as well as of the Company's able counsel, found that the adoption of the principle advocated by the hon. proprietor would interfere with the reciprocity treaties into which this country had entered with foreign powers ; that France, if the point were conceded, would require to be put on the same footing as Mysore, and, if refused, would have a just ground of complaint. With respect to the restrictions on the shipping of British India, he could assure the Court that the directors were anxious, as far as possible, to remove those restrictions. They had, indeed, been instrumental in introducing a Bill in the last Parliament, the object of which was to do away with certain sources of vexation and annoyance. That Bill had been passed ; and he was not aware that the shipping of British India laboured under any peculiar disadvantages at the present moment, except that which related to the native seamen. In his opinion, the distinction which now prevailed ought, on principles both of justice and policy, to be removed as soon as possible. (*Hear, hear !*) Much practical inconvenience and injury arose from the existing system, but they could not interfere, being tied up by a positive Act of Parliament. He was aware that vessels, on their arrival in India, were frequently deserted by their crews, and that the places of those who absconded were, as a matter of necessity, replaced by Lascars, whom, on their arrival in this country, the owners were compelled to send back at a very great expense. The enforcement of the law in this respect was often found to be a matter of extreme difficulty ; and the consequence was, that many of these Lascars were seen wandering about the streets of London in a state of destitution. This was a state of things which he thought ought to be remedied, and he trusted that it would, ere long. With respect to the proposition for equalizing the duties on the manufactures of India and this country, there could be no doubt of the justice of the principle. He was not, however, very

sanguine, if it were conceded, that it would be of so much advantage to the manufactures of India as the hon. proprietor supposed. The immense advantage which this country possessed, owing to her extensive machinery, precluded the possibility of a successful competition, on the part of India, with the manufactures of England. Still, he thought it a stain on the fiscal policy of this country to continue the present system. (*Hear, hear!*) Under all the circumstances, however, he conceived that it would be desirable to leave the whole matter in the hands of the directors; for he could assure the proprietors that they were most anxious to carry out the object of the memorialists, by every expedient means, to the fullest extent. By taking that course, they were more likely to arrive at a successful issue, than by the presentation of a petition to Parliament. Petitions had already been presented to Parliament on the subject, and a committee had sat, by which committee much valuable evidence had been obtained. The proceeding which he recommended was, he considered, the most advisable, especially as the hon. proprietor had expressed his confidence in the desire of the present Premier and of the present Government to do justice to India. In that confidence he entirely concurred (*hear, hear!*); while, at the same time, he felt it was only an act of justice to Sir John Hobhouse, to state that he had always found on the part of that right honourable baronet every disposition to promote the commercial interests of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, therefore, that the hon. proprietor who had brought forward the motion would withdraw it, and leave the whole matter in the hands of the directors, particularly as no difference of opinion on the subject existed between them and the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J. L. Tushington) said, the question for the consideration of the Court was, whether it was expedient, at that time, to present to Parliament another petition similar to those which had already been laid before both Houses of Parliament, on which committees had sat, and with respect to which the Lords' committee had reported. The evidence given before Parliament on this question was most important; and from these inquiries, great benefit and advantage had already arisen. (*Hear, hear!*) It was certainly the less necessary to petition again, after the statement of the hon. proprietor, that he had no doubt of Sir Robert Peel's having the interest of India warmly at heart. He believed, that every gentleman in that Court would agree with the hon. proprietor in the justice of the confidence which he placed in the intentions of Sir Robert Peel. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, therefore, that it would be more respectful, on the part of the Court of Proprietors, to see, in the first instance, what the Government meant to do, before they decided on again petitioning the legislature. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that the advice given by the hon. chairman would be adopted, and that the hon. proprietor would withdraw his motion. The Court of Directors agreed in the propriety of the memorial, and were not only willing, but anxious, to carry into effect the objects of it; but, he repeated, that, in his opinion, it would be better to wait, and see what Government would do, rather than hurry forward with a petition. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* took the same view of the course of proceeding that ought to be adopted as the chairman and deputy-chairman had done. In the event of the hon. proprietor refusing to withdraw his motion, he had prepared an amendment, which he meant to move, and which he begged leave to read to the Court. It was this—

That while this Court is deeply sensible of the policy and justice of giving encouragement and assistance to the productive industry of its native subjects in India by the fiscal and political regulations of this country, as far as may be consistent with the just and general views of policy embracing the whole empire, it sees no reason to doubt that the British Parliament and her Majesty's Government will be influenced by the same views; it deems, therefore, especially at the commencement of a new Parliament, the present motion premature, uncalled-for, and unnecessary.

That amendment he certainly would propose, unless the hon. proprietor withdrew his motion, and left the matter to the Court of Directors, in whose exertions he placed the fullest confidence. No man was more anxiously desirous than he was to promote the interests of British India; and, some years ago, he moved in that Court the first petition for an alteration of the sugar duties. That petition had been

followed up by others to the British Parliament, and they finally succeeded in procuring an equalization of those duties. (*Hear, hear!*) What had the consequence been? Why, it had forwarded, in a most extraordinary degree, the prosperity of Bengal. So much extended was the commerce of that presidency, in the one article of sugar, that it covered much of the expense to which the hon. proprietor had referred. With respect to equalizing the duties on British and Indian manufactures, he certainly was friendly to the principle. But he, as well as every other man, acquainted with the general course of trade, must be aware that the question presented many difficulties. As to the falling off which had taken place in Indian manufactures, the alteration was to be traced to the natural course of trade, and could not fairly be attributed to any desire on the part of this country to oppress India. Those who thought differently took an improper and short-sighted view of the question. The manufacturer of cotton goods in India, undersold as he was at his own door by the superior cheapness of similar goods imported from England, could hardly expect to find a market for his wares in Great Britain, if the duty were entirely removed. The motion of the hon. gentleman held out delusive hopes, therefore, to the people of India, so far as cotton manufactures were concerned. It was most unjust to ascribe to the existence of the duties in this country the partial distress which an alteration in the course of trade had caused in the manufacturing districts of India. The looms of Dacca and of other places were surpassed by those of Manchester and Glasgow, and the native of India could clothe himself at half the expense from the imported fabrics of Great Britain, at which his own countrymen could afford to supply him. The hon. gentleman little understood the plainest principles of political economy, if he regarded this as an evil to be deplored. The people of India generally were benefited by the change, though the Indian weaver's occupation might be lessened or destroyed by it. There was one part of the hon. gentleman's motion which was most objectionable. That was, where he sought to alter the navigation laws of this country, laws upon which were founded England's strength and greatness, which secured her maritime power, and in the continuance of which, India, from its importance, was more interested than any other dependency of the British empire. The hon. mover, it appeared, admired the principle of the navigation laws, and yet desired to impair them in practice. He would remind him that the improvement of India under British sway, by the gradual diffusion in that country of the science and civilization of England, depended upon the preservation of the maritime power of England. And this power could only be preserved by the maintenance of the laws applicable to British seamen; with them only could the wooden walls of England be manned with effect, and their skill and intrepidity were the nation's safety as well as pride. The commercial marine of Britain was the great nursery of its seamen, and yet the hon. gentleman proposed to detach the trade of India from contributing to this nursery, so essential to the welfare and security of the whole empire. To this he (Mr. Weeding) could not consent. As to the general question, he heartily concurred in the justice and policy of giving every encouragement to the productions of the soil of British India, and to the industry of its inhabitants, and he was willing to give credit to her Majesty's Government and the British Parliament for just views and intentions upon this subject. Whatever improved the condition of India in its connection with Great Britain contributed to aid its resources, to promote the welfare, and to enlarge the prosperity of both countries. No genuine British statesmen could be insensible to such an object, and he had the fullest confidence in her Majesty's present Government, that they would consult the welfare of British India, in all its relations with Great Britain, with the like views of just and improving policy as they would regard the other dependencies of the British empire.

Mr. *Marriott* felt great pleasure in seconding the amendment. In his opinion, the original motion conveyed a tacit reflection on the Court of Directors, which they did not deserve.

Mr. *D. Salomons* felt great satisfaction at the declaration which had been made by

the hon. chairman. He trusted, under all the circumstances, full confidence being placed in the intentions of her Majesty's ministers, and in the active exertions of the Court of Directors, that both the original motion and the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. Brown said, the duty of 20 per cent. on the importation of rice into Ceylon was nothing more than a countervailing duty. All grain imported paid the same duty. With respect to East-India tobacco, he begged leave to state, that it was a strict monopoly. The natives were prohibited from growing it for themselves. In Malabar and Canara it was a grievous monopoly to the natives. Labouring under a tropical sun, they could take no other stimulus but a small quantity of tobacco. It was to them a necessary of life; yet it was placed under a strict monopoly, which the Court of Directors might remove whenever they pleased. With regard to the repeal of this monopoly, he would call on the Court of Directors to make the trade in tobacco perfectly free throughout the whole country. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. chairman had adverted to the difficulty there was, owing to the reciprocity of duty, in admitting the produce of the native states of India into the consumption of this country. But the fact was, that the produce of some native states was at this moment admitted (*hear, hear!*), and all the produce of the eastern islands imported through Singapore was likewise admitted; and they were also foreign states. (*Hear, hear!*) In point of fact, all produce might pass through Singapore, and be admitted here free of duty; whilst every article that came from India was loaded with an import duty. The hon. mover had alluded to the people of India; now, what, he would ask, was the state of Malabar 300 years ago? It would be in the recollection of some hon. members of that Court, that at a former Court, he (Mr. Brown) produced a deed of mortgage 300 years old of some land in Malabar, when the interest charged was only $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum; that was a remarkable proof of the state of Malabar at that time (*hear, hear!*); but there was another curious fact to which he would just refer. He had occasion once to cut a road through a jungle five miles long; and in cutting it, he found there the remains of wells, houses, and ancient cultivation (*hear, hear!*); but that spot had become a jungle, and the lair of wild beasts. (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to the presentation of a petition, it seemed to him that that Court had a duty to discharge irrespective of all persons, whether in office or out of office. (*Hear, hear!*) They had undertaken voluntarily to watch over the natives of India (*hear, hear!*), and they ought to act fully up to the pledge they had given. (*Hear, hear!*) He had heard it said in that Court, that all that the Court of Proprietors had to do was to receive their dividends; but he hoped that those who heard him would not subscribe to that doctrine. (*Hear, hear!*) The duty they had to discharge was irrespective of all persons in office (*hear, hear!*), and the principle which he was then advocating was nothing more than a principle of strict justice. (*Hear, hear!*) Had that principle been as present to the minds of statesmen as it was declared to have been, he would not now, in 1841, be standing there to ask for that justice. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that they were not to be led away by words, but would look to facts. (*Hear, hear!*) Had they any thing to complain of? (*Hear, hear!*) If they had, there was no time like that to complain of it. (*Hear, hear!*) But could the facts that had been stated be denied? If not, then they demanded redress, and he hoped they never would cease their exertions until they had obtained it. With regard to the statement of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Weeding), who opposed that part of the motion which referred to shipping and native seamen, he had not contradicted the fact, that ships navigated by negroes were admitted into British ports. (*Hear, hear!*) Why did he not contradict the fact, that ships manned, not by negroes, but by Kroomen, strangers to Sierra Leone, were admitted? (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask, upon what principle it was that natives of India were to be restrained from manning their own ships, built with their own timber, and paid for with their own money? (*Hear, hear!*) Talk of justice being present to the minds of statesmen, was that justice? (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to the capacity of the native seamen, he would ask, who manned many of our vessels during the war? And were not many of our

vessels manned by Swedes, Danes, and other foreigners? (*Hear, hear!*) And did that circumstance tend to lower the British navy in the estimation of the world, and to sap its foundations? (*Hear, hear!*) As to the patient endurance of those native seamen, he would mention one instance, which did not depend on his statement only, but might be referred to by any gentleman present. He had it on the authority of Mr. John Stuart, who commanded a large ship of 1,200 tons. It was manned partly by Lascars and partly by common sailors. A tremendous gale sprang up: the sails were split during the night. When every sailor refused to turn out to repair the damage, the Lascars did turn out and put up new sails. (*Hear, hear!*) In conclusion, he begged to support the motion.

Major Oliphant said, that from the observations which had fallen from the hon. chairman, it struck him that probably it was not the intention of the Court of Directors to impress on the Government the importance of introducing into this country the produce of the native states, whose sea-ports were in our possession, at a moderate rate of duty. Now, he thought he had heard, some time ago, that there was no part of our connection with India that required to be more looked into than our treaties with native states. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, then, that the native states would not be forgotten, and that they would be no longer regarded one day as independent states, and the next day as states the most dependent. (*Hear, hear!*) As dependencies of the British empire in India, it was impossible that these states should be treated as foreign states: nothing was more contrary to reason. They were parts of the British dependencies, and as such the British Government ought to protect them in every possible manner. (*Hear!*) He hoped that the hon. chairman would really have an opportunity to bring this also into the proposed petition; and that he would not desire the motion to be withdrawn, for it seemed to him (Major Oliphant) to be most important. If they did not attend to the interests of the natives, how could they call upon them when they wanted their services?

The *Chairman* said he should be most anxious to promote the objects which the hon. proprietors who supported this motion had in view. (*Hear, hear!*) He perfectly concurred with them in many of their observations; but he had stated before that there was a legal objection which he should be glad to see obviated.

Mr. *Twining* said he hoped, with regard to the candid, decided, and handsome way in which the chairman and deputy chairman had received this very important and interesting paper, which had been so ably and eloquently introduced, that their opinion would be adopted, and that the motion which had been brought forward that day would be withdrawn, rather than put to the vote with the amendment, which he understood the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) only brought forward in case the original motion should not be withdrawn. He (Mr. Twining) thought it would be satisfactory that it should be left in the hands of the executive; and as in following the opinion of the chairman and deputy chairman, he understood they were following the opinion of the Court of Directors generally—and they would do wisely to attend to that opinion—he thought with them, that the important objects embraced in the memorial would be more likely to be obtained by leaving the question in the hands of the directors, as to the proposition, and proper manner of urging it on the attention of the Government.

Mr. *Fielder* said he also agreed with the hon. mover that something must be done, as all our resources in time of war depended in a great measure upon India; but he hoped and trusted that, as there was a petition forwarded to both Houses of Parliament some time since, and the hon. mover had admitted that he had the greatest confidence in the Court of Directors, and also more confidence in the new Parliament than he had in the last, this proposed memorial would be withdrawn. He thought there was no necessity for it. (*Hear!*) If it were withdrawn, as he trusted it would be, he hoped they would then all be unanimous, and that not a single voice would be raised against the various measures which the hon. mover had in view. (*Hear!*) These measures did honour to him; but, under all the circumstances, he (Mr. Fielder) thought it better that this motion should not be pressed.

Mr. *M. Martin* said he would detain the Court only a few moments, whilst in justice to himself he stated the reason of his bringing forward this question again. The preceding petition that was presented two years ago was to a different Parliament, and when there was a different Government; and as there were now a new Parliament and a new Government, he thought it becoming to approach them with a new and most respectful petition (*Hear, hear!*) He had no intention whatever in any thing he had said to cast the slightest reflection on the Hon. Court of Directors (though that charge had been made by an hon. proprietor), or the Government of India. He had too much respect for the constituted authorities to be guilty of doing so; but he had ventured to state his views, with the object of assisting them in any way in his power (*hear, hear!*), and he thought it was one of the peculiar beauties of the glorious constitution of this country that public discussions of great questions were advantageous; and thus one of the greatest possible benefits was conferred on the country. (*Hear!*) They tended to assist the Government; and when the Government might be sluggish or inactive in carrying out that which was right, public discussions even became necessary to give an impulse to the Government. (*Hear, hear!*) It was with that feeling that he thought a public discussion might tend to advance the objects the Court had in view, and to aid the Court of Directors in carrying out those objects. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not then, though he could if he thought it necessary, reply to the observations of the hon. mover of the amendment. He had as much care for the British navy, in which he had had the distinguished honour of serving his sovereign, as the hon. proprietor; but he could not think that an act of justice, such as was sought by this memorial, upon which the worthy chairman had made some excellent observations, would be injurious to the British navy. With respect to the introduction of native produce into this country, it was well known that at that moment pepper, the produce of some of the states of India, was introduced into the British market as British produce, and he did think that the coffee of Mysore should be admitted in the same way. Under the impression that the hon. directors would follow up their measures with decision, and entertaining a sincere respect for that Court, he should be wanting in his duty to them if he did not bow to the expression of that opinion which he found so generally prevailed. (*Hear, hear!*) It gave him pleasure to place the question in their hands, and when he knew that some members of their Court sat in Parliament, it afforded a strong presumption that they would co-operate for the adoption of some measures for redressing the evils of which he had complained. If that were not done shortly after the meeting of Parliament, he hoped that they would not consider him as wanting in deference to that Court if he felt it his duty to bring this subject again under their consideration. (*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was then withdrawn, as also the amendment.

CAPTAIN CHARRETIE'S CASE.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said he had given notice of a motion relative to the case of Captain Charretie; but as he considered the information which they possessed was not complete, and having seen Captain Charretie on the subject, he thought it better, if the Court would allow him to do so, to postpone the motion until the next Court. In the meanwhile, however, he would move that the papers in Court relating to the case of Captain Charretie be printed.

Agreed to.

The *Hon. Proprietor* was also understood to move that the Report of the Finance and Home Committee, dated the 30th August, 1839, be laid before the Court.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. *D. Salomons* then said he wished to call the attention of the hon. Court to a subject which had lately excited a great deal of public notice. He meant a document which had been freely commented on in the public papers, purporting to be a letter written by an hon. director of that Court to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and as he understood that that letter was of a private, confidential nature, he should not have ventured to allude to it, did he not know also that it was a letter which

had been circulated extensively, and, as he had heard, had been printed or lithographed, and had been made the subject of discussion in the public newspapers. He had no doubt that most persons were aware of the document to which he alluded. It was not a memorandum, but rather an extract from a letter written by Sir Henry Willock, and addressed to the Foreign Secretary of State. He certainly did think that great blame was due to the Court of Directors, that the war now carrying on in India had not been the subject of discussion in that Court (*hear, hear!*); but that Court was exceedingly tender of introducing great political subjects into their debates, which might tend to embarrass the executive Government of the country. (*Hear, hear!*) But when a subject of this kind had been brought so prominently forward, he did not think that the proprietors would be doing their duty if they allowed this matter to pass by, and not to bring the subject under the notice of the Court, and of the public. He had no doubt, from the nature of the document to which he had alluded, that the subject would be mentioned in Parliament, and he thought, before the question should be there discussed, it would be right for the attention of the Court to be drawn to it. They all knew that the war in Afghanistan was a most expensive war. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Glenelg, too, had dwelt very strongly on the responsibility that attached to the East India Company on this subject. Now if the war were to be undertaken for European objects, and the ministers of this country were to involve India in a war, and throw the whole burthen of it on the Indian revenue, it would not be fair; and it was the duty of that Court to see whether, as this war was undertaken for objects which could not be called entirely Indian, the resources of this country should not be brought in aid of those of India, for the payment of the expenses incurred by it. He therefore, in the first place, begged to put three questions to the worthy chairman on the subject. The first was, whether there existed any document or documents embodying the opinion of the Court of Directors on the policy or impolicy of the war in Afghanistan? Secondly, whether there was any protest against the war by any individual director? and thirdly, whether that war had been made the subject of discussion in the Court of Directors?

The *Chairman* said, he believed he might answer in the negative to all the questions of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* said, he had recorded his opinion against the war which was being carried on in Afghanistan. It was not in the form of a protest, but a letter, addressed to the Court of Directors, and dated the 29th January, 1839.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, his object in asking those questions was to know whether there were any documents which the proprietors could move for to enable them to come to a decision as to the probable termination of the Afghan war: and as he now heard from an hon. proprietor that there was at least one such document, he should beg to move that Mr. Tucker's letter on the subject of the Afghan war be laid before the Court of Proprietors. As to the communication of Sir H. Willock, he hardly knew how he could put it, unless he addressed that gentleman by stating, that he did think, as it had come to the knowledge of the proprietors that a document which must be of rather an official character—for he could not think how any hon. member of the Court of Directors could address a minister of the Crown without its partaking of an official character—that in justice to himself, in justice to the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors (*hear, hear!*), and in justice to her Majesty's ministers, both late and present, and to the Board of Control, that document ought also to be laid before the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) As to Mr. Tucker's letter, he would beg to move that that letter be laid before the Court.

The *Chairman* said, that at present he was not prepared to acquiesce in the production of the letter alluded to by the hon. proprietor, which he had never seen, having been out of the direction by rotation; and with respect to the letter which appeared in the public newspapers, he would merely say, that it was not desirable that, because it was made the subject of discussion, and brought forward in that Court, the directors should be called upon to give a decided opinion on comprehensive

questions of policy which it might involve, and which might require the most mature and deliberate consideration. Nor was it desirable that such letters should be moved for. (*Hear, hear!*) There were many questions which the Court of Directors were not called upon to decide, and for which they could not be responsible; and he thought hon. proprietors would do well to consider the propriety of the questions which were put to the Court of Directors. He would now move that the Court do adjourn. (*Loud cries of "No, No!"*)

Mr. Marriott.—I hope the Court will not adjourn yet, for I have put on the paper a notice of motion in reference to an awful case of suttee, which is recorded in the *Asiatic Journal* of the present month. (*Cries of "Oh, oh!"*)

The Hon. H. Lindsay then said he thought it extremely unfair for hon. proprietors to put questions of such a nature as had just been put by the hon. proprietor to the chairman, regarding matters upon which every proprietor, before and behind the bar, must be aware that his mouth was hermetically sealed, being parties, by law, to the authority of the Secret Committee, which was formed when the Board of Control was appointed for the Government of India. It was impossible, therefore, that the hon. chairman, or deputy chairman, could give an answer on the subject which was now brought before the Court by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons). He should be very glad, when the time should come, that it might be mooted in that Court, whether an hon. director was justified in publishing such papers, or in promulgating such opinions to the Government of this country, as the hon. director (Sir H. Willock) had done. He believed he was precluded from making any observations on this subject; and with regard to any communication from the chairman, or deputy chairman, he believed they were perfectly right to hold their tongues.

Mr. Weeding said that he did not know the real tendency of the observations of the hon. gentleman who had addressed the Court on this subject, but he (Mr. Weeding) should say, that as to the policy or impolicy of the Afghan war, the Court had allowed the opportunity for discussing the question to go by. That war was now at an end, and had been brought to a successful termination. If there were a war now existing, it was certainly in the province of any hon. gentleman to give notice of a motion for considering the policy or impolicy of that war. On the other hand, if the war in Afghanistan was not existing, still there was another question to be considered, namely, as to the expenses arising out of that war. He understood the keeping of that territory was now vested in the E. I. Company, and many important considerations would be involved in that, but he could only recommend them to the attention of the directors. Perhaps his recommendation might be unnecessary. He had no doubt the subject had been under their consideration, and possibly was so at that moment. It was, indeed, one of the most important which they had been called upon to consider. But there were various questions arising out of that war, and he thought it was the duty of all hon. proprietors to recommend the consideration of them to the directors.

Sir Henry Willock said, that after the observations which had just been made by an hon. director (Mr. Lindsay), as to the right or propriety of a member of that Court to address her Majesty's Secretary of State, he (Sir H. Willock) considered it his duty to explain his motive for so doing. There were certain points which were never allowed to come under discussion in that Court—namely, those matters of policy which were submitted to the Secret Committee. (*Hear, hear!*) The war in Afghanistan was one of those. Now, having resided twenty-three years in Persia, and having conducted the affairs of her Majesty's Government there during eleven years of that period, he had obtained very extensive information regarding the affairs in Afghanistan; and as he felt that the Government were immersing into almost inextricable difficulties, and as he conceived that our position in Persia was still tenable, he wished, if possible, to deter the Government from undertaking so hazardous and futile an enterprise as the invasion of Afghanistan. (*Hear, hear!*) A favourable change had already taken place in the aspect of affairs in Central Asia. The Persians had retreated from Herat, the Russian Government had disavowed the

acts of her agents, and no plea continued to exist for subverting the ruling authorities in Afghanistan. Our army, moreover, was still on the east of the Indus. Having a strong conviction of the ruinous tendency of the projects entertained by her Majesty's Government, he (Sir H. Willock) considered it his duty to lay his sentiments before Lord Palmerston, in the year 1838, in most strong and unequivocal terms. Some stress had been laid on the circumstance of his communications having been lithographed; and it was argued that, on that account, they were to be considered as the property of the public. Every person connected with official life well knew that, if a paper were put into the hands of a minister, which from its not being clear and legible would not at once convey an impression to the eye and to the mind, he would throw it aside, without taking the trouble to decipher it. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no secretary at command, and he thought that lithographing his letter was the best mode of ensuring due attention to its contents. He (Sir H. Willock) had carefully watched the progress of the Afghan war, and of subsequent proceedings in that country; he saw that the deepest interests of India were affected by them; that a financial crisis had been produced from the enormous expenses attendant thereon, and that a pursuance of the same ruinous course must work the destruction of the British empire in India; therefore, when a new administration was formed, he (Sir H. Willock) laid before the Earl of Aberdeen a review of the recent proceedings in Afghanistan, in the hope that her Majesty's Government might be induced to consider retrograde movement to the east of the Indus as the only mode of retrieving past error. (*Hear, hear!*) He did so with the most beneficial intent, and he regretted extremely that his object should have been defeated by the publicity given to his communication; and that his opinions, which had been offered with the sole motive of promoting the public weal, should have been made the implements of party purpose. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know whether he had rightly understood the hon. chairman, as alluding to Mr. Tucker's letter or to his (Sir H. Willock's), when he said he had not seen it.

The *Chairman* said he alluded to both.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* said his letter was in the shape of a public document, and contained his protest against the proceedings consequent on the declaration of the 20th June, 1838.

The *Chairman*.—I understood the hon. director to say just now that it was not a protest.

Mr. *St. George Tucker*.—It was not in the form of a protest, but it was a letter protesting against the policy of the Afghan war.

Sir *H. Willock* wished to observe, that at the time he submitted his letter to Lord Aberdeen, he also submitted a copy of it to the hon. chairman.

The *Chairman* said he certainly had received a copy from the hon. director, but he had not yet had any opportunity of reading it. (*Cries of "Oh! oh!"*)

Sir *H. Willock* wished to add, that he did not submit any copy to the deputy chairman, but to the chairman, as head of that Court.

The *Chairman* said the letter was given to him entirely in a private capacity.

Sir *H. Willock* said he could only regret that the document in question should have been made public. It was quite contrary to his intention.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that as he had been the means of giving publicity to that extremely valuable document, he wished to make one or two observations. (*Hear, hear!*) If he had had any doubt upon his mind of having done right, that doubt was entirely removed by the declaration of the hon. chairman that he had never read that document. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed the hon. chairman to be a person of great business habits, but yet the memorandum had never been read by him; and he (Mr. Martin) might also state that the person to whom that letter was addressed never read it, until it was published in the newspapers. He thought, therefore, that he ought to have the thanks of Sir H. Willock, for having directed public attention to that most important document. (*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*) He would also take that opportunity of stating that, some time ago, four papers were put into his hand at the corner of a street, by a

gentleman who was known to Sir H. Willock and himself (Mr. Martin). These four memorandums (not addressed as letters) were lithographed on foolscap paper. Three of them were addressed to Lord Palmerston, and one to Lord Aberdeen. The three memorandums to Lord Palmerston he (Mr. Martin) had read six months ago: they were handed about in every direction, and were extremely able and important documents. The fourth, to Lord Aberdeen, he had not seen before it was put into his hands. The gentleman who gave them to him, said, "You feel strongly on the subject of the Afghan war; and here is a full confirmation of your opinions by Sir Henry Willock." Knowing no person who was better acquainted with our relations with Persia and Afghanistan than Sir H. Willock, and partly with a view to call public attention to that most impolitic war, he deemed it to be his duty to give publicity to that document, which had no mark of privacy or reservation about it. He had no intention of injuring Sir Henry Willock, or of embarrassing the Government in India or in England, but he thought he was doing right in calling public attention to that most important subject, the Afghan war. As the revenues of the Afghan territory did not meet one-fiftieth part of the expenditure occasioned by that most impolitic war, he thought it right that some course should be taken to check that proceeding, if possible.

Sir H. Willock said he must beg to disclaim returning any thanks to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) for the part he had taken. (*A laugh.*) He (Sir H. Willock) thought that, considering there was an acquaintance between the hon. proprietor and himself, even if he had picked up the documents in question in the streets, he was not justified in publishing them without asking him first whether he objected to its being done or not. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Martin.—It was a friend of yours who gave them to me.

Mr. Weeding said that he did not understand why the hon. proprietor, Mr. Martin, should think it necessary to enter into a defence in that Court for publishing the letter of the hon. director. It was obvious that he considered it a fair prize. The fault lay with those who afforded him the opportunity. The hon. proprietor was a public writer, or compiler. Engaged, as he was, in editing the *Colonial Magazine*, a letter appearing in its columns, written by a director of the East-India Company, and addressed to a minister of the Crown, upon the subject of the Afghan war, the conducting of which to a successful termination had long since received the thanks of that Court, and of the British Parliament, was calculated to awaken curiosity, and to give circulation and *éclat* to his paper. It was natural, therefore, that he should seek to give it publicity. Now, he (Mr. Weeding) should not have troubled the Court with any observation, if the hon. director (Sir H. Willock) had not risen to explain the reason why he wrote to a minister of the Crown, and to justify his having done so. The reason he assigned was, that not being a member of the Secret Committee, he had not an opportunity of giving vent to his opinions in any other way. With this reason he (Mr. Weeding) was not satisfied. The law of the land had declared, that questions of peace and war in India should be entrusted only to the chairman and deputy-chairman, and the senior director, as a Secret Committee, in conjunction with her Majesty's Government, and no doubt the law had wisely determined so. But the hon. director had an alternative. He could have addressed his letter to his own colleagues in the Secret Committee, agreeably to the example of his hon. friend, Mr. Tucker, who, to his great credit, had unburthened his mind on the subject, by addressing a letter to the chairman. He lamented very much that the hon. director had not done so, instead of writing to a minister of the Crown, because although he was not in the way to take part in the counsels of the Secret Committee, he might have addressed his communication to them, and given them the benefit of any knowledge he possessed on the policy or impolicy of the war in Afghanistan. Even then it seemed he would have been too late, for the letter to Lord Aberdeen was dated on the 4th of September, 1841, long after the war had ceased. Whether the opinions which the hon. director had formed were the result of after-thought, or of previous deliberation, his line of duty was clear, not to go out of his own Court in the first instance for the promulgation of them. They were equally sure of find-

ing their way to Her Majesty's Government through the medium of the Secret Committee, and with the further advantage of being accompanied with the committee's observations either in support or in refutation of them. The Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors surely had a right to expect that the opinions of one member of the Court of Directors should not go abroad, till they had undergone a scrutiny in fair examination with the opinions of his colleagues. It was unfair to both that the hon. director should have gone out of the way, which as it appeared to him (Mr. Weeding) his duty prescribed to him. He (Mr. Weeding) was sorry at being compelled to make these observations. If the hon. director had said, "I admit the mistake, and regret it," he (Mr. Weeding) would not have said a word upon the subject. Instead of that, the hon. director considered it his duty to address the minister, and then found fault with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) for making it public. Was it not, he would ask, at least equally wrong for the hon. director to address the Secretary for Foreign Affairs without the knowledge of his colleagues?

Captain *Shepherd* thought the hon. proprietor who had just spoken had given more weight to the subject as a charge against his hon. friend, Sir H. Willock, than it deserved. His hon. friend had given a fair and candid explanation of the matter. (*Hear, hear!*) He had said he drew up the statement and sent it privately to the chairman, and also to many of his colleagues. Amongst others, he (Capt. Shepherd) himself received a copy. His hon. friend, in his anxiety to do good, wrote letters, and sent them privately, first to Lord Palmerston in 1838, and afterwards, on the change of ministry, to Lord Aberdeen. (*Hear, hear!*) They were not sent to them by his hon. friend in his character of a director. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend said that, having lived many years in Persia, he considered he had information that would be of service to the Government, and being a pensioned officer of the Crown, he thought it his duty to communicate it to them. He (Capt. Shepherd) thought Mr. Martin ought not to have published the letter without the permission of his hon. friend, the writer of it. (*Hear!*) His hon. friend might have committed an indiscretion in having his letter lithographed for the purpose of insuring its being read, but no one could say it was not intended for the best. He considered the explanation of his hon. friend was open and candid, and no one could doubt but that his motives towards the East-India Company and his country were pure and creditable; he could not sit, therefore, and hear such a lecture read to his hon. friend without raising his voice against it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *D. Salomons* said he trusted that he was not to be charged with indiscretion in having introduced this subject. (*Hear, and cries of "No! no!"*) The hon. director (Mr. Lindsay), in the observations he had made, seemed to say that he (Mr. Salomons) had not done fairly in having addressed the questions which he had just put to the Court of Directors. Now, he hoped that the hon. director would, in his cooler moments, repudiate that charge; for he (Mr. Salomons) repudiated it most fully. He (Mr. Salomons) had done what he thought he had a perfect right to do. As to the publication itself, he entirely approved of the sentiments expressed in it, and he regretted that they had not been previously laid before the Court of Proprietors; and he would protest most strongly against the Court of Directors promulgating their opinions to the public without informing the Court of Proprietors of those opinions. If the remedies suggested in the publication in question could be applied, they could have been applied after being stated to that Court; but of late years there had been a desire to throw off the Court of Proprietors, and rely on the Court of Directors only; but he was convinced that the true source of strength of the East-India Company rested in the East-India Company itself—the East-India Company was represented by the Court, and no others. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it his duty to mention this subject; because there had been a most unfair use made of this document. If it had been left simply in the pages of the *Colonial Magazine*, he should not have introduced this subject; but it had been the cause of some discussion and a great deal of unpleasant feeling. The name of Sir H. Willock had been dragged forth into the public prints, and the late Government had been spoken

of in terms of disparagement which they did not deserve. (*Hear!*) He was no apologist of the late Government—(*hear!*)—he should, indeed, be sorry to answer for their sins—(*a laugh*)—but he thought the Government of India should be conducted on national grounds, and not on party grounds. And it was because this document had been unfairly used, he thought that it was his duty to mention it, for he should wish that the subject might commence in that Court rather than in Parliament. It was impossible that a document from such an authority would not be mentioned hereafter as a charge against the late Government, on the subject of their Afghan policy. He thought the subject of the Afghan war should have been brought forward in that Court; but as they had now a new governor-general of India, he thought they should follow the same course on this subject as they had adopted towards the proposed petition just withdrawn; and that was, to wait and see what the new Government would do. When they saw the circumstances under which the Afghan war was prolonged, if it were not already terminated, it would then be the duty of that Court to put a stop to the great expense that had been incurred by it, by which the revenues of India were spent faster than could be realized. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. H. Lindsay begged at once to repudiate any intention of charging the hon. proprietor with having acted unfairly in putting his questions to the hon. chairman. He merely imagined it might have escaped the notice of the hon. proprietor that both the chairman and deputy chairman were so placed as not to have the power of answering any question, which by law they were not directed to do, and he could not resist making an observation which struck him when that singular paper of the hon. director was first brought to his notice. It was in the shape of a letter from that hon. director to the editor of the *Morning Post*, calling upon the latter to give up the authority by which he had published that extraordinary document; and he must confess how much he was surprised when he found that the hon. director was the author of the lithographed letter which the editor of the *Morning Post* had got possession of, and put into that paper. As a reflection had been cast upon the hon. proprietor below him (Mr. Martin), he thought that that hon. proprietor, as editor of the *Colonial Magazine*, had a perfect right so to publish the document in question; and if the hon. director who wrote it had not been within the bar, he (Mr. Lindsay) should have been one of the first to thank him for having thrown light on so important a subject, whether his opinion were right or wrong; but he (Mr. Lindsay) had been a director of that Court for thirty years, and he did not believe there was on record such a paper as the hon. director had submitted to her Majesty's minister. It was, he believed, without a precedent.

An Hon. Proprietor said he thought it was most unjust to cast any reflection upon his hon. friend for having written the letters alluded to. It did appear to him that if his hon. friend, possessing as he did so much information on the subject, had not made such communication, he would not have done his duty. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fiebler said there was no man who had a greater respect for Sir H. Willock than he had; but he must confess his surprise that the hon. director should have ventured to have any communication with an individual minister of the Crown (*hear, hear!*), and he hoped it would be the last. As regarded the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin), he was surprised that that hon. proprietor should have given publicity to the document in question. There was no gentleman who had more the ear of the Court than that hon. proprietor; and if it were to be published at all, it was his duty not to have published it in the public press, but in that Court.

Sir H. Willock said the hon. director (Mr. Lindsay) had observed that he (Sir H. Willock) had demanded from the editor of the *Morning Post* whence he had obtained his information. Now, he begged to inform the Court that he had not done so.

Mr. H. Lindsay begged to ask the hon. director whether he did not address a letter to the editor of the *Morning Post*? because, if not, the letter must have been a forgery? He recollected reading a letter, apparently from the hon. director, calling on the editor to say whence that paper came.

Sir H. Willock said the hon. director was quite mistaken.

Mr. Weeding.—Why, Mr. Martin sent the letters to the *Morning Post*, where they were published.

Mr. M. Martin.—No, I did not! (*Great laughter.*)

Captain Browne said, he differed so entirely from the animadversions that had been passed upon the hon. director, Sir H. Willock; he so much admired the candour and ability with which that hon. director had put his sentiments on paper, and avowed that he had been the author of them (as, indeed, it was his first duty as an Englishman to do; and bound as he was, as a pensioned servant of the Crown, to make known his sentiments where those sentiments should be made known), that he thought it right to bring the matters to an issue in that Court, by moving a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Willock for those letters (*hear, hear!*), in order that they might learn whether a director had his mouth sealed because he was a director, and was not bound to make known his sentiments as an Englishman.

Major Oliphant said he did not rise to second that motion (*hear, and a laugh*), but he would ask whether any good could arise from continuing this discussion (*hear!*), especially as they were all satisfied with the purity of intention of the hon. proprietor?

Sir H. Willock said, it appeared to have escaped hon. gentlemen that the government of India, in all its main parts, was conducted by her Majesty's ministers; that all the chief measures emanated from them. It was, he felt, his duty, both as a patriot and a pensioned servant of the Government, to make known to the Government his opinion upon important points respecting which he possessed peculiar information, and he felt that he really could give that information without any breach of duty as a director. (*Hear, hear!*)

The conversation then dropped.

SUTTEES.

Mr. Marriott gave notice, on the part of Mr. Poynder, that that gentleman would, at the next General Court, move—"That the hon. directors be requested, in the case of the suttee which was lately permitted in the territory of the Nizam, and in all cases of a similar nature, to recommend to the foreign rulers the immediate abolition of that inhuman and sanguinary rite, as the same has already been effected in the dominions of the Hon. Company."

Mr. Weeding entreated the hon. directors to use their authority to put down these inhuman practices as far as they were able, throughout the whole of India.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Fielder said he rose under painful feelings. He held in his hand the last number of the *Bombay Times*, and referring to the *Asiatic Journal* in his other hand, containing the debates in the Court of Proprietors on the Sattara case, he never read opposite statements which gave him more pain, bringing, as both statements did, the characters of hon. proprietors, and of two of the commissioners of inquiry, into question. He was unwilling to animadvert on the language used, which he must however say was, in his opinion, too warm, indeed too intemperate. He would ask the Court, if the circumstances stated were true, whether the two commissioners could, in justice to themselves, or to the public, do otherwise than throw up their high stations in India? He referred to Mr. Secretary Willoughby and Colonel Ovens, two of the gentlemen who sat on the commission of inquiry (which took a considerable time, he believed a fortnight) into the facts respecting the deposition of the ex-Rajah of Sattara. Those gentlemen, it appeared, had come forward, after the imputation which had been cast upon them, to preserve their character—their names they conceived had been stained with very heavy charges; and as the *Bombay Times* reflected strongly on hon. proprietors, he would give notice, that at the next Court he should move that certain papers or documents, lately transmitted to the Court of Directors, relating to the ex-Rajah of Sattara, be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. D. Salomons said, he hoped his hon. friend was not going to disinter the Rajah of Sattara. (*A laugh.*) He trusted that that question was now set at rest.

The Court then adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

At a meeting of this society on the 11th November, a paper was read from Lieut. Tickell, at Chyebassa, regarding the images found by him at Banesaugor. Lieut. Tickell stated that they were unknown to the natives at or near the place where they were found, and he sent specimens of the idols in order that the society might be enabled to compare them with others in their possession, and see whether they were of a new description and hitherto unknown to exist.

A letter had been received from the Madras Government, reporting the discoveries and researches lately made in Madras and its neighbourhood by Dr. A. D. Christie, and stating that they were going to send the society specimens of porcelain clay discovered at Mangalore, for presentation to the Museum of Economic Geology.

The secretary mentioned that, in the course of the search lately made to discover the *Jamal Tawarree* (the whole of which work has been discovered in London by Professor Forbes, and forms two valuable volumes), Mr. Walter Elliot had brought to his notice an anonymous historical work bearing the same title, and brought from Persia by Sir John Malcolm. This work was formerly in the library of Fort William College, and as the society are in possession of that library, the secretary immediately adopted Mr. Elliot's hint, and after a search, succeeded in finding the volume alluded to. It consists of extracts from the *Jamal Tawarree* made in 1646, and printed in Persia.

Mr. Mainwaring presented the society with some Tibetan manuscript pages, received from Almorah, and which, on examination, proved to be the leaves of some sacred book, and contained short prayers and *muntras* to one of the Tibetan deities, for prosperity, &c. &c. It was a Sanscrit work, written in the Tibetan character. This is so far valuable, that it confirms what was advanced by the late Mr. James Prinsep, that the Sanscrit language was known to the people in Tibet, but expressed in a different character.

The last subject which engaged the attention of the meeting was the presentation, by Moulvi Abdul Rahim, of four thick volumes, of his translation of the *Camoos*, or Great Arabic Dictionary, into Persian. This translation had been undertaken with a view to render the dictionary more valuable and easy to be understood than it had hitherto been, in consequence of the Arabic being obscurely written, and full of abbreviations. The Moulvi had, within the last few months, completed this arduous undertaking, on which he has spent the labour of his whole life.

NATIVE INGENUITY.

A native in this town (Serampore), by hereditary profession a blacksmith, who was employed for many years in cutting punches for this press, having now little occupation, adopted the following ingenious mode of obtaining a livelihood. He has manufactured an iron press, upon the model of one of those in use here, and set up a printing office, at which he has commenced printing. Last year, he printed a native almanack of a superior character, which had a remarkable run. Soon after, he began to engrave, on lead, pictures of the gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon, of which hundreds of thousands were struck off on inferior paper, and obtained a ready sale. Some were afterwards adorned by the art of the limner, and being set in frames, sold for a higher price. Hawkers were employed in traversing the country with packs of these mythological prints. But his ingenuity was not exhausted. He determined to print English books for the numerous youths of the poorer classes, who are now endeavouring to obtain a smattering of our tongue, and for whom even the low-

priced elementary works of the Calcutta School-Book Society are too high. Of these works, thousands of pirated copies have been printed in Calcutta, and disseminated through the country. But the individual we allude to, finding English type, at second hand, too dear for his purpose, has cut a set of punches for himself, and cast the types which he employs for this work. They are entirely wanting in that beauty and exquisite accuracy which characterize our English types, but to an inexperienced eye the difference between them and letters cast in Europe, or America would scarcely be apparent; and to a native, the inferiority would be altogether imperceptible. Thus furnished by his own ingenuity with the whole apparatus of a typographical establishment, he is enabled to produce works at so cheap a rate, as completely to undersell the presses in Calcutta. The native booksellers in that city, a rising race, though at present of little note, are happy to avail themselves of his labours, and purchase edition after edition of his cheap books. As soon as education in the vernacular language becomes the order of the day, it is by such men and such means that books will be multiplied. Capital will be poured in upon the enterprise; the natives, who are acquainted both with English and Bengalee, will find it to their advantage to cater for the press, and the means of improvement will be placed within the reach of the middling and lower classes of society.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 21.

TORTURING.

A case of torturing came before the police magistrates on the 1st November. The complainant was a brahmin, named Womacanth Bhotochargee; the defendants were Baboo Rajchundernath Bose and his durwan, Bhobany Sing. The complainant stated that he had been induced to go to the Baboo's house, who questioned him about a watch and required him to give it up. Upon refusing, he was beaten by the Baboo and his durwan, and then tortured by having his legs forced over his shoulders, and was again beaten. The Baboo and his servants next tied him to a tree, and kept lifting his leg off the ground and violently jerking it down again. He was then lowered from the tree, cast on his back, and a bamboo placed athwart his chest, the two ends being held by the durwan and syce, and the middle over his chest by the Baboo, all three pressing it down with great force, till the brahmin became insensible through pain. Being revived by cold water, he was stripped, his arms were bound, and he was let down into a well, and kept there till his cries brought persons who remonstrated with the Baboo, and procured the brahmin's liberation. He was then laid down and held, whilst the Baboo applied red-hot burning *gools* to several parts of his body, which made him utter screams of agony, which the Baboo prevented by stuffing a cloth into his mouth. The brahmin fainted and was left, burnt and famished with thirst, all night by himself in a room. The next day, the Baboo, alarmed, wished to coax his victim, who was released. The facts were proved by several witnesses. The magistrate (Mr. O'Hanlon) remarked that he would send the case for trial to the sessions, where the punishment would be more adequate than he would pronounce; but that he feared the delay would afford opportunity for defeating the ends of justice. This was the second case, he added, of this kind of atrocity brought before him within the last ten days. In that other case, justice had been defeated by means which he dreaded might be resorted to in this also. He therefore sentenced the Baboo to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and the durwan Rs. 4. The fines were immediately paid.

The *Hurkaru* remarks upon the sentence: "A more atrocious piece of cruelty we have seldom seen detailed, and yet the perpetrator of the barbarous act, or series of acts, being, as it is said, 'a respectable native gentleman,' has his barbarity assessed at the low rate of Rs. 100. Crime costs but little in Calcutta, though every thing else is dear: and, if a rich native has a taste for torturing, he can indulge his propensity, to his heart's content, by paying a ten-pound note."

THE HOLIDAYS.

All Calcutta is out of town. The city is like the City of the Silent. There is nothing moving in the streets—the very crows seem dull, depressed, spiritless, as

though conscious that they ought to be somewhere else. "Man delights us not, nor woman either," with a sight of the human face divine, peeping out of a chariot, or paliki carriage—office-jauns and brown berries no longer rattle along the streets, bearing some busy agent to committee, or some industrious clerk to office. The white turbans and the flowing raiment of peripatetic sircars are absent from our highways, and the brass badges of bill-collecting peons glisten no more in the sunlight. Nothing circulates—not even money, not even news. The universal stagnation affects the very press itself. Stay at home, and we are solitary—go abroad, and we are solitary. Banks, offices, auction-rooms, the theatre—all, all closed. Judges, councillors, merchants, office bearers, great and small, have sought the country—this man indulges in a sporting tour to Barasut, that in a trip to the "foreign parts" of Chandernagore, whilst a third, in his love for aquatic recreations, penetrates as far as Sook-saugor, and talks about the Mofussil. Only editors and doctors remain.—*Hurkaru, Oct. 24.*

EAST INDIA SLAVERY.

If any one who has resided in India, even for a considerable period, and has not only travelled through it, but entered largely into agricultural and commercial engagements, were asked whether slavery existed in it, he would feel disposed at once to deny the fact. There is so general an appearance of entire freedom, that not one of the numerous scenes of misery which are daily exhibited in the countries in which slavery predominates is ever met with. We have no slave drivers, and no cart whips. There is apparently no compulsory labour at all; and no token by which a slave, where one exists, can be distinguished from a free man. We are of course speaking of the Gangetic valley, the thickly peopled, industrious, and wealthy valley, which supplies the Government of India with all those resources which enable it to make up the deficiency of other divisions of the empire; to pay the dividends of the proprietors of East-India stock, and all the other home charges of the administration, and to meet the expenses entailed on it by successive wars. In this territory, so richly endowed with the gifts of nature, slavery, wherever it exists, is so mild in its form, as to be scarcely recognized. Yet the researches which have been set on foot by the pressure of the abolitionists at home have disclosed the fact, that this region is not altogether free from the taint of slavery, not only of domestic but of prædial slavery; and that the labours of Government are required even here, if we would realize the proud boast, that in the empire of Britain, slavery is unknown.—*Friend of India, Oct. 21.*

RE-MARRIAGE OF HINDU WIDOWS.

The prohibition of Hindu widows to marry is a subject which has awakened the attention, not only of European philanthropists, but of the well-informed natives, of whom a large and increasing body of influential men are deeply anxious to break through this destructive custom. A wealthy native in Calcutta, Baboo Mootee Lall Seel, has offered to endow the first widow who may enter upon a second marriage with Rs. 10,000; and a young man and woman, of respectable connections, are about to brave the opinion of their fellow-countrymen, and claim the donation. The subject has excited great interest in Calcutta, both in the native and European community. At this juncture has appeared a pamphlet on the subject, by one of the most experienced and benevolent of the public servants of Government, Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, of Sehere. This little brochure is an introduction to a larger work on the same subject, written by a learned Brahmin of Nagpore, a man of rank and wealth, and a son of the late minister of the late Rajah of Nagpore, who has been urged to stand forth as the champion of the rights of the females of his caste, solely by feelings of humanity, and by the hope of inducing his countrymen to open their eyes to the endless and serious evils and degradation brought upon them and upon society in general by the unnatural law prohibiting the re-marriage of widows. This learned native deduces the five following cogent reasons against the practice:—
"Because, in the first place, it disappoints the palpable purpose of the Creator, in

having sent them into the world ; secondly, because it inevitably leads to great moral depravity and vice on the part of these widows ; thirdly, because it inevitably causes a frightful amount of infanticide and of abortions ; fourthly, because the maintenance of these widows in an honourable, virtuous course of life causes a ceaseless, though fruitless, anxiety to their parents, and parents-in-law, &c. ; fifthly, because these widows, inevitably rendered corrupt and vicious themselves by the hard and unnatural laws operating on them, cannot be prevented from corrupting and destroying the honour and virtue of all other females with whom they associate."

BURMESE AFFAIRS.

The *Enterprize* steamer was under orders to touch at Point de Galle, both going to and returning from Bombay ; orders have been forwarded to that place directing her to proceed to Moulmein, instead of going on to Calcutta. There will be thus two ships of war and six armed steamers, viz., H. M. S. *Calliope* (28), *Childers* (18), H. C. S. *Ganges*, *Enterprize*, *Ariadne*, *Medusa*, and *Proserpine*, to have an aquatic spree with Tharawaddi's war-boats, to say nothing of the *India* and *Forbes*, both shewing themselves in the neighbourhood. This last *dekna ka waste*, we doubt not, will prove most effectual. — *Star*, Oct. 22.

The *Orissa* and the *Eagle* schooners have been fitted up as gun-boats, and will take their departure almost immediately for Moulmein.

The Tenasserim provinces have been annually improving as far as the happiness of the people is concerned—when we took charge of Moulmein, wild elephants, tigers, &c., were frequently to be seen—in fact, it was one dense jungle: all has now vanished, and a large and populous town has sprung up, and the Burmese and Tilians are constantly coming over, and leaving the iron rule of the Burman empire. That venerable, sincere Christian, Mr. Judson, of between twenty and thirty years' standing as a missionary in the Burmese country (now of Moulmein), told me that thousands desire to emigrate to our possessions, but they could not get away ; for if relatives were left behind, his golden-footed Majesty would decapitate them, or subject them to some dreadful death.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—Unfavourable accounts have been received from this quarter. A conflict has taken place between our troops and the Eastern Ghilzies, in which the former have suffered severely, in the Koord Cabul Pass.

It is said that the financial difficulties of the Cabul treasury, which laboured under a deficiency of Rs. 170,000, induced Sir Wm. Macnaghten to listen to a proposal for the reduction of the allowances made to the chiefs of Kohistan and of the Eastern Ghilzies ; and accordingly Rs. 40,000 were deducted from the payment stipulated to be made to the better keeping open the roads between Cabul and Jellalabad, in spite of the remonstrances of these chiefs, who resorted to the measures of retaliation and revenge. A kafila, valued at Rs. 20,000, was seized at Tereen ; our daks were stopped, and all communication with Hindostan was cut off. At the instance of the envoy, Gen. Elphinstone sent out the 35th N. I., with two guns, towards Jellalabad, to clear the road. The regiment made one short march to Boodkhah, when they forced the strong pass before them occupied by the Ghilzies in force. On the 11th of October, the 13th L. Inf. left Cabul, and joined the 35th next day, when they forced the pass. The 35th, with the guns (9-pounders), took up a strong position at Koord Cabul, the 13th returning to Boodkhah. The enemy retained the pass until night, when they retired upon Tereen, but, finding the 35th did not advance, they returned and attacked them in force on the 17th. They were repulsed after a long conflict, and retired to Tereen, but not without severe loss on our part, owing to the treachery of the Dooranee horse: Lieut. Jenkins, of the 35th, was mortally wounded ; 12 sepoy were killed, and 16 wounded.

On the 17th October, the troops sent to the Zoormut valley returned, and on the 19th left Cabul, with the remaining four guns of the battery, five mortars, and the

whole mountain train, proceeded to Tereen, under Gen. Sir R. Sale. On entering the valley, the heights were observed to be occupied by riflemen, while a fort and orchard poured forth a host of armed men, who formed on a steep hill immediately above the fort. The advanced guard of our force moved on to the attack. The infantry, covered by the guns, carried these heights in good style, and some companies of the 13th advanced against the hills on the left of the valley, driving the enemy before them. These last skirmishers were, however, recalled at sunset, and the force took up a position for the night, our pickets occupying the heights in our rear as well as these immediately over the fort. During the night the advanced pickets were called in, and the enemy at the same time withdrew further up the valley towards the principal fort of Tereen.

Before the march from Cabul, it was known that all the forage at Tereen had been destroyed by the enemy, that the country afforded not food for a dozen camels, and that, unless the enemy should prove very improvident, our force could not exist two days in the valley. The force, with nearly 5,000 animals, requiring forage, was sent into Tereen, without any arrangement being made to supply the cattle with *bhoosa* or grass. The small fort, however, supplied the public cattle for two days, the enemy not having burnt the *bhoosa* before they quitted it.

On the 23rd negotiations commenced, which ended in the chiefs sending hostages and supplying us with forage for our half-starved cattle; and on the 26th of October the force proceeded towards Jellalabad. On the first stage of ten miles (to Seh Baba), the rear-guard was attacked by skirmishers on the heights, and a strong body approached it in the valley, but the cavalry and guns obliged the latter party to keep at a great distance. The appearance of this people was plausibly accounted for, by saying that they were parties returning to their villages on the dissolution of the Tereen confederacy. On each subsequent day, however, the attacks on the rear-guard became more serious, and on crossing the hills to Jugdulluck, formidable bodies of men were seen watching the Peri-durra Pass, the usual route for an army having guns. These parties crossed over to the Kothul-road, and the engagement with the rear-guard was serious, one soldier of the 13th being killed, and one officer and several men wounded. The enemy were now seen going forward in great numbers to occupy the pass beyond Jugdulluck, and it was evident that they meditated an engagement with the whole column. On the 29th of October, the troops advanced and entered the pass, the skirmishers securing both flanks for two miles; but within half a mile of the summit there was a check on either side—on the left, a mountain threw down three steep and rugged spurs into the pass, while the hill above the spurs was as steep as a wall and well stockaded. Our men secured the spurs, but could ascend no higher; on the right, the party moving along the heights arrived at a schasm, beyond which was a strong breastwork, lined with riflemen. The guns firing at the stockades on the left had their trails sunk in the ground, to afford the needful elevation, but could do little mischief to the enemy. After a short check, the whole column advanced and cleared the remainder of the pass, leaving the heights in possession of the enemy. The rear guard was most furiously pressed by the enemy, and lost a great many men; some baggage also fell into their hands, and the day's work cost us 116 killed and wounded, including four officers. The force arrived at Soorkaub at sunset, and were not again molested. Altogether, this march from Cabul to Soorkaub cost the column 250 men killed and wounded, including officers. The people of the country have been taught that a mere handful of them in a pass can inflict serious injury on a brigade of regular troops, and our men have been taught that neither their discipline nor their superior number can enable them to maintain a conflict with a body of armed savages on such ground.

The only chief of any consequence concerned openly in these attacks is the chief of Tugao. He had 300 of his own people and 300 collected from the neighbouring tribes, the Kurroo Khail and Adramzaes being those who gave him most assistance. Had the whole Ghilzie confederacy assailed our line of march, what must have been

the consequence? Three officers killed, and ten or twelve with 240 men wounded in a weak brigade, and this by not one-sixtieth part of the force we contemplated engaging, ought to afford a lesson to our politicals not to engage in wanton and disreputable quarrels; and to our military chief not to allow his troops to be exposed, as this force has been exposed, to utter destruction.

A letter, confirming the loss sustained, gives the following particulars:—"We are now at Gundamuck, a cantonment for the Shah's troops, and it is said we are to halt here for some days. It is eight marches from Cabul, and not one has been effected by the troops without severe loss. We may be said to have had to fight our way every mile from the capital, with otherwise dreadfully harassing duty, exceeding any thing our troops have yet been exposed to since we have been in Affghanistan. The country is in a dreadful state. Some grand political mis-management has caused a general rising, and the politicals must put matters square, for the military cannot. These Ghilzies may defy a legion of men. The best troops in the world could not cope with them in their mountain fastnesses. The troops were first engaged with the enemy after our joining the 35th at Tereen, and there, and in every march since, we lost some few men, but it was on the morning of the 28th that our principal loss was sustained. We marched with skirmishers thrown out on the hills through which the road lay, and the firing was tremendous; every two or three hundred yards a poor fellow would be seen brought down the hill side, supported and sometimes carried by his comrades, proving the precision with which the enemy were firing. We even lost several men from the column. The rear guard having, by some unaccountable means, been thrown into dreadful confusion, reinforcements were sent, until ten men only were left round the colours of the 13th, and not a company of the 35th. The enemy rushed down the hills, knives in hand; and poor Wyndham, who was standing on a small eminence commanding the road, was shot by a ball from a matchlock; two of his men were struck, and perished with him. He had been lame for some time, and was entreated to go on the sick list, but would not. In the eight marches we have managed to effect from Cabul, we have had three officers killed, and nine wounded, and of the European troops and Sepoys 233 killed and wounded. The 35th alone have lost twenty-nine killed, and have seventy-eight wounded. The dawks from the province have been detained at this place for an entire month, and amount now to camel loads."

A letter from Gundamuck mentions that the death of Ensign King was owing to his ammunition having failed. He was in advance on the heights, and was forced to retire. The enemy immediately rushed on, and the young officer, with one or two men, was shot dead on the hill. His body was not mutilated; it was found on the 24th with a wound which must have caused instant death; he was a very spirited and fine young officer, beloved by all who knew him.

To the foregoing details, which we have abridged from the *Delhi Gazette* of November 17th, we add a few gleaned from the other papers.

The names of the officers killed and wounded are stated (not officially) to be as follows:—killed, Capt. Wyndham, and Lieut. Jenkins, 35th B.N.I.; Ensign King, H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.—wounded, Gen. Sale (in the leg), Lieuts. Mein, Oakes (both dangerously), Jennings, Holcomb, and Rattray, 13th; Capt. Younghusband and Ensign Coombs, 35th; Lieut. Orr, Madras service. Lieut. Frere, of the 13th, was slightly hit by a ball. The native infantry and sappers and miners (Shah's) behaved most gallantly, and every officer in the force did his duty, as well as men could do; but they had to fight against invisible enemies, for every bush and stone shelters an expert marksman, and our troops are exposed to their deadly fire without a chance of getting a shot at them. The chief of the rebels, Gool Mahomed Khan, was not in the action. The 35th, with their two guns, had gained the other side of the pass, on the 12th. The 13th had returned. The enemy were still in the pass, but it was hoped that they would evacuate it on the night of the 12th. Gool Mahomed Khan had moved from the neighbourhood on the afternoon of the 11th, and must have been close to the 35th on the next day, at Joka, which is no great dis-

tance from Khoord Cabool, the Kurkucha Pass lying between them. He had not many men with him on his leaving Joka, but has since been considerably reinforced, so that another fight was expected. The mode of warfare employed by these people is harassing, from their reluctance to come to close quarters. They will annoy our troops by firing on them from the hills, and hanging about the camp at night, under cover of the darkness, of which they are fond of availing themselves.

According to a letter in the *Delhi Gazette*, it appears that, during the eight marches, our troops had to fight their way every mile, and that the colours of the 13th regt. have been under the protection of ten men.

A letter from Peshawur, dated 27th October, says: "The road to Cabool is still closed, with little prospect of its being speedily opened, though the envoy thinks otherwise. The mails from the provinces are all lying at Gundamak. It is said that in the affair of the 12th, where General Sale and so many officers were wounded, the enemy lost only two men."

A letter from Gundamak, dated the 31st October, announces the simple fact, from which we infer that all hostilities had ceased, that the first brigade of the army of the Indus under Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, consisting of H.M. Light Inf., the 35th and 37th N.I., with the light field battery, under Capt. A. Abbott, had commenced its march towards Hindoostan. — *Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 13.

A letter from Loodianah, 5th November, states that the Khoord Pass was not yet open, but a letter from Sir W. Macnaghten gave hopes that it would be cleared of the rebels. The authorities at Cabul manage to send expresses by some other route, though the regular dak is stopped. It is rumoured that there has been much brisk fighting with the brigands, and our Light Infantry have had fine sniping practice; but the enemy are as difficult to dislodge as so many badgers, from their lurking places.

On the 23rd ult. the force was to have attacked another of their forts, but could not make arrangements for so doing, and in the meantime the enemy commenced to make overtures. Macgregor and Capt. Paton visited his camp by invitation, at which the chiefs were highly delighted, and agreed to the terms offered, after about twenty-four hours' consideration. Hostages were given on the evening of the 24th. — *Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 10.

A letter of the 2nd inst., from Feerozpoor, informs us, that "a probability exists that the first convoy will not, after all, proceed to Afghanistan for many weeks hence, and that, when it does march, it will form a brigade, of a force commensurate with that of the last which went up, about a year ago, under Brigadier Shelton; whereas the intention was, that it should consist merely of a regiment (the 64th), with a few recruits for corps in Afghanistan. The cause of this expected change of plans is understood to reside in the late renewal of active hostilities in Afghanistan; and more especially in the recent occupation of the passes between Feerozpoor and Cabul, by the Afghan tribes, who seem at length to have discovered the value of those passes, as positions for offensive warfare. Our troops at all points, from Peshawur to far beyond Cabul, are described as being completely hemmed in by the enemy,—and a greater number of tribes than we possess regiments to oppose to them. The communication with Cabul, from Peshawur, was still closed on the 31st ult., and the several posts, which Gen. Sale had so recently, and with so much loss and difficulty, wrested from the enemy, had again fallen into their hands. No ladies will be permitted to accompany the convoy, unless affairs should assume a more favourable aspect than is likely to attach to them throughout the ensuing season at the nearest." — *Huraru*, Nov. 15.

A letter from Afghanistan says, "I have just heard that the rebel confederacy is broken up. Macgregor, with a large force, is at Khoord Cabul. Conolly, with his new regiment of Jan Baz, made a successful chupao on Ukrum Khan, the Zamin-dawer rebel, and carried him in triumph to Candabar." — *Englishman*, Nov. 17.

Letters of the 18th inst. have been received from the force under Lieut.-Col. Wymer, the contents of which indicate that there would be but little resistance offered to our proceedings in the Tehrun valley. The troops were to be joined at Zambooruk by two more of the Shah's guns, Woodburn's corps, and the other wing of the 2nd from Zamindawur. The two detachments entered Zambooruk at the same time, on the 17th inst., from different directions. "Zambooruk is near the fort of the Katuli Paji, a tremendous pass, to which the Bolan and Kojuk are mere flea-bites in comparison; and leading into the valleys of Rush and Tehrun, where these lawless vagabonds dwell, and being the key to their territory, it was confidently expected that a stout resistance would be offered; but not a man was to be seen or heard of in the pass, and the chiefs of the countries are tendering their submission to the King as fast as their nags will carry them, and there is every chance of the campaign's being a bloodless one to them, though one of infinite trouble and annoyance to us. On the settlement of affairs here, we go to Deravut, the residence of another feudal baron, by name Akram Khan, who joined the noted Ukhtar Khan in the fight with Griffin's detachment the other day, after sending a message to the political, desiring him to withdraw his troops from Zemindawur, or he should come and drive them out of the country—little dreaming how shortly after he would be called upon to defend his own. It will take at least two days to get the heavy guns over, and how many more for the light ones and the baggage of so large a force no one can as yet guess, as only one camel can pass at a time, and we have some two thousand and more, besides private ones and donkeys innumerable. The pass is really awful to look at, but the greatest difficulty lies in the descent, the most precipitous for an eighteen-pounder I ever beheld, and the Kojuk and Bolan are mere jokes."—*Englishman*, Oct. 23.

Accounts from Cabool mention that two officers of H. M.'s 44th are shut up in a fort at Lauhwa Teerghuree, whither they proceeded with a detachment of Huzarbash horse.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 30.

The Punjab.—A Persian letter, of the 7th inst., from Lahore, states that the troops who, some months since, had been permitted to return to their homes, mainly with a view of getting rid of them for a time, are now thronging in thousands back to Lahore, where, in the present excited state of men's minds, even to the highest, it was doubtful whether their return was more generally welcome or otherwise.

Our letters of the 6th inst., from Ferozepore, announce the important intelligence that the protocol of a treaty from the Lahore Government had been handed to Mr. Clerk, our political agent for the protected Sikh States, in order that, if it should meet with his approval, it might be forwarded for submission to the Supreme Government; "and it will probably not be long before we hear a royal salute fired in honour of the ratification of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the British Indian and the Lahore Governments."—*Hark.*, Oct. 20.

Our Government have effected arrangements with the Lahore authorities for the levy of a contingent of Sikh troops, who are to be officered from the Bengal army, and to occupy our frontier stations to the north-westward; and thus to admit of the withdrawal from those stations of at least no inconsiderable portion of the Queen's and Company's regiments, whose business it is just now to hold the Punjab in check.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 12.

Zorawur Sing and his army of adventure, or of occupation, has subdued and appropriated the whole of Kooloo, and is now in possession of all the strongholds in the mountains stretching from the right bank of the Sutlej to the innermost recesses of Thibet. The only check we have yet presented to the movements of these troops consists in the detachment of Lieut. Cunningham to Thibet, and of two companies of the Simla battalion of Goorkhas, commonly known as the Nusseree battalion, to the frontier villages of Kotgurh, Koomharsen, Kotgaurah, and sundry others.

The Governor-General has apprized Mr. Erskine, the political agent at Simla, that it has been resolved on not to interfere in the recent aggressive movements of

the Punjab authorities in the direction of the Mansurawar Lake,—adding, in effect, though not in so many words, that the danger to be apprehended from such movements is altogether constructive, and that it is only in the extreme case, where convulsions rage so vehemently in one state as to threaten the excitation of ferment in a bordering one, that the latter could be justified (in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council) in interfering.—*Ibid.*

Letters from Mussoorie state, that the Lieut. Governor of Agra and suite were immediately to proceed across the country to Kemaon. Mr. Lushington, the commissioner, states in a letter, recently received from him, that Zorawur Sing, the Sikh chieftain who has been making an inroad on the Chinese Tartar frontier and partially on ours, was most civil in his communications and promised compliance with our wishes.

There seems reason to suppose that the Sikh expedition has been undertaken at the instigation, if not with the resources, of the all-powerful vizier, Raja Dyan Sing; for Zorawur Sing, who directs these operations, and who has crossed the snows to conquer Western Thibet, is well known to be the vicegerent of that family in their possession in the hills.

It is now about eight years since the Sikhs made themselves masters of the territory of Ladakh. The chief of that principality had long been apprehensive of the ambition of Runjeet Sing, and when Mr. Moorcroft visited his capital, about twenty years ago, he offered to place himself under the protection of the English Government. On the eastern frontier of Ladakh lies, in an almost semicircular line, the province of Chan-tan, known to the Bhootecas as the *Hiun-des*, or *Heem-des*, the residence of cold, and to the Thibetians as *Nari*. It is in fact Western Thibet, and is the chief resort of the shawl wool goat. Moorcroft informs us that it was formerly subject to independent princes, but their authority gradually merged in that of Lassa, and as Lassa is now entirely under the government of China, this province may be considered as virtually, though not geographically, a province of the Chinese empire. By virtue of some ancient agreement, the shawl wool of Nari is sold exclusively to the people of Ladakh. The inhabitants of Nari have now, it is said, refused to send their valuable products to be sold *via* Ladakh, and under this pretence the Sikh general has over run the whole province. If the reader will turn to Moorcroft's map, he will be able to trace the progress of the Sikhs at once from Lé, up the Sinhkha had, in almost a direct line south-east, to the lake Manusurawur, so celebrated in Hindoo mythology. They have brought under subjection three hundred miles of territory, nearly conterminous with our own provinces, and have at length reached Joomla, the confines of the Nepaul territory, and there the Sikhs and Nepalese have met, on the other side of the great Himalaya range. The government of Lassa has made no effort to ward off the invasion, or drive back the Sikhs, and this is said to arise from the prevalence of disaffection in the central and eastern divisions of Thibet. The Sikhs may now be considered as fairly committed with the Chinese. There is nothing but an order from the council-chamber in Calcutta, which can prevent their moving on and conquering Lassa itself.—*Friend of India.*

Nepaul.—The Ranee of Nepaul, the root and origin of all the disquietude which the crooked politics of that court have occasioned us, has died, it is said, of course, through poison. It is now to be hoped that Mr. Hodgson will be able to consummate his plans for cementing a firm alliance with this power, and relieve Government from the necessity and the expense of keeping up a large precautionary force.

A letter from Segowlee mentions that it was heard, a week before the writing of the letter, that a Burmese mission was on its road to Nepaul, and that every pains had been taken to intercept it.

A letter from Goruckpore, dated October 20, says, "We are all quiet on the frontier, and I suppose there will be no Nepaul war this year."

The Nepaul cabinet has been endeavouring to open a communication with Zorawur Sing, the Sikh chief in Thibet.

Herat.—The elements of a civil war are in full progress at Herat, under the fomenting care of Shah Kamran; the power of the Wuzeer is therefore seriously threatened with such an overthrow as will set Persian politics in a clear light, the principal chiefs of the Herat territories having taken part with the Shah; and it is thought likely that Furrak, a most important position on the Persian and Seistan frontiers, may fall to the insurgents. Seistan has been the great point with Yar Mahomed Khan, and he is now likely to find himself in a very difficult position.—*Bombay Times*.

EXCERPTA.

The *Calcutta Courier* says: "We have more than once adverted to a custom indulged in to an extent but little imagined in this city, at which humanity shudders. The custom to which we refer, is the sale of female children for the vilest purposes. This practice is, we learn, not a whit abated: nay, we fear, on the contrary, that it is rather on the increase. It is a well-known fact, that female children are disposed of, for pecuniary considerations, to the procurers of the public stews of Calcutta; and that these poor wretches, after having served the purposes of their depraved purchasers, are cast, helpless and discarded, to seek, either a mere existence or a premature grave, in the lowest haunts of vice. Nor, from what has recently come to our notice, is this practice wholly confined to strictly native children; but even some who have a still stronger claim on our sympathy have been and are made the subjects of shameful barter in this city. Christian youths have been so disposed of."

Orders had been received from home for the immediate commencement of the great Ganges and Doonab Canal, - to be fed by the Ganges, and to run through the Doonab to Allahabad, - which is to be under the superintendence of Capt. Cautley, who shewed the practicability of the undertaking. If successful, it will secure that large tract of country from the terrible effects of the failure of the periodical rains.

The draft of an act is published, whereby it is to be enacted that all persons whatsoever, whether generally amenable to the courts of the East India Company or otherwise, using menacing gestures or expressions, or otherwise obstructing justice, in the presence of any zillah or city magistrate, joint magistrate, or other officer under a magistrate empowered to try criminal cases, or any court, civil or criminal, of the East-India Company, shall be liable to be fined, by the authority whose proceedings are obstructed, to any amount not exceeding Rs.200; or in case such fine be not paid, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month. Provided that from the award of punishment in such cases an appeal shall lie, if preferred within one month; and that the Sudder Board of Revenue, the local commissioners, or other officers exercising the powers of either of those authorities, the collectors, or other officers exercising the powers of collector, shall be competent to punish any obstruction of the nature aforesaid, by fine to an extent not exceeding Rs.200; and in case such fine be not paid, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month: subject to appeal to the revision and controul of the superior revenue authorities.

Some twenty years ago, the Serampore missionaries compiled a little treatise on the geography of the world in the Bengalee language, for the use of native schools, before the rage for English had begun, and, in the hope of making it useful among the learned, translated it into the Sanscrit language; but as it was printed in the character prevalent in Bengal, it enjoyed only a limited circulation. Soon after, they procured and printed a translation of it in Hindostanee, and another in Persian, both of which were widely distributed in the western provinces. Some time since, a Teloo-goo brahmin, having proceeded to Benares to complete the study of the learned language, happened to meet with the Hindostanee version of the treatise, and was so much interested in it, as to translate it into his native tongue. On his return to his own country, he shewed the translation among his own countrymen, who were so delighted with it, that they resolved to print an edition of it for themselves.

They were so happy as to obtain the countenance and support of a European officer of Government who takes a deep interest in native improvement; and a few days ago we received a letter from him requesting a printed copy of the Hindostanee version, that the Teloogoo translation might be compared with it before it was committed to the press.—*Friend of India.*

At Neemuch, a fracas had taken place between the grass-cutters of the horse artillery (cavalry) and one Keenutt Mull, a rich native, attached to the office of the political agent. Keenutt Mull had monopolized the greater portion of grass lands in the vicinity of Neemuch, forcing the poor grass-cutters to go a distance of ten and fifteen coss for grass daily.

Dost Mahomed Khan and his sons had arrived at Allahabad.

A letter from the neighbourhood of Arrah says:—"The *buddie* and *kurreef* crops in this district have totally failed, and the price of grain of all descriptions has, consequently, already risen from thirty to forty per cent., and it is expected to increase cent. per cent. in price yet; as the *rubbee* crop is also expected to fail, wherever facilities for artificial irrigation are not afforded. The indigo crop, however, has been unusually abundant."

The failure of the respectable house of Cantor and Low, of Calcutta, is announced on the 8th November.

The Moulmein merchants, considering themselves aggrieved by certain existing regulations, have addressed a memorial to the commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, setting forth specifically the grievances under which they labour. Amongst other things, they protest against the warlike attitude we have lately assumed on the coast, declaring that they have, "from authentic sources, every reason to believe that no reason exists for present outward shows and public boasts of hostility."

The cholera was raging violently in the vicinity of Gya. About a hundred persons had been carried off in the space of one week. This place, being the annual resort of thousands of pilgrims, offers a broad mark to the advance of this destructive disease.

Another discussion took place at the monthly meeting of the Agri-horticultural Society, on the 10th November, respecting the relative claims of Capt. Jenkins and Capt. Charlton to the discovery of the tea-plant in Assam. Mr. E. Sterling moved that the gold medal be awarded to Capt. Jenkins, for his exertions in bringing to a successful result the inquiry in regard to the establishment of the tea-plant in Assam. Mr. Robison moved as an amendment, "That credit is due to the exertions of Capt. Jenkins in bringing to a successful result the inquiry in regard to the establishment of the tea-plant in Assam, and a gold medal be awarded to him for those exertions." This was carried by a majority of one,—12 to 11.

On the 12th November, the damages in an action of crim. con., by Capt. Shouldham, 52nd N. I., against Major Downing, 3rd N. I., in political charge of Serokee, and commandant of the Joudpore Legion (who had suffered judgment to go by default), were assessed in the Supreme Court at Rs. 12,000. Mrs. Shouldham is described as lovely, young, and accomplished. The Chief Justice said that there were no circumstances of an aggravated nature, or to shew deliberate design on the part of the defendant.

Mofussil letters give deplorable accounts of the sickness at Kurnaul and Delhi. The Buffs at the former station had gone into camp for change of air. Meerut is very healthy.

The baptism of a respectable young brahmin took place at the General Assembly's Institution.

On the 15th November, the Advocate-General moved the Supreme Court in the case of "the Queen v. Aga Karhoollee Mahomed and others," who had been convicted, in August, of an aggravated assault upon Mahomed Koolie Mirza, a Persian prince (see last vol., p. 266), for a rule to shew cause why there should not be a new trial, on three grounds:—1st, misdirection upon the part of the judge (Sir J. P. Grant); 2nd, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; 3rd, that as far

as regarded the Aga, there was no evidence at all, and that the trial ought to have been stopped as against him on the closing of the case for the prosecution. The court granted a rule upon all the grounds.

Great scarcity of seamen prevails now in Calcutta. Since the establishment of the Sailor's Home, the inmates generally averaged from ninety to a hundred, and sometimes more, but now there is not one. Never was such a scarcity known before; this must be ascribable to the men enlisting in H.M.'s service. The consequence is, that the wages of seamen are raised; those who shipped from the Sailor's Home received from £1 15s. to £3 and £3 5s. Since Calcutta has been drained of seamen, captains of ships are constrained to content themselves with Lascars, who, it would appear, are holding out and receiving higher wages.—*Star*, Oct. 22.

A letter from Bhopawar, dated November 6th, says:—"The Bheels have been kicking up a row in the Dhan district, and had arranged to attack Mhow on a Sunday during church-time. I believe a simultaneous attack was intended on Indore and this place. Two companies, with four officers, are encamped at Nulchee to keep them (the Bheels) in check. Capt. Stockley, of the Bombay Infantry, forming the new Bheel corps, is laying out his cantonment about two miles north of this, at a place called Sirdewepoora."

It is said that, as soon as the large revenue survey establishments that have been for the last few years employed in the N. W. provinces are at liberty, parties will be sent into different Bengal districts to survey them—Midnapore and Orissa, and Chittagong have been surveyed. The Behar survey has commenced.

Cases of bigamy are becoming frequent at Calcutta, perhaps from an inclination to slide into Oriental customs. A gentleman is under prosecution for marrying *three* wives, and a lady for marrying *two* husbands.

A Dictionary, English and Burmese, by Mr. Lane, many years a resident at Ava, the whole of the Burmese portion of which was revised by his Highness the Prince of Mekhara, the uncle to the former monarch, is announced at Calcutta.

The *India* steamer was sold November 11th, and bought by the India Steam Company for £35,000, much under her real cost. It was determined positively to send her to Suez on the 10th of January. Among those who had engaged passages in her are, Sir Edward Ryan, chief justice; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Parker, and Dwarkanath Tagore.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Steam Tug Association, the accounts exhibited a very satisfactory result. The profits had been at the rate of fifteen per cent. ^{per ann.} ^{risin}; and a dividend was voted of ten per cent.

The police have been engaged in investigating a case of most aggravated ^{than} windling perpetrated by one Maingy, who has defrauded a great number of trade ^{ts k} in Calcutta. In the course of the investigation, sufficient matter appeared to ^h justify the committal of an invalid, Lieut. Johnson, and his wife, as accomplices. It would seem from the disclosures that the parties form an extensive gang living by public depredation.

On the 11th November, the foundation-stone of the Convent Church was laid in Calcutta by Bishop Carew, assisted by Mr. Lackersteen, who has been a great benefactor to the nuns. The Protestant episcopal residence, so recently purchased by Government, has thus a Catholic nunnery on one flank and a Jesuits' college on the other.

The native landholders are about to appeal to the Governor-General of India in Council, soliciting the abrogation of the enactment, passed by Act of Parliament in October, 1838, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1839, which limited the amount of suits appealed from this country to England to Rs. 10,000, whereas by Reg. XVI. of 1797, it was extended to Rs. 40,103.

The prize money of the Burmese war, nearly sixteen years after its conclusion, is announced for distribution. The subalterns, who will receive their pittance, are in many cases field-officers, and can little benefit by it: in more than half the instances, it goes to heirs, successors, or assigns.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAJAH OF GUZIMDERGHUR.

A letter from Dharwar, dated October 28th, states that the Rajah of Guzimderghur is under arrest at Belgaum, on suspicion of creating a disturbance in his part of the country, as the following shews symptoms of the like. A large quantity of saltpetre and sulphur was secured in a granary within his fort. It is also stated that he had procured a large quantity of gunpowder and balls; the latter were picked up at Badamey, they having been used in making the breach. The guns in his fort were also repaired, and ready for action. Information, however, was received of his doings; and orders were given to destroy the fort of Guzimderghur with his own ammunition, shot, and guns; which was done by Lieut. W. M. Johnston, 18th N. I., and the detachment under his command.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 6.

DISTURBANCES IN SOUTHERN ARCOT.

The ryots of Southern Arcot have, it seems, again shewn a disposition to set at naught the power of Government. This is nothing more than we expected, and was fully anticipated by those best acquainted in the matter of the late disturbances in that collectorate—aware of the feelings of the people, and the tone of triumph that they assumed, at beholding the miserable irresolution displayed by the Madras Government on the occasion of the former outbreak. The ryots have, in the districts laid under the process of mollification, become more and more obstreperous, and have made another demonstration. It is the custom, at this season of the year, to distribute money among the ryots, for the purpose of enabling them to commence the work of cultivation. When the chief assistant to the collector went to Tinnivelly for this purpose in September, he distributed the usual sum in the usual manner; but the people declared themselves not satisfied, surrounded his tent in the most tumultuous style, shouting and clamouring for further advances, and *threatening to get up another Chautput affair*, if he did not comply with their demands. These threats, however, had no effect upon the civilian; who, instead of giving them more money, seized half-a-dozen of them, and carried their prisoners into Cuddalore. The tumult was thus allayed; but, we are informed, that so effectual has been the encouragement given to such acts of rebellion and intimidation, that throughout the district a feeling prevails among the ryots, that they have only to rise *en masse*, with threats and arms in hand, in order to obtain whatever terms they please. The authority of the civil servants of the Government has been much weakened by the Government plan of reducing the Thasurgents. A special commissioner was sent down to mollify the exasperated ryots. The commission did as much mischief as it could; and now that it is too late to repair the evil, we are informed that its proceedings have been disapproved. It appears to us surprising that the authority of the civil servants, so much weakened in the mofussil by the injudicious pacificatory measures of Government in the above instance, and allowing every one of the rioters to escape justice, has not been altogether annihilated in those districts within the scope of infection from the disaffected spirits of the Southern Arcot collectorate.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 9.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Bishop of Madras, in his Charge, observes: "Among many sources of comfort during my journey through Tinnivelly, one of the greatest has been a sight, for which I candidly confess I was not prepared—the sight of *whole Christian villages*. He, alone, who has passed some time in a heathen land, engaged in the work of the ministry, can understand the delight which I felt at finding myself met, welcomed, and surrounded by crowds of native Professing-Christians, whose countenances spoke a most intelligible welcome; for it was impossible to mistake the language of their happy faces. They were at peace; the peace of God had been made known to them at least, if not fully brought home to their hearts; and when I observed their look of joyful recognition on perceiving their clergyman, I almost felt myself at home."

BURMESE AFFAIRS.

The preparations which are being made for strengthening Moulmein, and insuring an ample supply of the munitions of war, would indicate that the contingency of a second campaign in Burmah is not looked upon as by any means improbable. It is intended to despatch large stores of ordnance ammunition immediately, and probably a battering-train hereafter; a large supply of congreve rockets is also required: both a field-officer to command the artillery, and an officer of the quarter-master-general's department, are to proceed immediately, and it is thought probable that the services of a general officer may soon be required.—*Spectator*, Oct. 27.

A detachment of the 2nd N.I., about 200 strong, under Lieut. Beagin, took their departure on Monday, per the *City of London*, for Moulmein, and a further portion of the regiment embarked on the *Greenlaw*, preparatory to sailing for the same port. A despatch was, however, received yesterday from the Supreme Government, of such a character, that no more reinforcements are to be sent, we understand, at present, to the Tenasserim coast, and the troops shipped on the *Greenlaw* will consequently not proceed across the water.—*Herald*, Nov. 17.

The rumour of the day is, that three propositions have been submitted by the Indian Government to his Majesty of the golden foot, and that his acceptance or rejection of them will decide whether or not we are to have war. 1st, to receive a British resident at Ava, to whom due respect is to be rendered. 2nd, to pay all the expenses incurred by the present armament. 3rd, to pay the expenses of maintaining a British force at Moulmein. We pretend not to determine how far this Madras story may be worthy of credit.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 20.

We disbelieve every syllable of this. Our cotemporary has been hoaxed. It is preposterous to imagine that our Government could be fool-hardy enough, with the work they have now on hand, to provoke, by such unprincipled propositions as these, another Burmese war. A king cannot travel about his own dominions, with what pomp and ceremony he may choose, without being forced, as a *sine quâ non*, to pay the expense of an armament which the issue of events proves to have been unnecessary!—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Nov. 26.

THE NIZAM'S FRONTIERS.

The duties of the special commission, which had assembled at Dharwar, for the trial of the prisoners captured at Badamee, having been concluded, it has now been dissolved. Upwards of 100 of the prisoners have been convicted of treason, and sentenced to suffer death—the remainder to undergo various periods of imprisonment. The prerogative of mercy has been stretched to much greater extent than would have been expected, when we consider how many of our peaceable subjects lost their lives in the daring attack on Badamee: only one person is to suffer death—the sentence on the remainder has been commuted to transportation. Nursing Row, although undoubtedly the ringleader and fomentor of the recent disturbances, has escaped the extreme penalty of the law, in consequence of his being blind, and is to be confined for life in the jail at Ahmedabad. We sincerely trust that the clemency of Government will be duly appreciated, and that the examples made, though scarcely adequate, will prove sufficient for the future protection of our districts, bordering on those of the Nizam; and for the prevention of those scenes of bloodshed and plunder which have recently occurred at Badamee and its vicinity.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 3.

The insurgent Arabs, having been quietly disarmed, had been marched towards Hyderabad, and we hear of no further disturbance in this quarter.

It is said that the relief of the infantry corps of the Nizam's army has been cancelled, and that, in consequence of instructions from the Supreme Government, some arrangements are in contemplation with regard to the future disposition of these troops. The prevailing report is, that the infantry regiments are to be distributed in single corps or detachments throughout his highness's dominions.

Bombay.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE NATIVES.

Great excitement is said to prevail at Nassick, in consequence of a cow having been killed within the precincts, under the sanction of the magistrate. More than 500 brahmins have arrived in Bombay from that place. On Saturday last, they waited in a body on the governor, and presented a petition on the subject. Nassick is considered by the Hindoos to be the most sacred place in Western India. When it was taken possession of by the British, it was expressly stipulated that the greatest attention should be paid to the prejudices of the natives.—*Cour.*, Nov. 9.

A long article is published in the *Pra'bhakar* (native paper), respecting this and other "oppressions" of the natives at Nassick. We extract the most material passages, not because we believe they contain a correct statement of facts, but to shew the temper and feeling of the native mind upon this subject:—

"From the letters which we have received from Nassick, we are informed that the people there are oppressed in the highest degree. We are informed that the sub-collector, Mr. Reeves, and the rev. missionaries of Nassick, assembled at a place, and by joint consent butchered a cow within the walls of that sacred city, putting heedlessly at defiance all the remonstrances of the brahmins, who said that the barbarous act which they had made up their mind to perpetrate was highly derogatory to their religion; and on the brahmins having made a petition on the subject, the hon. the sub-collector, Mr. Reeves, was kindly pleased to answer, orally, 'We have intentionally done this ourselves, and will no doubt repeat it daily in future.' We can never imagine that the British officer, co-operating with the missionaries, should have ever resolved to commit the murder of a cow within the confines of the city of Nassick, nor can we believe the news to be true. But if it be founded on truth, how contrary to law and justice is it that the sub-collector perpetrated this action! Since the office of a magistrate is to keep peace and tranquillity throughout the city, to appease every irruption of discontent and misconduct on the part of the inhabitants, and to investigate into every cause of their being oppressed, how unfortunate and wretched must the people be, if the same officer be the sole instrument, by combining with other men, in destroying their very peace! What oppression or tyranny is it that an act, which never made its hideous appearance even in the Peishwa's or the Mohamedans' government, is now-a-days perpetrated under the wise government of the British, who designate themselves the most benevolent and highly civilized of all the nations of the earth! Does it not plainly shew that this cruel and foul deed was solely perpetrated by the British officer through motives of hatred to the Hindoo religion, and of offending thereby the poor brahmins? This is not the only act of oppression emanating from the hands of Mr. Reeves; there is another of a still more heinous nature. At a place in the city, where is situated a convent, and where many Sunnyasees have sought their abode, a dead body of one of them was lately interred, and thereon a sacred tomb was raised. Mr. Reeves, putting at defiance the advice of the brahmins, caused the remains of the dead Sunnyasee, through the hands of the bundiwans (convicts), to be dug out from the ground and thrown on a public street. Alas! from such barbarous acts, we are naturally forced to believe that the present is the age of Mahmood of Ghizni. If some of the Hindoos had levelled the cathedral church of England to the ground, had destroyed the tombs of the disciples of Christ, and had exposed their skeletons by casting them on public streets, imagine what great tumult would have been created thereby. Would not the Hindoos have been looked upon as a barbarous and tyrannical set of beings? But, oh! poor Hindoos, though you were so ignominiously insulted, you all remained silent with great fortitude and patience. You have very lately had a good lesson, that whatever way you may be cruelly and capriciously treated by these white-skinned gentlemen, you should never venture to complain against them. And had it not been for the recommendation and interference of a benevolent and philanthropic gentleman, you, poor inhabitants of Nassick, would have (though innocent) remained in chains for some

years. O! helpless Hindoos, had you not been destined by the Almighty to lie under the rigorous sway of the Mlechhas, how worthy of praise and applause would this exhibition of your patience have been !”

A native writer, in the *Gazette* of November 6, inveighs bitterly against the conduct of the British government with reference more especially to the subject of conversions. We subjoin a few extracts :—

“ To bring to light that the Mohamedan government was far better than the one which your civilized countrymen have now adopted towards the unfortunate inhabitants of this country, I need but direct your attention to one or two simple points. Were not the natives of talent and learning raised to high dignities, even to that of the minister of the state, under the Mohamedan government? But point out a single instance, in which a native, however laudable and creditable his acquirements and qualifications may be, has been entrusted with a high office under the present British Government. Were the treasures of India ever conveyed (never to return afterwards) to Persia, or any other country, by the late Mohamedan rulers of this country? whereas crores after crores are now-a-days exported to Great Britain by our present rulers—at the sad expense of the prosperity and happiness of the poor and inoffensive inhabitants. If the Mohamedans ever exercised a tyrannical sway over the Hindoos, it was in some degree justifiable in them, as they were naturally barbarous and cruel, and never boasted of high learning and refined civilization, as you Britons do. I cannot, by any means, account for how the late Mohamedan injustice and tyranny can justify you, who are far more refined by intellectual as well as moral education than the Moslems, in committing like crimes, though seemingly of a less atrocious nature. Your learning and civilization have, however, put you in command of one singular thing, for which I must attach you great credit;—*viz.* that you never exercise your tyrannical power over your subjects openly.—But what of this?—Are we to infer, then, that you are far from doing such things, and can never be termed guilty of these cruelties? One thing may, however, be said in behalf of you, and that is, that you are ever careful to put a garb of justice to any of your political crafts, ere you begin to exercise it openly on your subjects. Your education has, indeed, suggested to you a systematic way of oppressing the natives, and this circumstance surely merits your superiority in the knowledge of politics over the illiterate Mohamedans. But O! ye treacherous people, is this the use that you should make of your education?—Where do now all your Christian salutary doctrines lie prostrate, while you are busily engaged in devising every artifice to oppress the natives, and to reduce them to the most abject state of poverty?—Do not be so ungrateful as never to allow the thought to take hold of your minds, that it was India alone that raised you to this high state of glory. Why do you not at once exercise the same oppressive power openly as the Mohamedans did?—I see no reason why you should be so mean, to exhibit good things in your political theories, so as to deceive entirely young minds and superficial observers;—whereas you would never hesitate to do things exactly of the very opposite nature.” “ Were not lately two or three Parsee lads converted to Christianity not only by the individual exertions of the rev. missionaries, but even by the co-operation of the then governor of Bombay, Mr. Farish? And what redress did your poor people get from bringing that case before the judge of the supreme Court? What was the treatment which the people of Nassick lately received, and still do, at the hands of the British officers there? In political and judicial matters too, the Britons stand equally guilty. What justice did they make to his Highness Purtab Sing, the ex-Rajah of Sattara? what decision came they to in the late Sawunt Waree case?”

STATE OF TRADE AND CREDIT.

There is a general complaint in the markets here of a great scarcity of cash, and but little demands for every description of goods: this has been the case for some months. The godowns of the European and native merchants are filled with goods

of every description, but they cannot find purchasers. Should this *lull* continue much longer, the consequence will be, that the security of some mercantile houses, for some time on the wave, will fail; and, if we credit the gups in the bazar, the crisis is rapidly approaching. No demand for commodities in the markets, and the great losses sustained by the opium speculators, are the main causes of the *lull*. All eyes are therefore directed as it were towards China—the termination of the war, the payment of indemnification bonds for opium, and the opening of the trade upon a peaceable and secure footing. If the opium bonds of Captain Elliot are not paid within another year, it will be no difficult thing to calculate with some degree of certainty the mercantile houses which, to use a stock-market phrase, must “go.”—*Gazette, Nov. 5.*

SCINDE.

Capt. Bean, the political agent, accompanied by his lady, arrived at Dadur on the 5th. The agent, with about 120 of the Bolan rangers, accompanied Tait's party, otherwise it is supposed they would have been attacked. The Pass is said to be at present in a dreadful state; so bad that it is deemed unsafe for any convoy to attempt to get through it, unless protected by a large escort, which cannot well be spared from such a weak station as Dadur, where an attack is daily apprehended. It is said that the swarms of robbers who now infest the Pass, and have nearly full possession of it, are a combination of the three tribes, Kakurs, Murees, and Brahoes, and as the fellows know that this is about the time for the convoys and kafilas going through, they have mustered very strong, in hopes of reaping a good harvest.—*U. S. Guz. Oct. 26.*

A letter from Quetta, 10th November, mentions that all the chiefs have not come in, and that the Bolan Pass is occupied by Goopur Khan, who is robbing at a great rate. Capt. Tait's kafila, when passing through, had three sepoy killed, without the party even seeing their enemies.

A letter from Kelat gives an account of the investiture of Nusseer Khan, which took place on the 6th October. At 2 p. m. the khan, with his sirdars and officers of state, proceeded to the durbar-tent of the agency, where the treaty was ready for signature—it was read by the young khan himself, and by the Wuzzeer Moolla Mahomed Hussein. The khan, sirdars, and all were most grateful for the liberal terms on which the British gave him back the country of his ancestors. The treaty being approved of, it was signed on the spot, and after some quarter of an hour's conversation, the khan took leave. At 4 p. m. Major Outram ascended to the citadel. A circular had been sent round in the morning, notifying that the investiture would take place at 4 p. m. The young khan, who has ingratiated himself with every body, was ready at the hour appointed—every officer in camp paid the khan the compliment of attending. After Major Outram, assisted by Brigadier England and Col-Stacy, had invested him with his complete khanate dress, he was seated between the two former, and a royal salute announced the completion of the treaty between the Hon. Company and the Khan of Kelat.—*Times, Nov. 3.*

All our troops have been withdrawn from Kelat and Moostong, the 20th regt. B. N. I. being the only one to remain above the passes. This regt. winters at Quetta. H. M.'s 40th regt. and four guns 3rd company foot artillery marched for Candahar on the 6th November; all the rest of the troops went down to Dadur on the 20th.

A letter from Kurrachee, dated 10th November, says: “Our sickness continues unabated; deaths take place daily; so many have died that wood cannot be obtained for coffins, except at an enormous price, and then only beer cases, &c.; scurvy, fever, and dysentery very prevalent amongst natives and Europeans, and no vegetables to be had for them.”

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

A letter from Beigam, 26th October, states, that preparations for active service were again being made, but have been since stopped. Some refractory subjects of

the raja of Kalapoor had taken possession of a very strong fort belonging to that prince, called Monhorghur. The rajah sent a force against it, at the same time calling on our politicals for assistance. Powder, shot, and shell, were therefore being packed, when an official arrived, stating that the rebels had surrendered conditionally, though not before a little affair had taken place, in which some ten or twelve men were said to have been killed.—*Gaz. Nov. 2.*

A committee, consisting of Capt. Burgoyne of the artillery, and Lieut. Bell of the engineers, has been appointed to proceed through the Southern Mahratta Country, on a tour of inspection, to report on the strength of various forts in it, and to point out which of them should be dismantled.

EXCERPTA.

Another Parsee boy, named Sorabjee Cursetjee, has embraced Christianity, and been baptized by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of the Church Missionary Society.

A beautiful 18-gun sloop-of-war, built in the Mazagon Dock-yard for the Imaum of Muscat, under the directions of his agent, Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, was launched on the 1st November. She was named the *England*. Her destination is Zanzibar. A new steamer, built for the native gentlemen at the presidency, was launched on the 15th. It was named the *Sir James Carnac*.

The hamals, or palkee-bearers, have struck work, because one of their mokudums was fined by the magistrates for a breach of the regulations! They at last gave in, and have been compelled to wear badges.

A celebrated and beautiful dancing girl of Bhaugelkoote, whilst returning from a nautch at that place, was barbarously murdered and thrown into a well, either from avarice or jealousy. Dancing girls are generally loaded with jewels.

The number of covers despatched by the October mail were,—letters, 23,554; papers, 7,033; total covers, 30,587.

The Home Government have consented to the appropriation of the balance-money deposited in the Government treasury, from the sale of the old theatre, to the construction of another.

By the *Réunion*, from Bouleaux, three Parisian actors and three actresses had arrived for the purpose of establishing an opera in Bombay.

The Nawaub of Joonaghur, in Kattywar, died about a year ago, leaving behind him one wife and twelve *nichhas*. The wife had a child, whose right to the musnud was disputed by a concubine in favour of her own son, who was notoriously the offspring of a Borah, previous to her connection with the Nawaub. This spurious issue having been placed upon the musnud by a purchased party, is again deserted, while his present friends, but former opponents, are resolved to appeal, in the first instance, to the Local Government and eventually to Great Britain, should they not meet with the solicited redress.—*Gazette, Nov. 19.*

The causes of the disease which produced such fatal effects amongst the men of the Queen's 17th. when quartered at Colabah, and rendered it expedient for that regiment to be sent to sea, have been investigated by a committee of Bombay medicals, who ascribe the extensive mortality to "malaria of a most deadly nature, generated by the salt water coming in contact with the stunted trees which grow between high and low water mark on the western shores of the island."

The *Bombay Times*, of October 23rd, was for the first time printed by machinery, which throws off five times the number of copies in an hour which can be printed by pressmen.

The same paper notices that the post between Calcutta and Bombay has become regular, and is now conveyed in eleven days.

Ceylon.

A correspondent, referring to an extract from the *Colombo Observer*, inserted in our last vol. (p. 353), and complaining of the neglect of this valuable colony by the

periodical literature of the day, quotes the following extract from a Colombo paper of the 21st September last: "When, some years ago, we said that foreign production would be the result of the policy of the Government with regard to the cinnamon trade, we were told that Ceylon enjoyed a natural monopoly of the spice, which it was impossible for any other country to interfere with. Since then, cassia has had the effect we anticipated to an almost entire extent, and, combined with other circumstances, has now rendered Ceylon cinnamon almost unsaleable (*vide* two last Government sales). When we also announced that the Dutch had successfully commenced the cultivation of cinnamon at Java, we were gravely assured that this also was a mistake; that some cinnamon which had been exported from that island was really grown in Ceylon, and that the Dutch had only a few plants as a curiosity. Now, however, we are enabled, on the authority of a gentleman who lately visited Holland, to give the following official statement of the actual production of cinnamon in Java, with its future prospects:—1839—23,000 lbs.; 1840—30,000 lbs.; 1841—42,000 lbs.; 1842—117,000 lbs.; 1843—126,000 lbs. The Netherlands' pound is equal to two pounds English: the quantities in our weight are, therefore, double the foregoing. Comment upon this is almost unnecessary. The day has probably passed for ever when an effectual preventive could have been applied; and it is equally evident that, encouraged as the Dutch still are by a protecting duty of 2s. a pound against Ceylon cinnamon, they will shortly undersell us in the limited market that still remains. The secrecy with which the Dutch have conducted this cultivation is not a little remarkable, as it has never appeared in any of the returns we have seen; and it would probably not even now have been divulged, did they not feel themselves secure in their position."

Our correspondent observes: "The justice of these remarks appears to be admitted on all hands; for, at the Legislative Council of the island, on the 7th October last, when discussing the estimates, the Governor, in his speech, says: 'I estimate, as you will perceive, the sales of cinnamon at £12,000, and the duty at £35,000; even this, I am apprehensive, will not be maintained, as no sales have taken place lately!' And in corroboration, the legislative body, in a petition to the Governor, signed by the members, civil, military, and commercial, set forth that, 'There was at a former period an excess of revenue arising from the prosperous state of the cinnamon trade, and the regular fertility of the pearl banks; whereas, at the present period, the cinnamon trade appears to be rapidly approaching towards extinction, in consequence of heavy duties, and of the increased cultivation of the spice elsewhere.' Language like this from three such authorities, namely, the press, the Governor, and the Legislative Council, speaks for itself, and should, I think, receive attention in the proper quarter ere it be too late."

With the fearful excess of expenditure of £32,000 over the income of the colony, it becomes a matter of the most serious moment to ascertain in what manner retrenchment can be effected. Public improvements are not only stopt, but works upon which immense sums have been laid out are going to decay for want of necessary repairs. It may well be asked whether, now that there only two European regiments of six companies each, with the Malay corps, the same military departments are necessary as when the island was strongly garrisoned. It is a fact, though not generally known, that this colony bears the enormous burden of £95,000 per annum for troops, independent of the Queen's pay, which amounts to about £30,000 more; in all, about £125,000 a year military expenses. Many arrangements in the civil services, also, that would formerly be winked at by the public, will now raise an outcry as being "jobs," and will not be tolerated.—*Col. Obs.*

A public meeting, held at the Chamber of Commerce, adopted a petition to her Majesty, praying that none but those who have had the advantage of a professional education may be placed upon the bench of the Courts of exclusive jurisdiction in the colony.

Penang.

The trial of the convicts for the murder of Capt. Suffield, the mate, and one of the seacunnies of the brig *Freak*, took place on the 7th June. Eleven were sentenced to death, of whom eight were executed on the 12th.

On the 15th June, Capt. John Batta, of the barque *La Felice*, was convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of a Malayan recruit on board the vessel, one of twenty-five, whom he was conveying from hence to Ceylon, to be enlisted into the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. The jury recommended him to mercy. It appeared that on the 4th June, a commotion took place in the vessel, and some of the recruits made an attack upon the captain and his officers, wounding some and killing two of the crew, besides their sergeant. They were overpowered, and pinioned tightly, and were kept in that state, notwithstanding their entreaties to have their lashings eased, for forty-eight hours, till their arms exhibited a swollen appearance, when they were released, but not till mortification had commenced, and five died that day and next morning, five more subsequently died in hospital, and the lives of eight others were saved only by amputation. The recorder animadverted, in his sentence, very strongly upon the prisoner's conduct in "treating human beings like wild beasts, without any reasonable grounds for such brutality;" but, taking into consideration the danger and alarm created by the inefficiency of the crew, the recent occurrence on board the *Freak*, and the recommendation of the jury, founded on the opinion that the prisoner had no notion of the consequences resulting from such tight ligatures, he sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

Singapore.

The following is the deposition of Hajee Hassam, a lascar of the *Sultana*, wrecked on Borneo, who found his way to Maludu, northern extremity of that island:—

"About three days after leaving Maludu for Bruni, we touched at a place, called Amboon, for water. I had previously heard, when on board the boat, from the crew, that there was a European female residing at Amboon; the house was pointed out to me, which induced me to enter. It was raised on poles about six feet high, and situated in the centre of the village. On entering, I saw seated on a mat a European female; she was dressed in the Malay costume. There was a Malay woman seated near here, and five or six children playing about the house. I did not see any man in the house. I remained about a minute; the European female did not attempt to leave, nor did she say a word; she looked at me for a moment, and then hung down her head. I am most positive she was a European female, and about forty years of age, fair, with blue eyes and light hair. We remained at Amboon two days, but I did not see the female, save on the occasion just stated. I heard that, about fifteen years since, the female alluded to had been taken to Amboon, but whether a vessel had been wrecked or captured about that time I did not learn."

In our notice last week of the visit of the H.C. steamer *Diana* to Borneo Proper, we mentioned that she brought over specimens of a superior quality of coal, which was procurable in that quarter in great abundance; and we learn on further inquiry that the situations in which it is found are peculiarly easy of access. A coal formation is found on Pulo Cheremin, an island at the embouchure of the Borneo River, extending along its coast, and running out towards the sea, by which it is covered at high water, and also taking a direction inland; but to what depth or extent has not as yet been ascertained, although manifestly considerable. The coast of the island, in fact, presents a naked surface of coal, and it is probably from the glistening appearance which it has when the tide is out, that the island has obtained its name of *Pulo Cheremin*, or 'Mirror Island.' In another island, about half a mile distant from it, called Pulo Kain Arrang, coal is also found, but the specimens, as gathered from the surface, were very inferior; although further research might lead to the discovery of a

much better description in this island also. The specimens taken from the formations on the main-land of Borneo Proper are excellent, and, from all accounts, it exists there in vast quantities, combined with great facility of access, being found close to the banks of the principal river or its tributary branches. Some of the most intelligent nakhodas from the country, who are now here, say that there are "mountains of coal," by way of describing the quantity, and that hundreds of ships might be laden with it. This intelligence we conceive to be of great interest, and, viewed in connection with the future establishment of a steam communication with China, of the highest importance. Specimens of the coal have been forwarded to Calcutta, and the subject will no doubt obtain the attentive consideration of the Supreme Government, and lead not only to further inquiry and research, but to effecting an arrangement with the Borneo chiefs to form depôts of coal on the coasts, which for steamers might be said to be on the high road to China.—*Free Press*, Sept. 30.

Dutch India.

Letters from Batavia, dated 25th July, state that, the preceding month, the water in the high mountains of the Preanger Regency was frozen. The oldest people cannot remember that such a thing ever happened in Java before; and at Tjanjer (near which the ice was found) nobody ever saw water converted into a hard substance, and those who saw it hanging to the sides of the rocks fancied that it was glass.

Accounts had been received from the Moluccas of a famine in the south-western islands, in which many persons had perished. In the island of Kesser alone 237 persons had died. The government at Batavia had immediately taken measures to send rice to the people.

Persia.

A letter from Bushire, dated September 14, states that friendly relations have been satisfactorily and finally re-established between the Court of Teheran and the British Government. Ghorian has been given up by the Persians, and Karak, which had become a bone of contention between the two contending powers, is shortly to be evacuated, and made over to the Persians. Dr. Riach is now with Mahomed Shah, and is shortly to be joined by Sir John McNeil, whose residence at Teheran, as British envoy, is generally talked of here.

The *Bombay Times* also states, that affairs in Persia are drawing to a favourable close; that the Court is determined to hold no terms with Shah Kamran or his minister, and denies all wish or intention to hold any intercourse with the Government of Herat. It is also stated that the power of the profligate vizier is threatened by the principal chiefs of the state, who are unwilling any longer to suffer this "mayor of the palace" to rule the king, and ruin the kingdom.

Burmah.

King Tharawadi arrived at Rangoon on the 2nd October. On the morning of that day, the ex-king in charge of the Prince of Prome arrived in a kind of budgerow with his daughter (aged 18) and one of his wives, known as the Donabue queen. In the afternoon, the floating palace, containing Tharawadi, arrived, being towed by numerous war-boats against a strong flood tide. He landed on the new wharf prepared for him, and passed the night in a bamboo residence constructed during the day. The ex-king was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his family following on foot; next morning the grand procession marched to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, several carriages and gilt vehicles following, filled with ladies of the Court, others following on foot. The road was lined with troops (fine-looking men, well armed) from the landing.

place to near the palace. Six elephants preceded the king, accompanied by 100 musketeers, 50 spearmen, and 20 men bearing banners and gilt standards. The whole scene is said to have been well got up, and imposing.

There are various reports as to the number of men the king has brought with him. It is generally supposed that he has 10,000 at Rangoon, and it is conjectured that there are 50,000 at Sarawah. The artillery is represented to be far more complete and formidable than was imagined. It is said that he has brought 100 pieces of field artillery, mostly well mounted and fit for service; how they are to be drawn is not stated. The gun-boats are said to range between 30 and 70 tons; they are flat-bottomed, with many oars, but without masts or guns.

There are many reports respecting what is about to be done in this direction by the king. Sometimes it is said that the authorities at Martaban are to be displaced; at others, that Shoy-ya, the Bilen man's son, is in high favour and about to proceed from Rangoon to Martaban, in command of some picked men of the royal army: no troops had, however, passed the Sittang, to Bileng and Martaban, at the latest date. At the latter place, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade had been pulled down, and the owners ordered to remove them inside. The fortifications there proceeded languidly, and the number of men had considerably diminished.

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, of October 13th, states that Rangoon was full of troops, and that the king and his sons were winning golden opinions by their affability, and liberal allowance of *pwais*, dances, fighting, wrestling, &c. Nothing had been officially announced as to the object or duration of the royal visit.

Later intelligence is given in the following letter, from Rangoon, October 27th: "Legions have been several days employed to raise a mound and dig a dry ditch around the new town. The south extreme passes just to the southward of the palace stockade, while the east face passes a few yards east of Sale's pagoda. I conceive the pagoda is to form one bastion, and an old town north of Tiger-alley to form another, to this mud fort, on a large scale. Had his Majesty contemplated an expedition to Calcutta by sea, to co-operate with the son of China, his will to do so could not have been more manifest, though his means are miserably inadequate to the assumed object. His reluctant artificers cannot complete one of his unfinished vessels. I suspect he would be now happy that he had finished his new town; otherwise he will have to return to the pagoda, without splendour, and whereby the opportunity to settle our differences may be lost. Two men-of-war and two steamers would suffice to expel one, and perhaps establish the other king at Rangoon. After the Woonghees take courage, they may assist to alarm his majesty, in which event the royal party will quit this neighbourhood, leaving, I presume, the new town to be finished by the My-o-woon."

The *Maulmain Chronicle* observes: "Our course is simple. The Yandaboo treaty in the case of the resident is destroyed, wherefore all the territories below Yandaboo revert to us as a matter of course. We gave back that territory to guarantee the terms of the treaty. His present majesty will not tolerate our resident, and so we must restore the old king, who will do so. By restoring the old king, we should secure the best feelings of the valuable Burman race, which will ultimately prove the best means of incorporating this country with British India."

We cannot learn any thing very authentic regarding the next probable move of the king at Rangoon. Opinions seem greatly divided on the subject of the object contemplated by him in coming down, and of late, it appears to us that the rumours of his designed hostilities have very much subsided. The last accounts would almost indicate an early return to his capital, as we learn that a large number of his war-boats have been sent up the river. With respect to movements in this direction, we hear nothing yet of a very warlike nature, at least nothing that may be considered authentic, though there is no lack of reports of all kinds, which, if even partially believed, would make us all tremble for our houses and persons, especially in the dark nights which will soon come on. It is pretty evident that the Martaban stockade has been carried

on of late with much vigour, but if any troops have been received into it, it must have been by dribblets and quietly; indeed, such is the report among the natives here, that some hundreds of men are in close vicinity: but few of them have yet made their appearance. Another report is that the Prince of Pakhan, the king's second son, we believe, is coming to Martaban to see the place and to have a look at Maulmain. This is probable enough; but how far the remaining part of the report, that he is bringing 70,000 men with him, is probable, we know not. The governor of the Martaban districts, better known here as the governor of Bileng, is said to have been ordered to Rangoon by royal command, but for what purpose is not known. On the Burmese side of the river we do not hear of any stockading or other preparations, except, indeed, at a place called Kaukareet, about 50 miles up the river, at the mouth of the Yoonzaleng running into the Salween. It is said that something is going on there, either stockading, or road-making, or boat-building. A man of some rank has been for some time stationed there.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Oct. 28.

The *Ganges* from Rangoon arrived at Calcutta the 30th October. All was quiet at Rangoon when the *Ganges* left, but Capt. Russell was not permitted to land at first; he, however, landed after a short time, and states that Tharawadi is fortifying a new town in shore of the present city of Rangoon, and appearances are very warlike.—*Hurharu*.

A letter from Khyook Phyoo, dated November 6th, announces the landing of the force for the protection of Arracan. The *Seahorse* arrived on the 31st of October, with the Commissioner and European artillery under Capt. Boileau; the *Justina*, with Capt. Corfield's detachment, arrived on the 3rd November; the *Trio*, with Lieut. Reid's, on the 5th, and the *Zemindar*, soon after, with Col. Pogson, and the head quarters of the 47th. The Europeans were comfortably housed and in good health.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Legislative Council, July 20, Mr. Jas. McArthur presented a petition regarding the introduction of coolie labourers into this colony. The petition was signed by two hundred and two persons; of these, sixty were magistrates of the territory, and the majority consisted of men of the first respectability and influence in the colony. It represents that "the petitioners, in common with their fellow-colonists at large, are suffering severely from the deficiency of labourers, more especially from the want of shepherds, whereby their flocks, which supply the principal staple export for the British market, are subject to the most alarming deterioration and loss; that the price of labour has consequently risen to a height altogether disproportionate to the value of wool, and to the general profits of agriculture and pastoral pursuits, and thus threatens the most ruinous consequences to all classes of the community, but particularly to flock-masters, who hold the largest stake in the prosperity of the colony, and in whose success that prosperity mainly consists; that the occupations of a shepherd are so light and simple, that to employ therein the great bodily powers of British labourers would be a mis-application of strength, since the more active departments of industry will for many years to come be sufficient to absorb all the energies of European emigrants; that for more than five years past the attention of many of the petitioners has been directed to the subject of emigration from British India, and the more they have reflected thereon, the deeper has become their conviction that such emigration, if conducted on sound principles and under the immediate supervision of the respective governments of this colony and of India, would be the readiest and most effectual means of relieving their present necessities, and of averting the ruin with which they are now threatened; and would, moreover, confer important benefits upon the emigrants themselves; that this conviction is not founded upon mere theory, but has been justified by a limited experience, forty-three coolie emigrants having been employed in various pursuits

by some of the petitioners, during the last four years and a half; and many of the petitioners can testify that the experiment has equalled or surpassed their most sanguine expectations."

The motion that the petition be referred to a committee was opposed by the governor, the bishop, the attorney-general, and other members, who strenuously resisted the measure itself. The attorney-general said that the introduction of coolies would be attended with the most disastrous consequences; in other colonies where they had been employed, the greatest evils and the greatest crimes prevailed. Should British labourers hear of an intention to bring these pagan miscreants here, not one of them would be prevailed on to emigrate to this colony. In fact, he said, a complete stop would be put to European emigration. The bishop thought that the evil would greatly preponderate over the advantages; the effect would be, that the wages of European labourers would be greatly reduced, which would deter them from emigrating to this colony; on the other hand, the wages of the Indian labourer would rise, so that ultimately both classes would be paid on the same scale. All the evils the introduction of coolies would entail on the colony it was impossible to foretel; the expense also of importing, and afterwards returning them to their own country, would be found very great. He reprobated the prayer of the petitioners. The governor said, "the effect of introducing the labour of the coolies into the sheep farms of the colony would, perhaps, be productive of an immediately apparent benefit and prosperity to the colony; but the ultimate effects, which sooner or later must result from it, would be disastrous in the extreme. There was, perhaps, no member present who had had the opportunity of seeing so much of this description of evil as himself; he had resided for a considerable period in the United States of America, which country had arrived at that condition which it was reasonable to suppose this colony would ultimately attain, if the emigration of coolies to its shores should ever be recognized, and the daily results which arise in that country out of this state of affairs was very distressing; in proof of which it was only necessary to remark, that the bare reference to a question of this description, in presence of an intelligent American, was sufficient to check his vivacity, and, as it were, to make his blood curdle at the thought. To go at length into an enumeration of the evils resulting from an importation of black labour, and to explain the manner in which these labourers would ultimately be converted into a degraded class of free citizens, would occupy more time than would be convenient; and he would therefore merely remark that, if the introduction of such a species of labour should be resolved upon, it was not upon the present generation, but upon their children and future descendants, that the horrors of the inevitable consequences would fall with all their virulence, and on these latter the curse with which the United States were at present affected would sooner or later be certain to alight."

The petition was withdrawn.

A petition in favour of a protecting corn law for New South Wales had been presented to the legislature by the Chief Justice, who remarked, that "thousands of acres in Australia had been cleared at a vast expense, and if they are thrown out of cultivation, it will be so much dead loss to the colony, and the advance which Australia has made must be destroyed." The Council, however, are prohibited by Act of Parliament from imposing a higher duty upon foreign produce than 15 per cent., and how far that would afford the petitioners relief is difficult to say.

From some tables, giving a detailed account of the commercial and monetary affairs of New South Wales for the last three years, ending 1840, it appears that, in 1838, the imports were valued at £1,383,759, and the exports at £1,220,333, leaving a balance against the colony of £163,426; in 1839, the imports were valued at £1,788,381, and the exports at £1,406,092, leaving a balance against the colony of £292,289; and in 1840, the imports were valued at £2,462,858, and the exports at £1,951,544, leaving a balance against the colony of £511,314. With respect to the circulating medium of the colony, in March, 1841, the notes in circulation, the issue of the several banks,

were in value £219,010 for Sydney, and £3,792 for Port Phillip, while the specie held by them is stated at £342,129 (of which it is remarked at least £100,000 is a deposit from the Government), and the bills afloat, either discounted or for discount, at £2,600,000. In December, 1837, the notes in circulation were £115,330, the specie held was £182,139, and the paper afloat £964,276.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A series of regulations has been drawn up, under the direction of Sir John Franklin, for the new probation system, for the treatment of convicts in probation gangs. They are published with the following remarks of the director prefixed.

"The object to be held in constant view, is to teach the convicts habitually to regard whatever degree of labour and coercion they may be subjected to as the desert and consequence of guilt. The discipline, therefore, must be rigorous and uncompromising, but at the same time tempered with judicious advice and instruction, moral and religious; and it will be the duty of those in charge of the convicts to treat them as fellow-men, although suffering a just punishment for their crimes against society. They must endeavour to direct their minds to better things, but they will not suffer any relaxation of punishment. Nothing can be more contrary to the dictates of justice or of sound policy than allowing men on account of their ingenuity to escape that severity of labour which their fellow-convicts of less capacity, although not of greater guilt, are enduring. A principle invariably to be acted upon will be, that the character and conduct of the convicts, and not their ingenuity alone, are to determine the kind of labour to be allotted them, those who manifest a bad or restless disposition being always employed on that which is most irksome. Their minds must be directed into new and better channels; or, at least, nothing must be left untried to effect this desirable end.

"All experience, both at home and in this colony, has demonstrated the evil which results from the adoption of that most vicious of all plans—viz., investing convicts whilst undergoing punishment, on account of their capacity or usefulness, with power and authority over their fellow-prisoners—a course which, as has been observed, is generally attended by the effect of placing the more guilty in the most elevated situations; thus mitigating well-merited punishment, and inverting justice. In order to avoid so great an evil, it will be an inflexible regulation that no convict, during his period of probation, is to be employed in any permanent situation of ease or trust. Cleaning the wards, sweeping the barracks, cooking, watching, &c., must be performed by the convicts as duties generally, such alone being exempted from these duties as are under temporary increased punishment.

"As may be inferred from what has been stated, the great object of the probation system is to influence the mind, and to make punishment certain and equal in its effects. With these views, it is not intended that the officers in charge of the internal discipline of the gangs should have any thing to do directly with the supervision of the labour. This will be looked after by properly qualified overseers. Great care is to be taken to prevent indulgences of any kind from being introduced. Tobacco and every other luxury are strictly prohibited. The rations and clothing issued by Government are alone to be in possession of the convicts, and any infraction of this regulation that takes place will never be left unchecked."

Mr. Mitchell, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, has proceeded to Flinder's Island, in order to institute an inquiry into the great expenditure incurred in maintaining the aborigines on that island. The present establishment costs the colony £4,000 a year, although there are not fifty blacks, and to control and provide for these there is a retinue of no less than thirty paid servants of the Government.—*H. T. Cour.*, May 28.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On the 22nd June, Col. Gawler left South Australia in the *Dumfries*, bound for Singapore and England. A number of the colonists attended in the course of the day to deliver an address, and the amount of the subscriptions for a "testimonial."

A circular from a mercantile firm at Adelaide, dated the 14th of July, gives a full account of the state of trade in that place. They declare it to be impossible to sell goods of any description to any extent for a fair price for cash, or on credit, even to the best houses. Many of the stendiest merchants have declared that they will not be able to meet their engagements unless the banks give them liberal support till the crisis is over. Shortly before the date of the circular, only four bills were paid out of forty that became due at the bank. Goods sent to auction are sold at an enormous sacrifice, and in many cases cannot be sold at all. This crisis has occurred in all the Australian colonies at about the same time. The principal cause they consider to be over-speculation in land and other colonial property, and over-importation. The speculation in land arose from the increase of emigration to Australia after its stoppage to the North American colonies, which caused an immense rise in land and other property, for capitalists invested their funds in such property, in the expectation of re-selling it to newly-arrived emigrants. The money thus paid was sent to Britain to bring out labourers, or to pay for extra goods. At this period the commercial crisis in America, the war in Spain, and the diminution of the trade with China, shut up the usual channels for the British merchant and manufacturer, and caused them to enter eagerly into the new market. In South Australia, according to the circular, the great evil arises from the colonists having paid away too much money to the mother country for land, emigration, and goods, and not having reserved sufficient to support them till they could get returns for the products they are at present raising. Another evil, which is considered merely temporary, is the sudden stoppage of Government expenditure, the late governor, Colonel Gawler, having spent at the rate of £150,000, while the new governor, Captain Grey, does not spend more than £30,000. Then, there is the dishonour of the bills for previous expenditure; and what is perhaps worse, for a large portion of debts left unpaid by the late governor, the Government declare themselves unable to make any settlement.

PORT PHILLIP.

There is a rumour in this colony that it is to be declared independent. It rests however, upon no authority.

Mr. D. C. Simpson, of the firm of Darlot & Simpson, had been tried for perjury, and acquitted.

Several of the recently arrived emigrants have been engaged at the rate of £25 per annum, for single farming men. Their wages used to be from £35 to £40. This, it is said, is to be attributed solely to the pressure of the times, and not to the labour market being overstocked.

According to advices received at the Survey Office of the Southern District, established at Melbourne, the Government have opened for purchase, under the recently promulgated regulations of the uniform price system, 111,221 acres, situated in the counties of Bourke and Grant, better known perhaps as the districts of Melbourne and Geelong. The portions of land offered for sale are divided into allotments of various sizes, in order to meet the circumstances of every description of purchasers.

The Coal Mining Company have commenced their operations at Western Port, about four miles west of Cape Patterson. A shaft has been sunk within fifty yards of the sea, elevation above the water line sixty feet, which shows the following strata:—1, sand, six feet; 2, strong blue clay, three feet; 3, rotten yellow stone, eleven feet; 4, clay of an inferior quality, from which bricks might be made, ten feet (water flows from this in the proportion of ten tubs to the hour, which, however, by a little management, would form no obstruction to the continuation of the work); 5, coal seam, two feet six inches on south side of shaft and three feet thick on north side; 6, clay of a superior quality, from which excellent fire-bricks might be made, nine feet; 7, coal seam, three feet; 8, splintering rotten stone, good for roofing, five feet six inches; 9, coal, into which at date of departure the gang had sunk five feet. The total depth of shaft thus appears to be fifty-five feet, containing three seams of coal, of which the quality, from the samples produced, is of the finest description.

New Zealand.

At the first sitting of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, Governor Hobson delivered a speech, in which he stated to the Council:—"I shall lay before you an Ordinance for the present re-adoption of all such Acts of New South Wales as were in force previous to our separation, and are now applicable to this colony. It is not my intention, however, eventually to propose for your adoption the laws of New South Wales, but it will be my endeavour, during the recess, aided by the advice and assistance of the law officers of the Crown, to prepare for your consideration such laws as will best provide for the administration of justice, and the contingencies of social life, which may be expected to arise in New Zealand; therefore, the measures now proposed to you, must be deemed temporary and contingent, as resulting from the present peculiar condition of the colony. By command of Her Majesty, I will bring under your consideration the repeal of the Land Commission Act, and submit for your adoption an Ordinance for the same general purposes, but granting to the governor of New Zealand the same powers as those heretofore enjoyed by the governor of New South Wales."

By the *Black Warrior*, from Port Nicholson, we learn that the settlers at this place, at length, satiated with land speculation, are beginning to turn their attention to agriculture, which, from private accounts recently received, we perceive has been hitherto sadly neglected. Several parties have been despatched from head-quarters, to explore and survey the surrounding country; already have roads been formed, leading to those districts best adapted for carrying on pastoral and agricultural operations. The principal drawback is the want of all kinds of stock. We also learn that the French settlers had been most unfortunate in their colonizing efforts; their settlement (if it can be dignified with such a name) at Akaroa was in a most languishing condition, there being, as an eye-witness informed us, neither energy, numbers, nor wealth among them, sufficient to insure even a means of the most ordinary subsistence. The French government have given up all claim to the sovereignty of any part of the New Zealand islands, if faith is to be placed in those accounts which have reached us.

By the *Jane*, which arrived lately at Port Nicholson, from London, Mr. Swainson, the eminent ornithologist, was a passenger.—*Sydney Gaz.*, July 20.

China.

The advices received at Bombay from Canton, which are to the 10th October, bring an account of the renewal of hostilities.

The expedition to the northward, consisting of the vessels and forces mentioned in last vol., p. 287, sailed from Hong-kong on the 21st August, reached the place of rendezvous (Chappell Island) on the 25th, and anchored in the harbour of Amoy in the evening of that day. The *Blonde* and *Modeste* frigates, in passing a battery on one of the islands at the mouth of the harbour, was fired at, but the shots (three) fell short. The *Phlegethon* war-steamer, approaching the battery to reconnoitre, was likewise fired at.

The next morning early, a flag of truce, in a boat, came on board the admiral's ship (the *Wellesley*), to inquire the object of the visit. Soon after, Sir H. Pottinger, accompanied by Admiral Parker and General Gough, in the *Phlegethon*, steamed round the harbour, to reconnoitre the works, which they effected without annoyance from the Chinese.

The plan of attack seems to have been soon arranged, for at about 1 o'clock, the *Sesostris* and *Queen* steamed up to the long battery, consisting of 76 guns, on the right of the harbour; these allowed them to come very near before firing. The first shot was fired at the *Sesostris*, and was followed by eleven others before she returned the compliment; she then, however, kept up a good fire from three of her guns, passed along the whole length of the battery (more than half a mile), till she came

opposite the white semicircular battery, behind which the suburbs of the town on this side of the hill commence: here she remained all alone for more than half an hour, firing shot and shell at the battery and into the town in right good style, when she was relieved by the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* coming up and anchoring so near as to render her further presence unnecessary. She then passed on to the batteries on the island (Cohun-soo), and added her guns to those of the *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Druid*, who had taken up their position there: here she remained until the close of the whole affair, dividing her favours between the batteries on that island and another strong one in front of part of the suburbs of the city, which was also within her range. When the *Queen* had done as much mischief as she thought proper to the battery at the end of the wall, or rather as soon as she had finished protecting the landing of the troops at that point, she joined the *Blonde*, *Druid*, *Modeste*, and *Sesostris* in their attacks upon the island and town. The two small steamers *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* were most usefully employed in landing the troops. The *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Druid*, sailing by the long battery on the right, and returning their fire as they passed, took up their positions in front of the battery on Cohun-sou Island, where they protected the landing of the troops. Last, preceded by the *Bentinck* pilot brig, came the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* (line of battle ships), followed by the *Columbine*, *Pylades*, *Cruiser*, and *Algerine*, pouring in their really beautifully directed fires in a continued stream; then taking up their positions, they anchored all along the line of battery on the right at point-blank distances, and would soon have destroyed any other than a Chinese fortification. Although the Chinamen were soon partially silenced, only now and then daring to pop out and load their guns; still, whenever our fire relaxed, they showed that neither they nor their guns had suffered much, and that they only waited for us to be silent to recommence. This lasted for about two hours, the Chinese being on the one hand so well protected by their stone walls, and we on the other running but little risk, and as yet having received no injury from their bad gunnery.

The landing of Sir H. Gough, at the head of his Royal Irish, about this time, made a great change in the scene at that end of the battery furthest from the city; the troops, being towed in their boats close to the shore, landed and formed on the beach, and in a few minutes the British banner was flying on the Chinese fortifications. All that our astounded enemies dared to do was to fire, in their flight, a few arrows and shots from their match-locks, and then make the best of their way over the hill to the walled city, or indeed even further than that. Almost at the same time that the general landed, another party, consisting of the 26th regiment, marines and sailors, attacked and carried the two batteries on the island (Cohun-soo), consisting of 50 guns. Here a little greater show of resistance was made, the Chinamen taking more time to discharge their matchlocks than they did in the long battery, thereby giving our men a better opportunity of making their muskets tell. Soon after, a party of marines and sailors from the *Wellesley* landed at the White Fort, and took it—thus occupying both ends of the long battery; the hill was soon mounted by the jolly tars, who, fearless of all danger, straggled about like so many sheep, snipping away at every long tail they could catch sight of. Before dusk the heights over the city were occupied by our men, and guards placed at the several batteries we had taken; and thus ended the 26th of August, we having in less than four hours possessed ourselves of (according to the Chinese) the impregnable fortifications of Amoy, without (from the enemy's guns) any loss of life on our side; the only casualties being the loss of an arm to a man in the *Bentinck*, and Mr. Crofton, of the *Wellesley*, with a few others, slightly wounded with arrows.

The next morning, Sir Hugh Gough, at the head of the troops, marched triumphantly into the city, meeting with no opposition, for the mandarins and soldiers had all fled, leaving us the city occupied by a few harmless coolies.

On the 29th, the *Nemesis* went with a party of boats to destroy the batteries on the left-hand side of the harbour; they met with no opposition, the soldiers having vacated them. The number of guns destroyed amounts on the whole to about 400;

in the long battery, 76; on Cohun-soo Island, 40; in batteries in and about the city, 110; in batteries on the left-hand hill, 40; other small batteries scattered about, 30. Eighteen war-junks have been taken and their guns spiked, amounting in the whole to 118 guns; but none of any size, except one, which is a two-decker, of about 400 tons, carrying 30 guns, most of them 18-pounders. In the creek at the back of the long battery were 12 gun-boats, the guns all rusty; several large junks, new or building, and a quantity of fine timber.

Nothing of value was taken in the city beyond silver to the amount of 4,000 or 5,000 dollars; the rest had been removed.

On the 30th of August, the guard was withdrawn from the city (it being inconvenient to leave a sufficient number of troops without weakening the expedition) and the Chinese were allowed to remove the grain. The island Cohun-soo, which is about 1,200 yards from the city, within range of our shells, was, however, retained, and the war-junks were removed to the island. The *Druid* frigate and *Pylades* sloop were left with orders to shell the town on the first demonstration of hostilities. The island is garrisoned by 500 men of the 18th and 25th regiments and a few artillery. Excellent water and plenty of vegetables are found in the island.

The population of Amoy, it is stated, consisted of 70,000. The Chinese army numbered about 10,000, of which 6,000 occupied the long battery on the right. Their killed is not supposed to exceed 150, most of whom were by musketry. When the troops landed, the mandarin who was second in command rushed before them into the sea, and drowned himself. Another was seen to cut his throat, and fall before our men. The viceroy of the province viewed the affair from the hill.

It is stated that our troops carefully abstained from *sanshoo*, bringing every drop they found to their officers to destroy. The number of bayonets landed on the first day did not exceed 2,000.

The troops embarked on the 4th of September, and were to sail next day for Chusan and Ningpo, both which places were to be occupied for the winter, it being impossible to proceed further northward till the ensuing season.

From the islands at the entrance of the harbour to Cohun-soo, the island is about four miles, good anchorage all the way up for line-of-battle ships to about 400 or 500 yards from the shore. On all the islands at the entrance are placed batteries. The first on the right has not yet been touched. The "long battery" in the straight line contains 76 guns, forty feet between each, making it more than half a mile long; this battery is built of solid granite work, being about fifteen feet thick at the bottom, and nine at the top, and about fifteen feet high; excepting at the embrasures for the guns, it is entirely faced with a coating of mud quite two feet thick; above the embrasures is also a coating of the same; the masonry is beautiful, and quite solid; and all who have seen it declare they have never seen anything so strong or well built; indeed, the proof is, that after four hours' hard fighting, not one single breach was made in it by our guns, though placed at point-blank range. On each side of their guns several sand bags were placed, so as to protect them when loading and firing. At the end furthest from the town is built a strong granite wall, about half a mile long, with loop-holes at the top for their matchlocks, but no guns; it is about ten or fifteen feet high, and was of course intended to protect their flank from our troops. Two semi-circular batteries are in the middle of the wall, and at the end nearest the town one larger one, which is built of granite, covered with chunam; it is supposed that several of the mandarins occupied it: they continued firing to the very last, when some of their guns were dismantled, the walls nearly knocked down, and long after our troops had landed and hoisted the ensign at the other end of the wall. A high hill runs along the coast and comes abruptly down behind the long battery, and divides the town, or rather its suburbs, into two parts; the walled city, which is not more than a sixth of the whole, is on the other side of the hill.

The island "Cohun-soo," or "Collun-soo," is about three-quarters of a mile long; like every thing else here, composed underneath entirely of granite, but now nearly

covered with fields, containing sweet potatoes, water melons, &c. The island of Amoy itself is but little cultivated, being chiefly nothing but barren granite rocks: however, in ordinary times there are plenty of supplies sent from the neighbouring land. The small island which we call Pagoda Island has nothing about it, further than a lofty pagoda on its summit, worthy of notice, except that with Cohun-soo it marks the entrance to the river, on which, about eight miles from here, is situated the city of Chin-chow-foo, of which Amoy is a dependency.

The following "Circular," announcing the capture of Amoy, has been published by H.M.'s plenipotentiary:—

"To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

"H.M.'s plenipotentiary, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to H.M.'s subjects, and others that feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun-boats and war-junks (the whole mounting upwards of 500 pieces of cannon), was taken possession of on the 26th inst., after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by H.M.'s naval and land forces, under the command of their Excellencies Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., and Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, K.C.B. This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed or rendered useless.

"Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolangsee (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of H.M.'s ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward; so that British or other ships that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation.

"H.M.'s plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined that they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived in presence of the viceroy of the provinces of Che-keang and P'okien (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town), in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same. God save the Queen!

"HENRY PORTINGER, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary.

"Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board H.M.'s ship *Blenheim*, in Amoy harbour."

The Chinese seem long to have expected an attack on Amoy, and had consequently prepared themselves for it, as much as their science in fortification would admit. That this has not been effective is more attributable to the very defective state of that science among them, and to their want of courage, than to any deficiency of means, since money and labour seem to have been most profusely lavished, during the last twelve months, upon the fortifications of Amoy. Last year, when the *Blonde* visited that port, it was guarded by one small battery only: when afterwards the *Alligator* went there, the fortifications were still in the same state, although a very considerable breastwork, bristling with cannon, was then thrown up in the course of one night. Since that time all the fortifications have been built, and a very large number of cannons cast, of which no less than 802 were destroyed, partly in the arsenals. The mandarins on this occasion have again given proof of their cowardice; they having been the first to fly, with the governor of the province at their head. Such was the unwillingness of the soldiers to stand to their guns, that in some instances they are said to have been chained to them. If this be the case, it is only a repetition of the same expedient hit upon by General Yang-fang, in his wars with the Cochín-Chinese.—*Canton Press, Sept. 25.*

A letter says :—"The Viceroy was ascertained to have been in the city on the day of the fight, but had bolted, and the sycee was ascertained to have been carried off in hollow limbs of trees, while the troops were actually in the possession of the town, ignorant of the valuable nature of the billets of firewood. The city itself is not large, the circuit of the wall being but little more than a mile; yet the suburbs, which are very extensive, make it a populous place. A miserable system of plunder has been going on since we took the town, both within and without the walls; gangs of fellows breaking open the houses and ill-using the inhabitants, so that at night the city is a scene of tumult and rapine. No mandarins have appeared, to make terms for the city, and at one time, in consequence, it was the intention of the Plenipotentiary to destroy it; but they have altered their intentions, and made up their minds to hold the place until we return from the northward."

When the Chinese were asked to ransom the city, no mandarins being there, they said we might destroy it if we liked; they had no power of giving money; but that they should put themselves under the protection of the English, if we would protect them.

A letter from Amoy, dated 9 P.M., 3rd Sept., says :—"The arsenal is now burning a grand blaze, and the whole of the war junks have been towed away from the merchant junks, and are to be burned to-night, or to-morrow morning. I went on board a frigate junk an evening or two ago. She was a regular built frigate junk, with a main deck as clear as a frigate's, and mounting nine guns of a side, with two bow ports, besides the guns on her upper deck, making twenty-six or eight in all, for I did not take exact notice of her deck guns. Is not that an advance in naval warfare on the part of poor Fuckee? But she will go the way of all firewood in a few hours. The Chinese admiral is at sea with a squadron, and they will return here immediately, and destroy us all!"

The latest intelligence from Amoy states that all is quiet. The expedition had been seen on the 11th in 27° N. lat., on its way to Ningpo, and no doubt was entertained that Chin-hae had been taken.

A letter from Macao, dated October 8th, states that the Chinese had a strong barrier across the river, a little above Whampoa, to render impassable the only channel for large ships to Canton; which, being considered a violation of the truce, induced Capt. Nias, the senior officer, to proceed with his squadron to disperse the workmen employed on it, and to destroy the deserted fort of Wangtung at the Bogue, after which he returned to Hong Kong, and, contrary to expectation, no collision has since occurred. But such is the precarious state of affairs, that it is difficult to say whether the truce in this province is to be considered as still in force or not. Meanwhile, a very few British subjects venture up to Canton, not, however, without considering it a service of some hazard, rather from apprehension of popular resentment than of any danger from the authorities. There is no appearance of molestation to British ships at Whampoa, and every facility of doing business is afforded them with the same promptitude as to other flags.

It was the intention of Capt. Nias to garrison the forts on the island of Wangtung and he applied to Brigadier Burrell for troops; but the brigadier replied that he could not spare any. Capt. Nias will consequently destroy the fortification. Such are the strict orders of Admiral Sir W. Parker, either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render such measures necessary.

The following proclamation, addressed "to the Chinese soldiers and people," was issued by Capt. Nias :—"The arrangements made by the mandarins to settle the difference between the two nations have not been satisfactory. The Plenipotentiary Pottinger, on his arrival in these waters, received communications which tended to re-establish the ancient harmony; but notwithstanding this, it appears that stakes and stones have been placed in different parts of the river to obstruct the passage; that warlike preparations have been made, and that thus faith has been broken. This

is the reason that my soldiers have attacked the fort of Wangtung and have inspired terror. In future, all similar breaches of faith will be immediately punished by renewed hostilities."

The squadron arrived in the reach between Whampoa and Canton, by which, on the occasion of the attack on Canton, the fleet approached the city, and found the Chinese busy in sinking a very large quantity of stones on both sides of the river; indeed it appeared as if it were intended to build a stone jetty all across it, and some progress had already been made in the work. Capt. Nias destroyed twenty-five or thirty stone-laden junks; six mandarins' boats were also sunk, and two Chinese were killed, and twelve wounded. Some demonstrations of hostility were made from the shore, which were speedily put an end to by the threat to destroy the nearest villages if they were persevered in. After the destruction of boats and the works in the river, the numerous sheds on the river's banks in which workmen were employed were set fire to, after which the squadron came away, and returned to Hongkong. The forts at Kow-loon were to be the next object of attack.

The *Madagascar* steamer sailed for Amoy about the 17th September, but a letter has been received from her commander stating that she was destroyed at sea on the 19th, when all took to the boats, one of which was stranded—the boat having on board Capt. Dicey and forty-one of the crew, whom the Chinese are conveying to Canton, but of the other boats he had no intelligence. The letter was written on China paper, with one of the brushes commonly used by the Chinese. It was addressed to Messrs. Jardine, Mathison, and Co., Messrs. Dent and Co., or the senior naval officer at Hongkong. It was opened by a member of the former firm, and contained the brief statement above given. It was supposed at Macao that Captain Dicey's not giving any account of the loss of his vessel arose from a dread that his letter might be opened by the Chinese, who, if they discovered that one of the celebrated English "fire-ships" had been lost, would most assuredly have forwarded a report to Peking, stating that they had destroyed her, and taken her crew prisoners. The following is a list of the party landed on the coast of China from the *Madagascar's* boat as far as the indistinct hand-writing can be made out:—Captain Dicey, Capt. Grattan, Royal Irish; Messrs. Pemhark and Oliver, Dr. Maxton, Messrs. Edmonds, Wilson, Private, McClellan, Little, Brothers, Swaryn, and 30 Lascars.

The *Peking Gazette* of June 5, 6, contains the following imperial edict:—"Yuh-keen (the fooyuen of Keangsoo) has sent up a report respecting a strict examination into the seizure of some flowery (i. e. Lascars) barbarian banditti; he has also particularized the officers and men who exerted themselves; this is his report:—"The English barbarians secretly rebelled in Tsze-kuh and Yu-yaou, in the province of Che-keang. The civil and military officers forthwith despatched deputed officers to seize the *flowery* barbarians, and to deceive and inveigle the (English) barbarian ships into the shallows, to their destruction; for from the distant offing they could not spy into the inner lands. Further, from the 6th moon of the last year until now, the public officers and people, with the deputed officers and government writers, have guarded against and kept off the barbarians. I order as to those officers and men who have slightly distinguished themselves, and those who have made greater exertions, that their services be discriminated and favours be conferred, to the end that they may be exhorted and encouraged."

"Same date.—Yinglung has reported that he has brought Keshen as a prisoner to Peking. I order that Keshen be delivered over to the board of punishment, and also Paoupang (the comprador); and I appoint the kings Yuytsiu, Chwangtsin, Hwuytsin, Tingkeen, the members of the privy council and of the council of war, the presidents of the board of civil office, to meet with the members of the board of punishment, and examine into the charges against Keshen and Paoupang."

A candidate at the literary examination in Peking writes to his family, that the
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emperor has conferred the principal order of the 4th degree of rank on Keshen, and restored to him half of his confiscated family property. Of this class are the *seun taou* or *taou tae* of all the provinces; a blue button is their distinguishing badge.

The *Gazette* of June 20 is filled with the names of those who distinguished themselves in *beating back* the rebellious barbarians who desired to enter the river of the provincial city: "Yih and his colleagues have reported respecting the burning and exterminating of the rebellious barbarians' war-ships in the Canton river. It is right that I should send down my imperial will, that all the civil and military officers who have distinguished themselves in this affair should, after a clear examination, be reported. Now the said general and his colleagues have reported that the valiant soldiers burnt the (English) ships, opened their fire day and night from their great guns, and of all those of the robbers who landed, there were no places from which they were not either driven back or killed. General Chang Tsingyun fired off with his own match eighty great guns; he fought hand-to-hand with the rebels, and calling his soldiers around, opposed and drove them back. The distinguished military officers of the city joining with the valiant lads and headmen of the villages, also burnt the ships and attacked the robbers, cutting off the rebellious barbarians. First the rebel general submitted, with great numbers of the black and white barbarian vagabonds. At the present time all the barbarian ships have retired through the tiger's gate. I order that all the civil and military officers who have distinguished themselves be reported, that proportionate favours be conferred upon them, to stimulate them to exertions. Communicate the names of those on whom rewards are to be conferred to the proper board, in order that the regular warrants may be issued."

Cape of Good Hope.

The publication of Lord John Russell's despatch to the governor, of June 26th, rejecting the memorials from the colony, praying that the principle recognized in his lordship's instruction to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the disposal of Crown lands, may be acted on in respect to the Cape of Good Hope, has caused much dissatisfaction. "It results from your report," his lordship states "that of fifty millions of acres of land in the colony, not disposed of by the Crown, not more than five millions are in any degree fit for cultivation. This quantity of land, however, if really saleable, in a good climate, and with means of communication, might be quite sufficient to furnish means for the conveyance of labourers for the Cape: but it further appears first, that a quit-rent of sixpence per hundred acres is considered ruinously high, and that a price of five shillings per hundred acres, after paying the cost of survey, would not in your opinion be attained; secondly, that there are no sufficient inducements to attract labourers to the Cape; thirdly, that a deduction of £12,000 a year from the revenues of the colony would be a source of financial embarrassment. In these circumstances, I cannot assent to the proposal of the memorialists to apply the quit-rents and land revenues in the manner suggested to them. The real want of the colony is the introduction of capital. There can be, little doubt that with roads, harbours, and many millions of acres of improveable land, capital might be employed to advantage in the colony. But we must not begin by crippling the Executive Government, which has to sustain heavy charges for churches, public works, education, and other expenses. The best mode of introducing improvement would be by imposing local taxes, both on existing towns and on new settlements, for local improvement, police, schools, and roads. If this were done, a considerable part of the land revenue might become available for emigration."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1841.—The following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 1st Sept. 1841, is published for general information :—

[Report the particulars of the case of Brev. Capt. David Ogilvy, 15th N.I., who has been permitted to retire from the service on the half-pay of his rank, and to settle in Van Diemen's Land, with observations on the general question of allowing officers to retire in India on half-pay.]

Para. 30. "We shall not object to your decision on Capt. Ogilvy's application, but we desire that no similar permission be granted hereafter.

Para. 31. "It is absolutely necessary, according to our views and intentions, that officers who may be compelled to quit India on sick certificate, and who may not be entitled to retire on full-pay, shall try the effects of a temperate climate for the usual term of a furlough, before they can be allowed to establish their claim to retire from the service upon half-pay. If officers so circumstanced proceed to New South Wales or some other colony, and apply thence at the proper time for permission to retire, it is our practice to require satisfactory evidence from the medical staff officers, or other undoubted medical testimony on the spot, to prove that the applicant is incapable, from ill health, to return to the performance of military duty in India, on the production of which the half-pay is granted under the regulations, without requiring personal appearance in this country."

CLAIMS AGAINST CAPT. FOWLE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, Oct. 29, 1841.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief having had before him the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held in Fort William for the adjustment of claims preferred by soldiers of the 65th regt. of N.I., against Capt. C. Fowle, late of that corps, but now of the invalid establishment, and having ascertained that sums to a large amount were lodged by the men in the hands of that officer, who deposited them, in his own name, in the Government Savings' Bank, deems it necessary to animadvert on the impropriety of the procedure, and strictly to prohibit such a practice from being followed.

Every facility is afforded by Government to soldiers for obtaining family remittance drafts; and when men on foreign or detached service desire to place their money in safety, it is, when lodged otherwise than in the regimental treasure chest, to be deposited in the name of the party to whom it actually belongs.

Capt. Fowle was directed to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th July last, in consequence of this inquiry, and he is to be held to have been detained on duty from that date, up to the period of the publication of this order at the presidency, when he will proceed and join the invalid companies at Chunar, to which he stands posted in general orders of the 24th March last, without further delay.

LIEUTENANT, TIMBRELL AND ASSIST. SURG. WALLICH.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Moorat Gunge-ke-serai, Nov. 2, 1841.—The Commander-in-Chief having had before him the proceedings of two Courts of Inquiry held at Loodiana, on the 27th Aug. and the 20th of Sept. last, which the officers commanding at that station and the Sirhind division severally caused to be convened, in the hope of being able thereby to adjust the differences of Lieut. W. Timbrell, of the 3rd troop 2nd brigade of horse artillery, and Assist. Surg. G. C. Wallich, M. D. of the 53rd regt. N.I., and his Exc. having devoted many hours, which could ill be spared from more important avocations, to the perusal of the voluminous evidence

recorded by the courts, and correspondence appended to their proceedings, is reluctantly compelled to notify, in public orders, his strong displeasure at the conduct of both the lieutenant and the assistant surgeon, and his belief that two more indiscreet or more self-opinionated officers are not to be found in the army.

In the course of the disagreement, both went through the form of consulting friends, and both acted in direct opposition to the advice they received, and as might, under such circumstances, have been expected, both have lamentably committed themselves.

It is very apparent throughout this controversy, which, according to Col. Dennis's report, has caused a division in the society of a large military station, that neither the one nor the other of the parties actually believes the honour of his opponent to be in any ways compromised, and as this likewise is the impression on his Excellency's mind, after a consideration of the whole case, the Commander-in-Chief will not impose upon a body of their brother officers the disagreeable duty of sitting in judgment upon them, but as their removal from their present station is desirable, his Excellency is pleased to appoint 1st Lieut. Timbrell to the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery at Neemuch, and to direct Assist. Surg. Wallich to do duty with the 1st European light infantry at Kurnaul, until further orders.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. STEIN.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, Oct. 29, 1841.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on the 18th Oct. 1841, Lieut. Robert Stein, of the 49th regt. of N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 1st Sept. 1841, attended the weekly inspection parade of his company improperly dressed, and in a state of intoxication.

2nd. For having gone to a party at the assembly rooms, at Cawnpore, on the night of the same date, in a state of intoxication, and having there misconducted himself.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that Lieut. Robert Stein, of the 49th regt. N.I., is guilty of the 1st instance of the charge; and guilty of the 2nd instance, with the exception of his having gone to a party at the assembly rooms in a state of intoxication, of which the Court do acquit him. The Court are further of opinion, that the conduct of which they have found Lieut. R. Stein, 49th regt. N.I., guilty, is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The Court do sentence Lieut. Robert Stein, of the 49th regt. N.I., to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in his regiment.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Dismissal from the service was fully merited, and authorized by the law. The Court has, however, passed a more lenient sentence, and his Excellency has confirmed it. No officer can hope for mercy who dares to attend parade as this unfortunate person has ventured to do; our ranks contain few officers; they should be good. The devoted sepoy will follow his officer to death, as thousands have done; but who can respect the tottering drunkard? The Commander-in-Chief desires, that young men will recognize the beacon set up by this verdict; and restrain in time a vicious, dangerous, and humiliating propensity. Lieut. Stein's commission is to be sent in for correction; and he is to be released and return to duty as junior of his rank in the 49th regt. N.I.

LIEUT. LLOYD.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, Oct. 30, 1841.—At a general court-martial assembled at Barrackpore, on the 22nd Sept. 1841, Lieut. F. W. D. Lloyd, of the 25th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having appropriated and given away to another officer at Barrackpore, on or about the 2nd of July, 1841, an opera-glass, which he (Lieut. Lloyd) knew not to be his own property, but to have been found some time before in a box containing articles not belonging to himself, and of which he had negligently retained possession, without having attempted to discover the owner.

2nd. In having falsely declared, at the time of giving away the opera-glass in question, that it had been given to him (Lieut. Lloyd) by his brother.

3rd. In having received, at Barrackpore, shortly after the same period, a letter from Lieut. Wheelwright, of the artillery regiment, accusing him of theft, and couched in other severe terms, in allusion to his (Lieut. Lloyd's) retention of the articles adverted to in the previous instances, and to his appropriation and giving away of the opera-glass above-mentioned; of all which articles the said Lieut. Wheelwright was the owner, and of which his letter demanded restitution; and having taken no steps to repel or to remove the imputations of the said letter, which he destroyed, or to restore the articles in question, till they were personally demanded from him about the 29th of July, 1841, by Lieut. Wheelwright.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Lieut. F. W. D. Lloyd, of the 25th regt. N.I., of the charge preferred against him—on the 1st instance, guilty; on the 2nd instance, guilty; on the 3rd instance, the Court finds the prisoner guilty of having received at Barrackpore, shortly after the period stated in the first instance, a letter from Lieut. Wheelwright, of the artillery regiment, not accusing him of theft, but couched in other severe terms, in allusion to his (Lieut. Lloyd's) retention of the articles adverted to in the previous instance, and to his appropriation and giving away of the opera-glass mentioned therein; of all of which articles the said Lieut. Wheelwright was the owner, and of which his letter demanded restitution; and of having taken no steps to repel or remove the imputations of the said letter (which he destroyed), or to restore the articles in question, till they were personally demanded from him about the 29th of July, 1841, by Lieut. Wheelwright.

The Court further finds, that the conduct of which it has pronounced Lieut. Lloyd guilty, is disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. F. W. D. Lloyd, of the 25th regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having performed its painful duty in passing sentence upon the prisoner, begs leave most respectfully, on the score of his youth and apparent entire want of judgment and discretion, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The prisoner, Lieut. Lloyd, has had a very dispassionate trial; his judges were officers of five distinct regiments of native infantry; he had the benefit of legal aid. The Court has gravely affirmed his guilt upon the 1st and 2nd instances of the charge, and in a qualified degree upon the 3rd. It then pronounces Lieut. Lloyd's conduct disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman. The Commander-in-Chief concurs fully in the verdict, but cannot remit the merited penalty, as the Court seems disposed to recommend, as he thinks a person who does not understand the first rule of society is entirely unworthy to hold an honoured station amongst gentlemen, as he seems unable to comprehend the simplest of its conventional duties.

Lieut. Lloyd's name is to be struck off the rolls of the 25th regt. N.I., from the day on which this order is published at Barrackpore, which Major General Burgh will be pleased to notify.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 7. Mr. C. H. Lushington to be superintendent of survey of zillah Behar.

Oct. 8. Mr. Thos. Blackall to be deputy collector in zillah Cawnpore.

Mr. Henry Sill, civil assist. surg. of Hameerpoor, to be register of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that district, including Calpee.

12. Mr. W. S. Cunningham to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpoor, owing to indisposition of Mr. G. H. M. Alexander.

Mr. C. T. Le Bas to officiate as magistrate and collector of Hameerpoor.

Mr. H. E. Riddell to officiate as joint mag. and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. J. W. Brown to be a deputy collector in Moorsshedabad.

14. Mr. J. C. Wilson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad.

15. Mr. J. G. Ross to be deputy collector in Delhi.

19. Mr. C. Tottenham to be collector of Rajeshiye, v. Mr. W. St. Quintin.

Mr. W. Bruce to be a member of, and Baboo Govindchunder Koar to be honorary secretary to, the Ballyunge conservancy committee.

23. Mr. J. Thomason to officiate as an extra member of Sudder Board of Revenue, with ordinary power of a member of the board.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to officiate as secretary to government of north-western provinces in judicial, revenue, political, and general department.

Mr. W. H. Tyler to officiate as commissioner of Agra division.

25. Mr. A. H. Cocks to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad, owing to indisposition of Mr. J. Maherly, till further orders.

Mr. D. B. Morrieson to officiate as commissioner of Benares division.

26. Mr. T. Young to exercise powers of a joint mag. and deputy col. at Balasore.

27. Mr. C. C. Jackson re-attached to North-western Provinces.

Mr. Geo. Adams re-attached to Bengal division of presidency.

Dr. F. J. Monat to officiate as professor of chemistry and materia medica in Medical College, and to relieve Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy on 1st Nov.

Mr. E. J. Boldero to proceed to Agra and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages, under superintendence of Mr. J. S. Boldero, civil and sessions judge of that station.

Nov. 2. Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw to be an assist. to mag. and col. of Bhaugulpore.

9. Mr. Jas. Alexander to officiate as collector of Tipperah.

Mr. G. Loch to officiate as magistrate of Nuddea.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald to officiate as joint mag. and deputy col. of Furreedpore.

Mr. W. Costly to be a deputy collector in Tipperah.

10. Lieut. Colonel Robert Ross to officiate as political agent at Meywar during absence of Lieut. Col. T. Robinson on sick leave.

Mr. John Trotter to officiate as senior member of Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and of the Marine Board.

Mr. William Blunt to continue to officiate as a member of Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and of the Marine Board, during absence of Mr. H. M. Parker.

11. Mr. R. Trotter to officiate as salt agent at Chittagong.

Mr. C. Bury to act as superintendent of the Sulkeah salt golahs.

12. Capt. W. M. Ramsay, assistant in department for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, transferred to Jubbulpore, to take duties performed there by Captains Reynolds and Brown, of same department.

15. Messrs. H. W. Deane and R. T. Tucker reported their return from the Cape.

Mr. P. A. V. Agnew to proceed to Lucknow and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages under superintendence of Lieut. Col. J. Low, resident at that court.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 11. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, for three months, on med. cert.—12. Mr. A. A. Roberts, for three months, on private affairs.—20. Mr. E. P. Smith, for twelve months, to visit the hills, on med. cert.—25. Mr. James Maherley, for two years, to Cape or N. S. Wales, on med. cert.—Mr. Colin Mackenzie, for three months, to Calcutta and Bombay.—26. Mr. T. A. Shaw, for two months.—Mr. John Knott, for two months, on private affairs.—Nov. 2. Mr. H. Swetenham, from 16th Nov., preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furl.—9. Mr. G. F. Cockburn, for three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 13. Rev. W. Palmer, junior, presidency chaplain, for two months in extension, on account of ill health.—Rev. H. Hutton, chaplain of Dum Dum, for two years, to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.—Rev. R. Ewing, chaplain of Meerut, to Europe, *via* Bombay.—Nov. 4. Rev. H. Pratt, chaplain of Nusseerabad, for three months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 20, 1841.—34th *N.I.* Ens. W. W. Aubert to be lieutenant from 13th Oct. 1841, v. Lieut. Robert Thompson resigned.

Assist. Surg. C. Llewellyn to be surgeon from 15th Oct. 1841, v. Surg. W. Duff retired.

Oct. 27.—In obedience to orders of Court of Directors, Major C. J. C. Davidson, of corps of engineers, removed from service of the East-India company, from 22nd Oct., but without prejudice to pension to which he was entitled on date when the result of Major Smith's trial was published in general orders.

Infantry.—Major James Bourdieu, to be lieutenant colonel.—43rd *N.I.* Capt. Joseph Nash to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thomas Dixon to be captain of a company, and Ens. George Holroyd to be lieutenant, from 14th Oct. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Thomas Maddock dec.

Cadets of Infantry Joseph Peel, E. D. Elderton, and J. A. Angus, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. H. Bedfordshire admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

The services of 2nd Lieut. Edward Haines, of engineers, placed at disposal of Government of India, in general department, for temporary employ on the Raepore road.

Surg. G. G. Spilsbury, attach. to civil station of Jubbulpore, placed, at his own request, at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. T. James, 21st, *N.I.*, to be 2nd in command of Kotah contingent.

Assist. Surg. Theodore Cantor, M.D., to officiate as deputy apothecary to East-India Company, v. Dr. Mount.

Nov. 3.—*Corps of Engineers.* Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald to be major. 1st Lieut. Robert Napier to be captain, and 2nd Lieut. Richard Strachey to be 1st lieutenant, from 22nd Oct. 1841, in suc. to Major C. J. C. Davidson removed from the service.

22nd *N.I.* Ens. Campbell MacMillan to be lieutenant, v. Lieut. John Locke resigned.

61st *N.I.* Ens. Francis Drake to be lieutenant from 24th Oct. 1841, v. Lieut. C. M. Shairp dec.

Assist. Surg. W. C. Laing to be surgeon, 21st Oct. 1841, v. Surg. William Bogie, M.D., retired on half pay of his rank.

Cadets of Infantry John Robertson, F. R. Croly, G. A. Croly, and F. G. Stainforth, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. T. H. Hunter, 26th *N.I.*, transf. to invalid establishment.

Lieut. T. W. Oldfield, 74th *N.I.*, adj. of infantry in Scindiah's reformed contingent, to be adj. of cavalry, v. Lieut. F. G. St. George proceeding to Europe.

Nov. 10.—*Infantry.* Major J. B. Smith to be lieutenant colonel in suc. to Lieut. Col. D. Presgrave dec., with rank from 14th Oct. 1841, v. Lieut. Col. Thomas Maddock dec.

7th *N.I.* Ens. R. R. Mainwaring to be lieutenant from 27th Oct. 1841, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Iveson dec.

26th *N.I.* Ens. F. W. Baugh to be lieutenant, from 3rd Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. T. H. Hunter transferred to inv. estab.

63rd *N.I.* Capt. and Brev. Major J. H. Mackenlay to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Blaushard to be captain of a company, and Ens. J. S. Rawson to be lieutenant, from 14th Oct. 1841, in suc. to Major J. B. Smith prom.

Capt. Archdale Wilson, regt. of artillery, to be superintendent of foundry at Cossipore, v. Lieut. Col. D. Presgrave dec.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, 2nd *N.I.*, to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Martin.

Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th *N.I.*, officiating sub-assist. com. gen. at head quarters, to be superintendent of police in camp of Commander-in-Chief.

Cadet of Cavalry H. E. Young admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry O. E. Rothney, A. L. Newman, T. H. Wilson, and Edward Whelan, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Forster Walker to be colonel, Major Alex. Carnegie to be lieutenant colonel.—15th *N.I.* Capt. C. T. Thomas to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hugh Boyd to be captain of a company, and Ens. G. G. Anderson to be lieutenant, from 5th Nov. 1841, in suc. to Col. W. Dunlop dec.

Brev. Capt. Hipplesley Marsh, 3rd *L.C.*, to be assist. in depart. for suppression of thuggee, under Major W. H. Sleeman, superintendent.

Lieut. R. N. Raikes, 67th *N.I.*, acting adj. of infantry regt. of Scindiah's reformed contingent, permanently appointed to that post, v. Lieut. T. W. Oldfield, prom. to be adj. of cavalry, in room of Lieut. T. G. St. George resigned.

Oct. 25.—Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th regt. Bombay *N.I.*, appointed to permanent command of Malwa Bheel corps.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. J. A. Evans, 2d Bombay Europ. L.I., and Lieut. H. Pottinger, 15th Bombay N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool, for employment in H.M. Shah Shooja's service.

Dr. W. Stevenson returned to Lucknow on 30th Oct., and resumed charge of his duties as residency surg. on 1st. Nov.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 6, 1841.—Assist. Surg. G. Turner, at present officiating as surg. to the Commander in Chief, to afford medical aid to officers of staff at army head-quarters.

Lieut. J. A. H. Gorges to command of detail of artillery attached to Arracan Local Battalion, date 21st Aug.

Lieut. W. F. Nuthall to act as adj. to Arracan Local Bat. in room of Lieut. Latter proceeded on leave.

Ens. H. A. Dorin, 11th, removed to 17th N.I., as junior of his rank.

2d Lieut. E. Haines, engineers, to do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Oct. 7.—Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costley, 18th N.I., to assume command of station of Barrackpore, as a temporary arrangement.

Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., 2d brigade horse artillery, to do duty with H.M.'s 16th Lancers at Meerut.

21st N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Lomer to be adj. v. Spottiswoode prom.

Capt. D. C. Keiller, 6th N.I., to act as major of brigade in Rohilcund district, on departure of Capt. Oldfield, and until return to his station of Brigade Major Hay.

Oct. 13.—Brev. Capt. F. Gaitskill removed from 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 4th comp. 5th batt., artillery.

The following unposted Ensigns to do duty with corps:—F. W. Ripley, G. W. G. Green, and G. W. M. Hall, with 58th N.I. at Benares; M. A. Garstin, with 73rd do., at Allahabad.

Oct. 15.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty with corps:—C. R. G. Douglas, and A. G. Nedham, with 32d N.I. at Dinapore; R. D. Macpherson, with 9th do. at Benares.

Assist. Surg. E. Boulton app. to medical charge of H.M.'s 62nd regt. on departure of Assist. Surg. Sinclair.

Assist. Surg. W. Martin to rejoin H.M.'s 62nd regt., making over medical charge of 32nd N.I. to Assist. Surg. Wood, and of the staff to Assist. Surg. Freeman.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Lacey to proceed to Saugor, and to do duty under orders of Superintending Surg. at that station.

Unposted Cornet A. P. C. Elliot to do duty with 7th L.C. at Meerut, and to join.

Oct. 16.—Ens. W. J. Smith, 65th, at his own request, removed to 63rd N.I., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Oct. 20.—Surg. A. Chalmers, M.D., removed from 5th to 3rd bat. of artill.

Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2nd Europ. Regt., to do duty at Landour dépôt, until 15th April.

56th N.I.—Ens. U. Moore to be adj., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Foquett app. 2nd in command of 1st Assam Subundy Corps.

Unposted Ens. S. J. Hare to do duty with 32nd N.I. at Dinapore, and to join.

Lieut. R. J. Meade to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 65th N.I.

Oct. 21.—The services of Assist. Surg. J. H. Rothney, attached to 3rd Light Infantry Bat. placed at disposal of officer commanding at Delhi.

Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M.D., to medical charge of 3rd Light Inf. Bat. during absence of Assist. Surg. Rothney, and to continue to assist in duties of hospital of H.M.'s 16th Lancers.

Assist. Surg. E. B. Thring, doing duty at Dum-Dum, to proceed in medical charge of wing of 8th N.I., under orders to march to Midnapore.

Lieut. J. C. Johnston to act as adj. to 29th N.I., consequent on prom. of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Park, as a temp. arrangement.

The following removals and postings made in regiment of artillery:—1st Lieut. J. F. Egerton, on furl., from 3rd troop 3rd brigade to 4th comp. 4th batt.; 1st Lieut. G. Bouchier from 4th comp. 4th batt. to 1st troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery.

Oct. 22.—Capt. D. Bamfield, 56th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of Dinapore division, in room of Capt. T. Fisher, app. commandant of 1st Assam Subundy Corps.

Assist. Surg. W. Martin to resume medical charge of 32nd N.I.

Ens. E. T. E. Hinde, 65th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion.

Lieut. F. T. Wroughton to act as adj. to wing of 8th N.I., ordered to proceed to Midnapore.

Capt. T. Robinson, of H.M.'s 44th Foot, to act as major of brigade to 3rd Infantry brigade, in room of Capt. Mackintosh, of 5th N.I., proceeded with his regt. on detached service; date Afghanistan, 23d Sept.

Oct. 23.—The following medical officers to proceed towards Kurnaul with detachment of H. M.'s troops under Major Johnston:—Assist. Surg. C. Douglas, R. H. L. Bird, W. Keates, R. Whittall, W. E. Pollock, A. White, D. D., and H. T. Eales; date Cawnpore, 15th Oct.

Capt. T. S. Burt to officiate as executive engineer at Agra.

Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th, to afford medical aid to 47th N. I., consequent on indisposition of Surg. A. Mc D. Stuart.

Capt. C. Douglas, 14th N. I., appointed to temporary charge of Rajpootanah division of public works, v. Capt. T. S. Burt.

Lieut. C. Douglas removed from 1st to 2nd comp. 3rd bat. artillery.

20th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Marsden to be adj., v. Park prom.

Oct. 25.—Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, Horse Artillery, app. to medical charge of 17th N. I.

Lieut. T. R. Crawley, H. M.'s 15th Hussars, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-chief, from 20th Oct.

Oct. 26.—Capt. T. H. Shuldham, 52nd N. I., to officiate as Major of brigade at Cawnpore, v. Troup proceeding with his regt. to Barrackpore.

Lieut. E. W. Bristow to act as adj. to wing of 1st N. I., on arrival at Allahabad of Grenadier and 8th companies.

Capt. C. J. Oldfield, 4th N. I., and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief, to be post-master at head-quarters.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner to be Surg. to Commander-in-Chief, v. Login resigned the situation.

Oct. 27.—Capt. R. Chitty, 40th N. I., to command detachment of irregular cavalry serving on frontier in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. De Fountain; date Segowlee, 16th Oct.

Oct. 28.—Brev. Capt. F. Raleigh, N. I., to do duty with details of his reg. at Barrackpore.

Ens. E. R. Wiggins, 35th to do duty with 33rd N. I. at Meerut.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps indicated;—R. W. Chambers to 11th N. I.; C. L. Montgomery, 65th do.; W. S. Twyeross, 73rd do.

Deputy Assist. Com. of Ordnance T. O'Brien posted to Ajmere magazine.

Oct. 29.—Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, arrived in medical charge of invalids from Landour, to continue to afford medical aid to those proceeding to Chunar and the Presidency; date Meerut, 10th Oct.

Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th, to do duty with 22nd N. I. at Delhi.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns to do duty with 9th N. I. at Benares:—Ensigns M. R. Somerville, and J. G. Lawrence.

Capt. J. Macadam, 33rd N. I., and at present acting as deputy judge adv. gen. at Meerut, to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Cawnpore division, and directed to join.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, acting adj. to 3rd bat. under orders to proceed to Agra, to rejoin his troop, making over charge of the Adjutant's office to Capt. J. H. McDonald, of 1st comp. 3rd bat.

Ens. G. Beadnell, 26th, removed to 43rd, as junior of his rank.

Ens. R. T. Stannus, 16th N. I., to join and do duty with 10th N. I. at Delhi.

Unposted Ens. B. T. Reid posted to 31st N. I. ordered to Moradabad.

Brev. Capt. W. R. Dunmore to act as adj. to left wing of 31st N. I. proceeding to Cawnpore.

The following removals and postings of lieut. colonels ordered:—Lieut. Cols. R. Blackall, 49th to 50th N. I.; John Home (proceeding on furl.), from 50th to 37th do.; T. Wardlaw (proceeding on furl.), from 45th to 69th do.; R. Fernie, from 37th to 49th do.; C. R. Skardon, from 69th to 45th do.; John Graham (on leave), from 65th to 20th do.; R. Home (new prom.), to 65th do.

Unposted Ens. G. W. M. Hall, posted to 26th N. I. at Ferozepore, and to join.

Unposted Ens. H. W. H. Cox, to do duty with 73rd N. I. at Allahabad.

31st N. I.—Lieut. C. F. M. Mundy to be adj. v. Brev. Capt. S. A. Lyons, prom.

The following removals and postings to take place in regt. of artillery:—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. D'A. Todd, from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Humfrays (on furl.), from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; Lieut. R. C. Shakespear (on staff employ), from 2nd comp. 6th bat. to 2nd comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. G. G. Chaquer (on staff employ), from 8th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. M. Daves from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 2nd comp. 6th bat.; Lieut. A. Robertson, from 2nd comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.

Nov. 1.—Cornet W. M. G. Maconochie, of late 2nd L. C., to do duty with resallahs of 3rd irregular cavalry under orders for Afghanistan.

Nov. 2.—Capt. J. Macadam, 33rd N. I., and officiating deputy judge adv. gen., to

act as assist. adj. gen., consequent on departure of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., with his regt.; date Meerut, 25th Oct.

The following removals and postings to take place in regt. of artillery:—Capt. P. A. Torekler, from 3rd com. 4th bat. to 1st com. 5th bat.; Capt. G. H. Swinley, from 1st com. 5th bat. to 1st com. 1st bat.; Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, from 1st com. 1st bat. to 3rd com. 4th bat.; 2nd Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright (unposted), to 1st com. 2nd bat.

Lieut. Col. J. Oliver, removed from 22nd to 10th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Bourdieu (new prom.) posted to 22nd N.I.

Nov. 4.—Unposted Ens. J. A. Angus to do duty with 28th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Veterinary Surg. W. McDermott, of late 2nd L. C., on being relieved from his present charge at Hissar Stud, to join and do duty with head-quarters of 1st brigade of horse artillery at Kurnaul.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. S. W. R. Tulloch, 22nd N.I., to proceed to Calcutta.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Cumberland to act as adj. to left wing 11th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters,

Unposted Ens. G. W. G. Green posted to 2nd Europ. Regt. at Ghazepore.

Nov.—8. Lieut. S. B. Faddy, 36th N.I. to do duty with Sylhet Light Infantry Bat. as a temporary arrangement; date 20th Oct.

Unposted Ens. S. J. Hire posted to 22nd Regt. at Delhi, and directed to join.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. Spence, H.M. 31st Regt., to do duty with detachment of Invalids proceeding from Allahabad to presidency.

Examinations.—Lieut. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th N.I., acting interp. and qu. master 25th regt., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Lieut. J. C. Fitzmaurice, 17th N.I., having been declared by a committee held at Meerut to be qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the College examiners.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Oct. 20. Capt. P. W. Willis, engineers.—27. Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon, 69th N.I.; Capt. F. Thomas, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. A. Turner, 1st N.I.; Lieut. G. P. Austen, 18th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th N.I.—Nov. 10. 1st Lieut. Wm. Hay, artillery; 1st Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, artillery; Capt. H. W. Leacock, 74th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 20. Capt. John Buncombe, 2nd Europ. Regt., for health.—Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., for health.—27. Lieut. Col. John Home, 50th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Nov. 10. Surg. John M'Gaveston, on private affairs.—12. Lieut. and Adj. Vaughan, 41st N.I., for health (permitted to proceed from Bombay).

To Singapore and China.—Nov. 3. Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, artillery, for six months, for health.

To Bombay.—Nov. 10. Lieut. Col. T. Robinson, 19th N.I., political agent in Meywar, for six months, on med. cert.

To visit Presidency.—Oct. 6. Ensign E. N. Dickenson, 24th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th Feb. 1842, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—7. Capt. M. W. Gilmore, 39th N.I., from 10th Nov. to 10th May, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—21. Capt. T. B. Studdy, 8th L.C., from 23rd Oct. to 1st April, 1842, preparatory to ditto.—Capt. H. D. Maitland, 72nd N.I., from 10th Nov. to 10th March, 1842, preparatory to ditto.—22. Maj. J. J. Farrington, horse artillery, till 10th May, 1842, on private affairs.—Maj. W. Veysie, invalid estab., from 1st Nov. to 20th Feb. 1842, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Capt. S. A. Lyons, 34th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Capt. G. F. F. Vincent, 8th N.I., from 10th Oct. to 1st March, 1842, preparatory to applying to retire from the service.—Lieut. W. Champion, 48th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st June, 1842, in extension, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert. 23. Capt. G. A. Barbor, 8th L.C., from 20th Oct. to 20th April, 1842, on private affairs.—26. Capt. H. Templer, 7th N.I., from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1842, in extension, and apply for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—27. Brev. Capt. H. H. Say, 45th N.I., from 15th Dec. to 15th March, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs.—Lieut. G. Ranken, 69th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 15th March, 1842, preparatory to ditto.—28. Brev. Capt. G. W. Hamilton, 34th N.I., till 30th April, 1842, on private affairs.—Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 23rd N.I., till 25th March, 1842, on med.

cert.—29. Maj. H. C. M. Cox, 58th N.I., from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb. 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—30. Capt. A. Fisher, 35th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1842, on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. J. Graham, 20th N.I., preparatory to applying for furl., on med. cert.—Nov. 4. Brev. Capt. J. G. Lawson, late 2nd L.C., till 1st March, 1842, on med. cert.—Ens. T. E. B. Lees, 13rd N.I., till 29th April, 1842, on med. cert.—6. Capt. J. Howett, 52nd N.I., in extension, till 28th Feb. 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—Assist. Surg. J. Ransford, artillery, till 15th Feb. 1842, on med. cert.—Capt. P. Goldney, 4th N.I., from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl., on private affairs.—Col. J. Low, C. B., resident at Lucknow, for two months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To proceed on the River.—Oct. 15. Ensign D. M. D. Law, 56th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1842, on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Oct. 20. Brev. Maj. W. H. Terraneau, 24th N.I., for twelve months, on med. cert.—30. Ens. J. S. Warren, 73rd N.I., for one year, on med. cert.—Nov. 3. Brev. Maj. S. L. Thornton, 13th N.I., from 31st Dec. to 10th Nov. 1842, in extension, on med. cert.

To Darjeling.—Nov. 3. Lieut. S. W. Buller, 66th N.I., till 31st Dec. 1842, on med. cert.

To visit Simla.—Oct. 6. Capt. E. S. Lloyd, 49th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Oct. 1842, on med. cert.—22. Surg. T. E. Dempster, from 1st Nov. to 1st Jan. 1842, in extension, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 10. Capt. W. Murray, 22nd N.I., for three months, on private affairs.—Nov. 10. Capt. A. C. Rainey, for eighteen months, to proceed to sea, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Oct. 7.—Major Gen. Sir J. FitzGerald, K.C.B., permitted to relinquish command of Poona division in Dec., for the purpose of returning to Europe by overland route. Assist. Surg. Currie, 3rd Buffs, doing duty with 16th Lancers, to rejoin his corps at Kurnaul.

Oct. 27.—Lieut. McAdam, 49th Foot, to proceed to China to join his corps, should state of his health admit of his doing so, after arrival at Singapore.

Assist. Surg. Bace, M.D., 26th Cameronians, in charge of office of inspector general of hospitals, to remain attached to H.M. 50th regt., and proceed with it to Moultmein.

F. A. Lionsworh, Esq., to act as inspector general of H.M. hospitals, from 21st Oct., v. Murray, dec., pending a reference to General Commanding in Chief. This officer to conduct general duties of department, but will not remove from Bombay.

Surg. W. R. White, H.M. 16th Lancers, to act as deputy inspector general of hospitals in presidency of Bengal.

Capt. Mansel, 16th Lancers, to proceed to England, to take command of dépôt of this corps.

Nov. 1.—Capt. Mainwaring, 22nd F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies.

Nov. 9.—Lieut. C. Dunbar, 18th F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in ditto.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Oct. 7. Lieut. De Tessier, 17th F., on private affairs.—13. Lieut. Macdonald, for the purpose of retiring on h.p.—Lieut. Dickson, 62nd F.—20. Assist. Surg. Sinclair, 55th F., for health.—Lieut. Ahmuty, 57th F., for health.—23. Ens. T. G. Morris, 4th F., for health.—27. Assist. Surg. Allman, 4th F., for health.—Nov. 1. Lieut. H. W. Bace, 21st F., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Oct. 20. *Vulcan*, from Mauritius; *Blorange*, from Liverpool; *Benares*, from Port Adelaide; *Globe*, from Bourbon; *Passenger*, from London; *Thomas Henry*, from Bordeaux; *Corinna*, from Liverpool; *Cornwallis* from Bombay; *Ann*, from Greenock; *Auguste Meline*, from London and Madeira.—21. *Madagascar*, from London and Madras.—23. *Caribbean*, from London and Bordeaux; *Thomas Crisp*, from Mauritius.—24. *Essex*, from Portsmouth and Madras.—25. *Herald*, from Sydney; *Frankland*, from London.—26. *Futta Rohoman*, from Muscat; H. C. ship *Amherst*, from Chittagong; *Isabella*, and *Maria*, from Mauritius.—27. *Esther*, from Liverpool; *Petite Nancy*, from Bordeaux; *Mobarruck*, from Nagor and Bimlipatam.—28. *London*,

from Liverpool; *Active*, from Baltimore.—29. *Heart of Oakes*, from Liverpool; *Mercure*, from Bourbon; *Leocadie*, from do.; *Mary Imrie*, from Liverpool; *Martha*, from Mauritius.—30. *Maas*, from Batavia; *Royal Archer*, from London; *Coquette*, from Singapore and Penang; *Lord William Bentinck*, from New Zealand, Madras, and Masulipatam.—Nov. 1. *Clown*, from Singapore; *Liverpool*, from New York.—2. *Patriot*, from Penang; *Kitty*, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—3. *Sarah*, from London; *Abbotsford*, from Penang; *Columbine*, from China and Singapore; *Fattie Barry*, from Judda and Bombay; *Issarie*, from Mocha and Bombay; *Harsinger*, from Penang.—4. Steamer *India*, from Moulmein; *Bucephalus*, from England and Cape; *Nouvelle Ermanee*, from Bourbon; *Alexander*, from New York.—7. *Malabar*, from Greenock and Mauritius; *Sir Robert Peel*, from Liverpool; *Charlemagne*, from New York.—8. *Agincourt*, from Portsmouth; *Morayshire*, from Liverpool.—9. *Mary Sharp*, from Greenock; *Esperance*, from Dundee; *Montrose*, from Llanelly.—13. *Hertfordshire*, *Southampton*, *Thames*, and *Palmyra*, all from London.—14. *Anna Bella*, from Ceylon; *Pactole*, from Bordeaux; *Hydroose*, from Covelong and Madras; *Justina*, from Kyook Phyoo; *Dorer*, from Boston and Cape; *Louisa Munro*, from Madras; *Sarah Nicholson*, from Sunderland.—15. *Duke of Bedford*, from London and Cape; *Ermouth*, from Mauritius; *Ann and Jane*, from Liverpool.—16. *Urgent*, from London.—17. *Hamonshaw*, from Muscat; *Medora*, from Liverpool.—19. *Hero*, and *City of Palaces*, from China and Singapore; *Mary White*, from Bristol; *Harvest Home*, from Liverpool and Batavia.

Sailed from Saugor.

Oct. 7. *Medives*, for Bourbon.—9. *Mainay*, for Moulmein; *John Hepburne*, for Rangoon; *Briton*, for Mauritius; *Amelia*, for —.—10. *Francois Honore*, for Bourbon.—11. *Princess Royal*, for London.—12. *Cleopatra*, for Mauritius; *Kilblain*, for Bombay; *Helen*, for Mauritius and Cape; *Mary Ray*, for Mauritius.—13. *Kyle*, for London; *Nestor*, for Mauritius.—14. *Tyrer*, for London; *Soobrow*, for Bombay; *General Harrison*, for Boston; *Mary Ann*, for London.—15. *Union*, for Mauritius; *Forbes and Ganges*, S. Vs. for —.—16. *Sea Horse*, for Kyook Phyoo; *George the Fourth*, for London.—17. *Theodosia*, for Liverpool.—18. H.M.S. *Calliope*, for Moulmein; *Adolphe*, for Madras; *Nimble*, for Cape; *Premier*, for London; *Christian*, for Greenock.—20. *Robarts*, for Moulmein; *York*, for London; *Merlin*, for Moulmein; *Warlock*, for Liverpool.—21. Steamer *India*, for Moulmein.—22. *Thetis*, for Moulmein.—23. *Zenindar*, for Kyook Phyoo.—24. *Ayrshire* for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Prince Albert*, for Bombay; *Justina*, for London; *Helen Jane*, for London.—27. *Braemar*, for Muscat; *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius; *Jane Gifford*, for London; *Regina*, for China; *Brighton*, for New York; *Dowlet Savoy*, for Bombay; *Superb*, for London; *Gleneira*, for Liverpool; *Druid*, for Mauritius; *Sophia*, for Boston; *Amazon*, for Singapore; *Dundie*, for London.—28. *Maria*, for —; *William Lee*, for —; *Brooke*, for London; *John Woodall*, for London; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, for Moulmein; *Orestes*, for Mauritius; *Water Witch*, for Singapore and China.—29. *Larkins*, for London; *Urgent*, for China.—30. *Clarendon*, for Bombay; *Trio*, for —.—31. *Allerton*, for —; *Dale Park*, for London; *Moulmein*, for —.—Nov. 1. *Venture*, for —; *Steven Rowen Crawford*, for Penang; *Christopher Rawson*, for —; *Blenheim*, for London; *Symmetry*, for Mauritius.—7. *Adino*, for Mauritius; *Sir A. Campbell*, for Madras; *Stalkart*, for Moulmein; *Highlander*, for Madras; *Orissa and Eagle*, for —; *Robert Mathews*, for London.—8. *John Graham*, for Mauritius.—13. *Winchester*; *Cordonan*; *Tallentire*; *Manilla*; *Eleanor Lancaster*; *John Cree*; *Saluzer*; *Alderman Thompson*.—14. *Fyzel Currem*; *Warrior*; *Siam*; *Norfolk*; *John Cooper*.—15. *Massasoit*; *Clown*.

Freights to London (Nov. 20).—Sugar, £2 15s. to £3 5s. per ton; Saltpetre, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Rice, £2 15s. to £3; Rum, £3 10s. to £4; Jute, Hemp, and Hides, £3 to £3 3s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 10s. to £3; S. P. Goods, £3 10s. to £4; Raw Silk, £4 to £4 4s.—Tonnage to Liverpool is scarce.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 3. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Vibart, Light Cavalry, daughter.
16. At Hussingabad, the lady of Capt. Holloway, Adj. 42nd N.I., son.
18. At Allyghur, the wife of Mr. William Connor, son.
28. At Soobathoo, the lady of Capt. O'Brien, Nusseeree Bat., son.
29. At Lucknow, the lady of Charles Campagnac, Esq., daughter.
— At Nussereabad, the lady of Capt. C. Douglas, 14th N.I., daughter.
Oct. 2. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. Horseford, Artillery, daughter.
3. At Sylhet, Mrs. Johnson, son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. F. Field, H.M.'s 9th Regt., son.

- Oct. 9. At Secundra (Agra), the lady of the Rev. T. Hoernle, son.
 10. At Nohatta, Chandpore, the lady of Mr. E. E. Dubus, jun., son.
 — At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. adj. J. Hunter, 33rd N.I., daughter.
 11. At Mymensing, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Glazepore, the lady of Capt. A. T. A. Wilson, 2nd Europ. Regt., son.
 12. At Darjeeling, the lady of Lieut. Napier, Engineers, daughter.
 13. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Major Shortt, H.M.'s 62nd Regt., son.
 16. At Purnea, the lady of W. Trevor Taylor, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Goruckpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Ellis, 41st N.I., daughter.
 17. At Howrah, the wife of Capt. M. Chaplin, daughter.
 — At Turcolea Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of J. M. Hill, son.
 — At Secrole, Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. Rainsford, Adj. 67th Regt., daughter.
 18. At Kahend Factory, Arrah, the lady of N. H. Collins, Esq., daughter.
 — At Moozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of L. A. Cooke, Esq., daughter.
 19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Henderson, son.
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Renny, 47th N.I., son.
 20. At Chinsurah, Mrs. L. P. Vernieux, son.
 — At Fort William, the lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, daughter.
 21. At Patna, the lady of E. F. Radcliffe, Esq., C.S., son (since dead).
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. G. Bagram, Esq., son.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. R. Slater, daughter (since dead).
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rose, son.
 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. W. Harris, son.
 — At Benares, the lady of Capt. G. A. Smith, 9th N.I., daughter.
 — At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. H. Williamson, daughter.
 24. At Goruckpore, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. K. Phibbs, 1st N.I., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. George Galloway, daughter.
 25. At Garden Reach, the lady of W. S. Smith, Esq., daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Dozey, junior, son.
 27. At Cuttack, the lady of E. S. Trevor, Esq., C.S., son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Baptist, son.
 — At Howrah, the wife of Mr. G. J. Thurlow, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the second wife of Rajah Apoorba Krishna Bahadoor, son.
 28. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. C. S. Reid, daughter.
 29. At Poona, the lady of Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., son.
 30. At Darundah, the lady of R. Graham, Esq., 72nd N.I., daughter.
 — At Saharunpoor, Mrs. Robert M'Mullen, daughter.
 31. At Mozufferpore, the lady of Alex. Grant, Esq., C.S., son.
 Nov. 1. The lady of Capt. Wm. Gillam, of the barque *Bracmar*, son.
 — At Park Street, the lady of A. G. Gibson, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. Frederick Fisher, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Broadhead, son.
 — At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Symons, art., daughter.
 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Sharling, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Boezalt, son.
 — At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Himes, 61st N.I., daughter.
 4. At Calcutta, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Rob. Cleeve, Esq., son.
 — At Darjeeling, the wife of W. Martin, Esq., civil architect, daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Squires, daughter.
 — At Camac-street, the lady of Mr. W. S. Johnson, Comerciolly, son.
 6. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. Voyle, son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. C. Griffin, 51st N.I., daughter, still-born.
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. G. Wyatt, daughter.
 — At Cherra Poonjee, Mrs. William Lewin, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. W. West, son.
 — At Ballygunge, Mrs. G. Cooke, son.
 8. At Chinsurah, Mrs. F. B. Barber, son.
 — At Fort William, the lady of John Hillard, Esq., Bengal army, daughter.
 10. At Mirzapore, the lady of the Rev. R. C. Mather, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gonsalves, son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Edw. Biddulph, horse artillery, son.
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of E. Haworth, Esq., son.
 12. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Carnegie, 15th N.I., daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John W. Nisbett, daughter.
 14. At Furreedpoor, the lady of G. Loch, Esq., C. S., son.

- Nov. 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. S. Belletty, daughter.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Richard Parmer, son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 29. At Simla, Lieut. Pengree to Emily Sidney, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel Harriott, 40th regt. N.I.

Oct. 5. At Calcutta, Monsr. Fs. C. La Combe to Miss M. L. M. Smith.

9. At Delhi, Mr. Henry Bingham to Miss Hannah Thompson, second daughter of the Rev. J. Thompson.

13. At Dinapore, Mr. J. T. Good, planter, to Miss E. C. Urquhart.

19. At the Mission Church, John Elliott, Esq., to Miss H. M. Carlaw.

— At Calcutta, H. G. Oxborough, Esq., to Mrs. Hester Oxborough.

20. At Chittagong, Mr. G. W. Hayward, assis. revenue surveyor, Tipperah survey, to Clarentine Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Randolph.

— At Cawnpore, E. M. Wiggins, Esq., adj. 52nd regt. N.I., to Christian Macenzie, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Paton, commissioner of Arrakan.

— At Gowhatty, Assam, Brev. Capt. John Butler, 55th N.I., and offg. jun. asst. to the com. of Assam, to Cecelia, eldest daughter of Major William Simmonds.

23. At Calcutta, A. I. Sturmer, Esq., to Miss Anne Scotney, youngest daughter of W. R. Scotney, Esq., of Lincoln.

— At Simla, Capt. Geo. Nytton Hill, 17th N.I., aid-de-camp to the governor-general, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Martin Whish, Esq., B.C.S.

— At Simla, the Rev. F. A. Dawson, Chaplain, to Harriette Anne, relict of the late James Clarke, Esq.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. J. T. Smoult, to Miss Charlotte Baptist.

— At Indore, Malcolm McNeill Rind, Esq., Bengal med. estab. and civil surg. Mundleysur political agency, to Georgiana Vereker, third daughter of the late Thomas Riddell, Esq. jun., of Camirstoun, Roxburghshire.

27. At Midnapore, Henry Biddle, Esq., to Francis Harriott, only daughter of the late Patrick McDermott, Esq., of Berhampore.

Nov. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. James McDonald, chief mate attached to the Hon. Company's flat *Kally Gunga*, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph D'Silva.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Inglis to Mrs. G. H. Main.

— At Calcutta, Stewart Highmore Pearce, Esq., to Miss Harriot Barfoot.

5. At Dinapore, C. R. McDonald, Esq., Sudder Amcen of Zillah Sarun, to Miss Mary Eleanor Birmingham, of Arrah.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. William R. Cearn, H. C. M., to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. James William Higgins, H. C. M.

10. At Calcutta, C. S. Rodgers, Esq., to Louisa Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Charles Andrews, Esq.

— At Mozuffernugger, T. H. Simpson, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Adelaide Sophia Chicheliana, youngest daughter of the late Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Darjeeling, A. Campbell, Esq., M.D., superintendent of Darjeeling, to Emily Ann, second daughter of John Lamb, Esq., civil surg. of Maldah.

13. At Calcutta, Joseph Remfrey, Esq., to Miss Marianne Esther Harvard.

DEATHS.

July 31. At Quetta, Andrew Boss Bell, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 33.

Sept. 6. At Benares, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. G. A. Smith, 9th N.I.

Oct. 10. At Dinapore, Clarissa Vandelliver, widow, aged 49, of apoplexy.

11. At Chittagong, Mary, wife of G. J. Morris, Esq., C.S., aged 32.

12. At Furreedpore, of fever, Mr. Francis Nalder French, aged 24.

14. At Patkabarre Factory, Moorshedabad, Mr. Alexander Deruning, aged 35.

— At Mnsooree, Lieut. Col. T. Maddock, 10th regt. N.I., aged 53.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. H. A. Elliott, aged 44.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Howe.

19. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Gertrude Magdelene Schneider, aged 86.

21. At Kurnaul, John Murray, Esq., M.D., inspector gen. of H.M.'s hospitals.

22. At Calcutta, of jungle fever, Mr. Charles Douglas, aged 18.

— At Burrissaul, W. W. Ward, Esq., of Gunah factory, Ghazepore.

23. At Dacca, James Lothian Wilkie, Esq., aged about 43.

24. At Banda, Frances Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Charles Thompson.

26. At Calcutta, Alexander Sime, Esq., late of the board of survey, aged 68.

27. Drowned at Calcutta, Capt. Boyd, of the brig *Mary Grey*.

— At Neemuch, Capt. John Iveson, of 7th N.I., aged 33.

Oct. 28. At Boitakonnah, the Rev. Fre Antonio Botelho, rector of the Portuguese Augustinian mission in Bengal, aged 33.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Hawkesworth, aged 23.

— At Mussoorie, Capt. William Glasgow, invalid establishment, aged 41.

— At Calcutta, J. J. Jordan, Esq., Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs.

31. At Kurnaul, of fever, Lieut. W. J. Hamilton, H. M. 3rd Buffs.

Nov. 1. At Mussoorie, Lieut. MacMillan, 22nd N. I.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. John Bush, of the ship *Siam*, aged 25 years.

— At Calcutta, Ann, relict of the late Mr. T. Austin, master pilot, aged 48.

— At Azinghur, of apoplexy, G. H. Stonehouse, Esq.

4. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Charles Lyall, jr., of Pyegachie Factory, aged 27.

5. At Calcutta, Wm. Hickey, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Tulloh and Co., aged 49.

6. At Bareilly, Sophia, wife of Capt. J. H. Clarkson, 6th Regt., aged 37.

9. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. U. Ross, son of Lieut.-Col. R. Ross, political agent, Meywar, aged 22 years.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Paul, lady of P. J. Paul, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 32.

13. At Calcutta, Mary, lady of the Rev. Henry Fisher, chaplain, aged 68.

— At Calcutta, Capt. J. D. Bristow, late commander of the *Will Watch*, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, aged 25.

14. At Dacca, of fever, Ens. Cecil Pelham Clay, 45th N. I., aged 21.

16. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Turner, Esq., aged 54.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 26, 1841.—The following movements are ordered to take place after the monsoon :—The wing of H.M. 57th regt. at Trichinopoly, from that station to Fort St. George. One wing of H.M. 94th regt. from Cannanore to Trichinopoly.

Nov. 17.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the G.O.G. 19th Oct. 1841, directing the movement of the 2nd regt. N.I. from Madras to Moulmein. ~

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Fort St. George, Nov. 2, 1841.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion shall be disembodied from the 31st Dec. 1841.

The orders of Government regarding the disposal of the officers and men will be communicated to the major-general commanding the forces, who will be pleased to adopt the requisite measures for giving effect to the reduction.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 26. A. Hathaway, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Copleston on other duty.

Nov. 2. William Elliot, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem, but to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate during employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty.

9. V. H. Levinge, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

13. T. J. Knox, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. Jellicoe on leave, or until further orders.

16. W. C. Oswell, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. Brett on other duty.

16. W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., assumed charge of his office as acting judge and criminal judge of Bellary, on 11th inst.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 23. T. J. Blane, Esq., for six weeks, to presidency, on med. cert.—Nov. 1. S. N. Ward, Esq., to remain on Neilgherries, on sick cert., until 31st March, 1842.—2. C. T. Kaye, T. H. Davidson,

and T. W. Goodwyn, Esqrs., to England, with benefit of furlough allowance.—13. T. V. Stonehouse, Esq., for three months, to presidency, on private affairs.—J. Rohde, Esq., for three months.—16. H. D. Phillips, Esq., for six months, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

----- ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 18. The Rev. J. M'Evoy, A.M., for three months, to visit Bombay and the Western Coast on private affairs.—The Rev. J. Morant, A.M., from 26th Oct. to 26th Dec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 26, 1841.—30th N.I. Capt. Edward Horne to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. H. North to be capt., and Ens. W. C. Brackenbury to be lieut., v. Daviniere invalided; date of coms. 22nd Oct. 1841.

Veterinary Surg. James Western, 7th L.C., to be veterinary surgeon to the Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

Cadet of Infantry E. Bayley admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. P. A. Reynolds, 38th N.I., permitted to retire from service of the East India Company on pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Fernandez, M.D., to act as zillah surgeon of Tinnevely, during unexpired portion of Assist. Surg. Supple's leave.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. C. Boulderson, of 35th N.I., to be assistant surveyor general, in suc. to Capt. Hill, permitted to resign from date of embarkation to Europe, and to have charge of survey in the Ganjam district.

Lieut. Col. Hugh Mitchell, 50th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company on pension of his rank, from 31st Oct. 1841.

The services of Lieut. Col. F. Bond, artillery, replaced at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces.—Lieut. Col. Bond to retain charge of arsenal of Fort St. George until relieved, or further orders.

Nov. 5.—*Infantry.* Maj. James Kerr, from 1st Europ. Regt. (left wing), to be lieut. colonel, vice Mitchell retired; date of com. 31st Oct. 1841.

1st Europ. Regt. Capt. T. A. Duke to be major, Lieut. J. L. Stephenson to be capt., and Ens. H. F. H. Jourdan to be lieut., in suc. to Kerr promoted; date of coms. 31st Oct. 1841.

Cadets of Infantry F. G. Rybot and F. Goldsmith admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Nov. 9.—Capt. John Jones, 30th N.I., to be major of brigade in Malabar and Canara, during period his corps may continue in Provinces.

Capt. J. T. Philpot, 23rd L.I., to be brigade major of Bangalore, from date of departure of 34th L. Inf., and during period his regt. continues to form part of force composing the cantonment.

Capt. A. Coventry, 19th N.I., to be fort adjutant of Trichinopoly, from date of departure of 15th N.I., and during period his corps continues to form part of force composing the garrison.

Capt. J. P. Woodward, 9th N.I., to be fort adjutant of Cannanore, from date of departure of 36th N.I., and during period his corps continues to form part of forces composing that garrison.

26th N.I. Lieut. J. J. Gibson to be adjutant.

The undermentioned officers replaced temporarily at disposal of Major Gen. Commanding the Forces, for purpose of joining their regts. on service in Burmah, as soon as their duties can be provided for:—Capt. Arthur McCally, 44th N.I., assist. com. general; Capt. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., deputy assist. com. general; and Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33rd N.I.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson to be civil surgeon at Tellicherry, v. Assist. Surg. J. E. Mayer, permitted to return to Europe.

Nov. 12.—3rd L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. J. Hall to be capt., and Cornet H. F. Philips to be lieut. v. Harrington dec.; date of coms. 1st Nov. 1841.

Lieut. Henry Bates, of H.M. 82nd regt., to act as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, from 7th Nov., and until further orders, v. Lieut. Col. Liavelock, K.H., resigned.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Scales permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 16.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Hilbers permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 17.—The G.O., dated 19th Oct., placing Capts. Congdon and Shirreff, of 2nd N.I., at the disposal of the Major General commanding the forces, cancelled.

Nov. 19.—*Infantry.* Major George Hutchinson, from 24th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Elderton dec.; date of com. 5th Nov. 1841.

24th N.I.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Charles Sinclair to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. W. Snow to be capt., and Ens. C. J. Brady to be lieut., in suc. to Hutchinson prom.; date of coms. 5th Nov. 1841.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 23rd, 1841.—Lieut. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., to do duty with the 2nd E. L. Infantry until further orders.

Lieut. J. Seagar, 8th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of Centre Division from date of Capt. Shirreff's departure, until relieved by Lieut. Hunter, of the 7th L. C., or until further orders.

Major Charles Daviniere, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to the 1st N. V. Batt.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. G. S. Dobbie, 44th regt., ordered to join his regt., to proceed for that purpose with the 14th regt., proceeding to Calcutta for embarkation.

Oct. 27.—Ens. E. Bayly to do duty with 40th N. I.

Oct. 28.—Ens. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd, to proceed to Vellore and join 10th N.I., which he will accompany to Secunderabad on route to join his own corps.

Oct. 30.—Surg. B. Williams to act as superintending surgeon of Provinces of Malabar and Canara, during absence of Superintending Surg. Sladen, or till further orders, without prejudice to his permanent appointment of garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly.

Surg. J. W. Sherman, 15th regt., to act as garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly during absence of Surg. Williams, without prejudice to his medical charge of that corps.

Nov. 1.—The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Lieut.-Col. P. Montgomerie, C. B., from 3rd to 1st bat.—Lieut.-Col. F. Bond, from 1st to 3rd bat.—Lieut.-Col. Bond to hold himself in readiness to proceed to join detachment of 3rd bat. at Moulmein.

The undermentioned Ensigns transferred to 37th Regt. N.I.:—G. F. Luard, from 19th regt., as 1st ensign; J. A. Day, from 41st regt., as 2nd ensign; G. O'B. Crisp, from 45th regt., as 3rd ensign; L. H. H. Holland, from 25th regt. as 4th ensign.

The undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry posted to regts. specified:—R. D. Dansey, to 30th N.I.; Ed. L. Grant, 1st M. E. Regt.; H. J. Beaumont, 7th N.I.; George Gladstone, 30th do.; J. W. Maingay, 1st M. E. Regt.; Geoffrey Nightingale, 18th N.I.; Robert Ranken, 35th do.; Edward Leicester, 52nd do.; F. P. Drury, 20th do.; W. A. O. Strahan, 8th do.; E. F. Waterman, 25th do.; F. G. Rybott, 1st M. E. Regt.; Ferdinand Goldsmith, 37th N.I.; C. G. Cottell, 45th do.; A. B. Smith, 41st do.; A. H. Peill, 32nd do.; Sylvester L'Amy, 17th do.

Nov. 3.—Ens. J. W. Maingay removed, at his own request, from 1st M. Europ. Regt., to 38th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. M. Owen.

Nov. 5.—Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., removed from 1st bat. artillery to 1st Madras European Regt.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. Scott, M.D., and A. Wilkinson, removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with H. M. 63rd F., the former proceeding to Moulmein with a detachment of 2nd N.I., on the *Greenlaw*, and latter with a detachment of the same corps, on the *City of London*.

Nov. 9.—Ens. S. L'Amy, recently posted to 17th N.I., to proceed and join his corps at Vizagapatam.

Nov. 10.—The following removals ordered in the Artillery:—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Ward, from 3rd to 2nd bat.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. P. Beresford from 2nd to 3rd bat.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Meis, from 4th to 3rd bat.; 1st Lieut. H. T. M. Birdmore, from 3rd to 4th bat.; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Bond from 4th to 3rd bat.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. Col. Bond, having been relieved from charge of arsenal, to join details of 3rd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount until an opportunity occurs for his proceeding to Moulmein.

The under-mentioned Ensigns, recently removed and posted to 37th, appointed to do duty with 40th N. I., until opportunity may occur for their joining their corps:—Ensigns G. F. Luard, J. A. Day, G. O'B. Crisp, L. H. H. Holland, and F. Goldsmith.

Nov. 13.—Cornet the Hon. W. Arbuthnot, 2nd L. C., permitted to join his regt. via Sholapore.

Ens. E. F. Waterman, 25th N. I., to remain at Presidency until an opportunity occurs for his proceeding to Cuddapah direct.

Nov. 15.—Capt. G. Burrow, 15th N. I., be considered available for regimental duty from date of his embarkation for Moulmein, and with reference to G. O. C. C.

21st ult., Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 49th N. I., to place himself under orders of Judge Advocate General from same date.

The under-mentioned officers to act as quarter-masters and interpreters :—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. R. Edwards, 2nd L. C., as qr. mr. and interpreter 1st L. C.; Lieut. L. Barrow, 5th L. C., as qr. mr. and interpreter 3rd L. C.

Nov. 19.—Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings, appointed to 7th L. C.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language :—Cornet A. R. Fraser, 3rd L. C., Sholapore, creditable progress; Lieut. L. Barrow, 5th L. C., Bellary, qualified as interpreter; Capt. E. T. Morgan, 50th N. I., College, qualified as interpreter.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by G. Os. of 5th Nov. 1840 :—Assist. Surg. C. G. E. Foord; Assist. Surg. G. G. Holmes.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 26. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. O. Marshall, 42nd N. I.; Lieut. Alex. Todd, 42nd N. I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 26. Brigadier J. T. Trewman, col. 18th N. I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Capt. Thomas Fair, 3rd L. Inf. (to embark ditto).—29. Capt. W. D. Harrington, 3rd L. C., for health (to embark ditto).—Capts. C. Woodfall, and J. E. Hughes, 47th N. I. (to embark ditto).—Assist. Surg. B. G. Evans, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Nov. 2. Ens. H. Hickman, 34th N. I., for health.—9. Capt. D. Archer, 20th N. I. (to embark at Bombay).—1st Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore, artillery, for health.—Surg. Thomas Grigg (to embark from Western Coast).—Assist. Surg. J. E. Mayer, for health (to embark ditto).—16. 1st Lieut. and Adj. J. A. Gunthorpe, 1st bat. artillery, for health (to embark from Bombay).—1st Lieut. R. C. Buckle, 3rd bat. artillery, for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. James Eykyn, 15th N. I. (to embark ditto).—Assist. Surg. A. J. Will (to embark ditto).

To Bombay.—Nov. 5. Cornet Geo. Forbes, 5th L. C., until 30th April, 1842, on med. cert.—16. Capt. P. Chambers, 1st Europ. Regt., and eventually to Europe, for 18 months.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Nov. 19. Lieut. E. Martin, 24th N. I., for one year, on private affairs (to proceed from Penang).

To Presidency.—Nov. 9. Lieut. P. T. Snow, 3rd L. I., from 10th Dec. 1841 to 10th March, 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.—19. Lieut. O. Brassey, 10th N. I., from 18th Nov. 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.

To Eastern Coast, Bangalore, and Neilgherries.—Nov. 19. Lieut. Col. J. Wright, 2nd N. I., from 18th Nov. 1841, to 1st Dec. 1842, on sick cert.

To Neilgherries.—Oct. 26. Capt. J. Halpin, 30th N. I., from 14th Oct. to 30th Sept. 1842, on sick cert.—Lieut. A. J. Pattison, 19th N. I., from 18th Oct., to 28th May, 1842, on sick cert.—Nov. 5. Major C. Daviniere, 1st N. V. B., from 1st Nov. to 30th April, 1842.—19. Assist. Surg. T. C. Jerdon, 2nd L. C., in continuation till 9th May, 1842, on sick cert.

To Vingorlah and Western Coast.—Nov. 2. Lieut. F. Studdy, 5th L. C., until 28th Feb. 1842, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 26. *George IVth*, from Calcutta.—30. *New Orleans*, from Boston.—31. *City of London*, from Moulmein; *Pekin*, from London.—Nov. 5. *Amelia*, from Calcutta, &c.; *Catherine*, from Vizagapatam, &c.—9. *Champion*, from Mauritius; *Charles Dumergue*, from China and Singapore.—10. *Coringa Packet*, from Coringa.—15. *Highlander*, from Calcutta; *Sir Archibald Campbell*, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Oct. 23. *Monarch*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.—27. *Kestrel*, for Calcutta.—Nov. 1. *La Gange*, for Bordeaux.—5. *Pekin*, for Calcutta.—11. *George IVth*, for Cape and London; *Catherine*, for Northern Ports.—12. *Buteshire*, for London.—14. *Amelia*, for Vizagapatam.—16. *City of London*, for Moulmein.—17. *New Orleans*, for Sumatra.

Freight to London (Nov. 20).—Porto Novo Iron, dead weight, £3 10s. p. ton of 20 cwt.; Light Goods, £5; Cotton, £4 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 15. At Mercara, the lady of Lieut. W. Scafe, adj. 28th N.I., twin daughters.
 16. At Madras, the lady of J. W. Cherry, Esq., C. S., daughter, still-born.
 — At Madras, the lady of Major G. Fryer, daughter.
 17. At Bangalore, the lady of Brev. Capt. G. Briggs, horse artillery, daughter.
 18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of John Whitlock, Esq., daughter.
 20. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Fortesque, daughter.
 22. At Samulcottah, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 — At Madras, the wife of Mr. Thomas Lyttleton, daughter.
 23. At Vepery, Mrs. R. P. Dalguirn, son.
 26. At Dharwar, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Lehner, German mission, son.
 28. At Pondicherry, the lady of Charles A. De Laselle, Esq., daughter.
 31. The wife of Mr. H. Fox, son.
 Nov. 1. At Porto Novo, the wife of Mr. J. R. Hazle, daughter.
 3. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. W. Osborne, D. J. A. Gen., daughter.
 5. At Cuddalore, the lady of H. Stanbrough, Esq., 7th L. C., daughter.
 — At Fort St. George, Mrs. Louisa Jansen, son.
 7. At St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Mr. John Eason, daughter.
 — At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Thos. Gibbs, son.
 9. At Madras, the lady of G. T. Haly, Esq., 41st N.I., daughter.
 11. At Kurnool, the lady of Lieut. C. R. Hobart, 16th M. N. I., daughter.
 — At Black Town, the wife of Mr. William Rogers, son.
 14. At Madras, the lady of James Scott, Esq., daughter.
 16. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. W. Cotton, 10th N.I., daughter.
 18. At Vepery, Mrs. H. W. Branson, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 5. At Moulmein, A. H. A. Hervey, Esq., lieutenant and adj. 40th M. N. I., to Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of Major Blundell, of the Madras artillery, and a niece of the Commissioner Tenasserim provinces.
 18. At Negapatam, Joseph Roberts, Esq., to Miss Frances J. Saalfelt.
 20. At Guntoor, Gordon Sullivan Forbes, Esq., civil service, to Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Lake, Madras engineers.
 — At Madras, Stamford Watson, Esq., 4th L. C., eldest son of the late Colonel Watson, Bengal army, to Ismonia, eldest daughter of Edw. Archer Langley, Esq.
 — Mr. J. Thompson, band master, 4th N.I., to Miss Elizabeth Fielding.
 — At Madras, Mr. Richard Halyburton, to Christiana, daughter of Mr. D. R. Perriman.
 27. Mr. Charles A. Genot, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. William Jervis, engraver.
 Nov. 3. At Madras, Mr. Peter Lawrence, of the *Athenæum Press*, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Disley, late writer of the government office, Fort St. George.
 15. At Secunderabad, Capt. S. C. Briggs, 31st Madras light infantry, and brigade major at Bolarum, to Ann Sutherland, eldest daughter of Donald Smith Young, Esq., superintending surgeon, H. H. Nizam's army.
 16. At Bangalore, Major Henry Prior, commanding 23rd L. I., to Georgiana Gifford, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Allan, c. b., commanding the Mysore division of the army.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 7. At Trichinopoly, William Montague Taynton, the youngest twin son of J. W. Sherman, Esq., surg. Madras establishment.
 19. At Waltair, Charlotte Lydia, infant daughter of the late Capt. D. Duff, 37th N. I.
 20. At Madura, Robert Davidson, Esq., late sub-collector of that district.
 30. At Cuddalore, Maryann, wife of Mr. George Thompson, aged 26.
 Nov. 1. At Sholapoor, Capt. William Douglas Harrington, 3rd regt. L. C.
 — At Poodooppett, Madras, Mary, the wife of Mr. R. Hosie, aged 25.
 2. At Rajahmundry, R. Hichens, Esq., late acting register of the Zillah Court at that station.
 5. At Colabah, Bombay, Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, 52nd Madras Infantry. The gallant officer was on his way to assume the command of Jaulnah, to which he had been very recently appointed.
 14. At Vepery, Mary Elizabeth, relict of the late George Thompson, Esq., C. S., aged 79.
 15. At Pursoovankum, Mrs. Mary Thacker, aged 46.
 Lately. At Poonamallee, Major W. B. Bernard, H. M.'s 39th Foot.
 — At Tranquebar, Mrs. Britain, wife of Mr. G. S. Britain.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Poonah, Nov. 2, 1841.—With the sanction of Government, the following reliefs of corps are ordered:—4th Troop horse artillery, from Upper Scinde to Deesa; 1st Regt. L.C. (Lancers) from Deesa to Mhow; 2nd Regt. L.C., from Mhow to Deesa; 2nd Gr. N.I., from Upper Scinde to Sattara.

Nov. 15.—In continuation of G.O. of 2nd inst., with the sanction of Government, the following further reliefs of corps are ordered:—5th Company Golundauze Batt. from Upper Scinde to Ahmednuggur; 1st Gr. Regt. N.I. from Upper Scinde to Ahmednuggur; Head-quarters 8th N.I. from Kurrachee to Upper Scinde; a wing, not to include the Head-quarters, 12th Regt. N.I. from Cutch to Kurrachee; 23rd Regt. N.I. (L. Inf.) from Upper Scinde to Bombay.

AUGMENTATION OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 5, 1841.—The following extract of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 62, dated the 27th Aug. last, is published for general information:—

21. "The establishment of which our despatch of the 30th Jan. 1839, contemplated that the Indian navy might eventually consist,* is therefore inadequate to the performance of the duties required of it. And in order that a sufficient number of officers may be always available for the various demands of the public service afloat, or otherwise, after making due allowances for furloughs or absence on sick leave, we have resolved that the following be the establishment of the Indian navy, allowing, in accordance with the practice observed in the royal navy, those midshipmen who have passed their final examination to be styled 'mates,' and to receive an increased rate of pay; viz.—Captains, 6; commanders, 12; lieutenants, 48; mates and midshipmen, 72—138.

22. "Of this aggregate number, after deducting for absentees, a proportion of one-third in the grades of captains and commanders, of one-sixth in that of lieutenants, and of one-tenth in those of mates and midshipmen, there will remain effective,—four captains, eight commanders, forty lieutenants, sixty-four mates and midshipmen,—116,—so that besides the officers employed in the ships and boats already mentioned, there will generally be a few of each grade available for other duty.

23. "And here it will be proper that we should state, with reference to the concluding paragraph of the Governor's minute of the 21st Dec., respecting what are termed 'shore appointments,' that it is desirable that the posts of assistant to the superintendent of the Indian navy, of assistant secretary to the Military Board in the naval department, and of draughtsman, should be filled by officers on the effective list, holding either the rank of commander or of lieutenant; and with the exception of those three posts, it must be a rule that officers accepting a shore appointment must be removed altogether from the effective list of the Indian navy.

24. "The situation of 'master attendant' is now reserved as an appointment for a captain of the Indian Navy, on certain conditions,† one of which being that he shall first resign the active service: and the office of 'Indian naval storekeeper' should also be reserved for one of the captains of that service, upon the same terms and conditions, but we do not propose to disturb the present tenure of Capt. Simpson.

26. "You will make the requisite promotions consequent upon the increase of establishment authorized upon this letter, and we shall furnish you with an adequate supply of young gentlemen as volunteers.

28. "In conclusion, we would remark, in reference to the command allowances of

* Captains, 4; commanders, 8; lieutenants, 40; midshipmen, 48—100.

† Salary Rs. 15,000 per annum. Pension.—The retired pay to which the regulations would have entitled him at the time he resigned the active service.

the new ratings under Capt. Oliver's scheme of August, 1839, which has already been adverted to, that in our despatch of the 31st Dec. 1829, we approved of a scale, whereby we allowed to a captain of first-rate, Rs. 900 a month; second do., 800 do.; commander third do., 600 do.; fourth do., 500 do.:—Capt. Oliver's scheme makes no allusion to first-rate vessels, and reduces the command allowance of third-rates to Rs. 500 per month; but it is our wish that the senior officer in the Persian Gulf should continue in the receipt of the first-rate allowance; that when the command of a second-rate be given to a commander, the allowance be reduced from Rs. 800 to Rs. 700 a month, and that the allowance of a third-rate vessel, when commanded by an officer holding the rank of commander, should remain as before at Rs. 600 a month.

29. "It being intended by the scheme to place lieutenants in command of fourth-rates, the command allowance of that class of vessels at Rs. 400 a month is proper; but should the command of a vessel of the fourth-rate be given to a commander, his allowance ought to be raised to the former amount, viz. Rs. 500 a month."

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. MOORE.

Head-Quarters, Camp Moorutunge-ke Serai, Nov. 2, 1841.—At a general court-martial holden at Colabah, Bombay, on the 2nd Sept. 1841, Lieut. E. C. Moore, H.M.'s 17th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. For having, on or about the evening of the 24th July, 1841, sent a challenge to, and fought a duel with, Lieut. Robert Hawkes, of H.M.'s 4th, or King's Own Regt. of Foot, this being the third instance, within six months, in which he, Lieut. E. C. Moore, has been engaged as a principal in hostile meetings, with officers of her Majesty's army.

2nd. For having, at his, Lieut. Moore's, quarters at Colabah, on or about the evening of the 24th July, 1841, entered into an altercation with Lieut. Robert Hawkes, of H.M.'s 4th, or King's Own Regt.; and having then and there exchanged with the said Lieut. Hawkes gross and disreputable language.

3rd. For having, on or about the night of the 24th, or morning of the 25th July, 1841, again sent a challenge to, and entered into an engagement to meet, the said Lieut. Robert Hawkes, of H.M.'s 4th, or King's Own Regt., on the 25th or 26th of the same month, for the purpose of fighting with that officer another duel; but which meeting was prevented by the parties being placed under arrest.

4th. For having, in a letter, 2nd July, 1841, which he, Lieut. E. C. Moore, addressed to Ens. Wellington Campbell, of the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, requiring a settlement of a gambling debt of Rs. 3,300, used the following language to that officer:—"I will now conclude by most positively assuring you, that if you do not pay me forthwith, or accede to some reasonable proposals, I will feel myself bound, for the safety of other officers, to publish your name publicly in every newspaper in Bombay; and rest assured I will do it almost immediately, if you do not come to some proper arrangement." The whole or part of such conduct, as aforesaid, being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and subversive of that unanimity and good-feeling which should at all times exist in the service.

Revised Finding.—With respect to the 1st charge, that the prisoner, Lieut. E. C. Moore, H.M.'s 17th regt., is guilty, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman." With respect to the 2nd charge, that he is guilty, with the exception of the words "the character of." With respect to the 3rd charge, that he is guilty, with the exception of the words "again sent a challenge," and the words "and a gentleman." With respect to the 4th charge, the Court is of opinion, that the clause set forth in the charge was written by the prisoner, Lieut. E. C. Moore, but, under the circumstances, attach no criminality thereto.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above

shown, do now sentence him, the said prisoner, Lieut. E. C. Moore, H.M. 17th regt. to be dismissed Her Majesty's service.

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having performed the painful duty of awarding a sentence in accordance with its findings, most respectfully beg leave to recommend the prisoner to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief's favourable consideration, from his youth and inexperience, as well as from circumstances which have been brought forward during the trial.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been prevented by very severe indisposition from giving his opinion earlier on this very unpleasant case; this delay has, however, caused his excellency to give it nearly a second perusal. The result is, that he confirms, in full, the sentence of the Court, as he is quite convinced, that H. M. 17th regt., and the army in general, will be greatly benefitted by the removal of an officer whose demeanour and bearing towards his brother officers have been so highly objectionable, and at times violent. His Excellency regrets that he cannot meet the recommendation of the Court.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon will be pleased to notify the day on which this sentence may be made known to Lieut. Moore, and to order that he be struck off the strength of H.M. 17th Foot from that day.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 30. Lieut. A. Nash, of engineers, to be superintendent of revenue survey in the Dukkun, and assistant to collectors of Poona and Sholapoor.

Nov. 5. Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith to assume charge of duties of post-master, on his relieving Assist. Surg. Winchester, at Hyderabad.

10. Mr. W. C. Andrews to be judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. L. Farrant to be senior assistant judge, and session judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapoor.

Mr. H. Hebbert to be assist. judge and session judge at Tannah.

Mr. W. H. Payne to be uncovenanted assist. to collector of continental customs and excise.

Mr. A. W. Elliot to be uncovenanted assist. to the collector of customs, Bombay.

Lieut. T. C. Wells, 15th N. I., to be an assist. to supt. of revenue survey and assessment to the Dukkun.

Mr. S. Mansfield to be acting second assist. to col. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. G. Inverarity to be third assist. to col. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. J. Buchanan to be acting second assist. to col. and mag. of Tanna.

12. Lieut. E. W. Agar to be commandant of Guzerat cooly police corps.

Lieut. C. F. Grant, 3rd N. I., to be an assist. magistrate in Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates, and to act as adjutant of Guzerat cooly police corps.

16. W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., was examined in printed regulations, and was found competent to enter on transaction of public business.

22. Mr. J. W. Woodcock, having reported his return from Cape of Good Hope, permitted to assume charge of office of assist. judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. H. Glass to act as judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. B. Hutt to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

23. Lieut. J. R. Keily, 20th N. I., to be assist. to political agent in Mahee Caunta, from date of Lieut. Wallace's embarkation for Europe.

Capt. S. H. Partridge, 18th N. I., to act for Lieut. Keily, during that officer's absence on field service in Scinde, or until further orders.

24. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, senior magistrate of police, and revenue judge at presidency, resumed charge of his office on 23rd inst.

Mr. William Escombe re-appointed to act as stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests.

Capt. W. Kenyon to perform duties of post-master at Mhow, during temporary absence of Capt. Birdwood.

The following thorough allowances of £500 per annum have been granted, viz.—To G. L. Farrant, Esq., for three years; to G. J. Blane, Esq., for three years; to G. Grant, Esq., for three years.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 29. Mr. E. H. Dallas, to presidency, on med. cert., with a view to his proceeding to sea.—Mr. W. A. Pelly, for three months, to proceed down the coast, for health.—Nov. 12. D. Davidson, Esq., to England, for 18 months, on private affairs.—13. Mr. P. Scott, for 3 months, to Mahabeshwar, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. A. Goode to be a surrogate for the Diocese of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 29, 1841.—Capt. H. Lyons, 23rd N.I., to be paymaster to northern division of army, v. Capt. Ord prom. to a majority.

Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I., to act as paymaster until Capt. Lyons joins.

Capt. T. Maughan to perform duties of commissariat agent at Bhooj, during Capt. Jackson's absence,

Capt. Hunter, field paymaster with Scinde force, to resume his appointment as paymaster of southern division of army, and Capt. Maclean, of 8th N.I., to be paymaster to Scinde field force, v. Hunter.

Nov. 1.—Lieut. Sealy, of Golundauze bat., to be a 1st class commissariat agent at Kotra, from 6th June last.

Nov. 2.—Assist. J. Atkinson to succeed Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin as civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur.

Nov. 4.—Lieut. Hambley, 4th, to act as interp. to H.M.'s 14th L. Drags.

Maj. W. Stirling, 17th N.I., permitted to retire from service on pension of his rank, agreeably to regulations, from 17th ult.

Assist. Surg. Impey relieved from duty in Indian Navy.

Nov. 8.—The app. of Capt. Hart, 2nd or Gr. N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Kotra, from date of Capt. Rebenak's death, cancelled.

Brev. Capt. Drummond, 11th, to act as interp. to 3rd N.I. during absence of Ens. C. F. Grant, or until further orders.

Lieut. Nixon, 6th N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Baugh, on departure of Lieut. Morrison, 2nd Gr. N.I., for Sukkur.

Lieut. Aked, 4th (or Rifle Corps), to act as interp. to 18th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Macdonald, on duty to Surat.

21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. N. Prior to be capt., v. Clarke drowned; date 19th July, 1840.—Ens. F. Burr to be lieut., v. Cureton dec.; date 26th Aug. 1841.

Ens. W. L. Merewether posted to 21st N.I., v. Burr prom.

2nd Gr. N.I. Ens. J. W. Schneider to be lieut., v. Lockley dec.; 27th Oct.

14th N.I. Ens. C. H. Morse to be lieut., v. Culland dec.; 1st Oct.

Ensigns St. J. O. Master posted to 2nd Gr. N.I., and S. W. Long to 14th N.I.

Nov. 10.—15th N.I. Lieut. and Acting Qu. Mast. J. Rose to be quarter master and interp. in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, v. Lieut. Cormack, app. assist. to civil engineer in Candeish; date 22nd Oct. 1841.

Nov. 13.—The undermentioned officers having passed prescribed examination, are appointed interpreters to their respective corps:—Lieut. Harding, 22nd F., in Hindoostanee language; Brev. Capt. Adamson, 40th F., in Mahratta language.

Lieut. Gall, 14th L.D., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to that corps until further orders.

Brev. Capt. Prior, 21st N.I., to act as sub. assist. com. gen. and superintendent of bazaars and police at Khelat, from 22th Sept., consequent on departure of Lieut. Shaw on med. cert.

Lieut. Mylne, 6th N.I., to be baggage master to Scinde force, v. Rippon.

Lieut. Col. F. T. Farrell, 25th N.I., to command 1st Infantry Brigade Scinde Force, consequent on departure of Lieut. Col. Soppitt for Rajcote.

Nov. 16.—Capt. W. Purves, 9th N.I., to officiate as executive engineer at Deesa, on departure of Lieut. Kemball, of 1st L.C., from that station.

Nov. 18.—Capt. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th N.I., to act as assist. to garrison engineer at Bombay, during absence of Capt. Stevens, or until further orders.

Capt. J. Pope to act as interp. and Lieut. Godfrey to act as qu. master to 17th N.I., consequent on Lieut. Anderson's appointment to survey the Nerbudda.

Capt. A. H. O. Matthews, 15th N.I., to command detach. of that regt. doing duty over Subsidiary Jail at Tannah, from 3rd Nov.

17th N.I. Capt. H. Macan to be major, Lieut. J. Anderson to be capt., and Ens. J. Miles to be lieut., in suc. to Stirling retired from service; date 17th Oct. 1841.

Ens. J. W. Saville posted to 17th N.I., v. Miles prom.

Capt. Stather, 1st Gr. N.I., to be staff officer at Sukker.

Nov. 23. Lieut. J. Eman, H.M.'s 41st regt., to act as staff officer, and to take charge of treasure chest at Moostung.

Lieut. F. Nelson, H. M. 40th regt., to be staff officer to troops proceeding under command of Major Hibbert from Quetta to Candahar.

Nov. 25. Lieut Lowry, 14th N.I., to conduct duties of staff officer at Rajcote; also to act as adj. to 14th until further orders.

Lieut. Mylne, 6th N.I., temporarily to act as Persian interp. to Brigadier commanding Scinde Force.

Capt. Deer, H.M. 41st regt., temporarily to act as aid-de-camp to Brigadier commanding the Scinde Force, from 24th Oct.

Nov. 26.—Capt. W. C. Strather, 1st Gr. N.I., to rejoin his app. of Assistant to Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Maj. W. Jacob, agent for gun-powder, having returned from leave to Cape, directed to resume charge of duties of his appointment.

Brev. Capt. G. H. Bellasis, 21th N.I., to act as staff officer to detach. of regt. proceeding to Ahmednuggur from Poonah.

Lieut. Rathborne, 24th N.I., to act as staff officer to detach. of that regt. to Sattara, from Poonah.

Head-Quarters, &c., Oct. 30, 1841.—Assist. Surgs. J. Sproule and T. Cannan, to proceed by earliest opportunity to Scinde, for general duty under Superintending Surg. in that province.

Assist. Surg. R. Collum, to join 2nd Gr. N.I., to which he stands appointed.

Assist. Surg. W. Collum, to be attached to 1st L.C., v. Assist. Surg. Babington.

Nov. 16.—Cadet J. P. Nixon to do duty with 19th N.I., and directed to join.

Nov. 17.—The undermentioned Cadets to do duty, and directed to join; Mr. A. Davidson, with 19th N.I.; Mr J. D. Williams, 15th do.

Nov. 18.—Assist. Surg. E. Impey app. to medical charge of 3rd troop horse artillery, v. Atkinson appointed civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. Col. T. J. Farrell, removed from 25th to 6th N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Marshall from 6th to 25th do.

Nov. 26.—Assist. Surg. Hamilton 17th N.I., to proceed and afford medical aid to political agent in Bhopal, until further orders.

Surg. S. Clair to assume medical charge of 17th N.I., on departure of Assist. Surg. Hamilton

Surg. Erskine, to take medical charge of left wing 21st M.N.I. and detach. of Golundauz at Sattara, on departure of Assist. Surg. Smith; also to receive medical charge of detachment of 24th N.I.

Nov. 30.—The undermentioned cadets to duty with regts. specified, and directed to join;—G. W. Harding, 2nd Eur. L. Infy.; A. U. Curtis, 2nd Gr. N.I.; E. L. Scott, 15th N.I.; A. T. Etheridge, 19th do; H. W. Holland, Hd. Qrs. Golundauze Bat.; C. M. W. James, 15th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—*Nov. 10.* Capt. B. Prescott, 5th N.I., on private affairs.—*11.* Brev. Capt. Thomas Jackson, 10th N. I. (to proceed from Aden).—*18.* Lieut. R. Wallace, 18th N. I., for health.—*23.* Lieut. Col. G. J. Wilson, 10th N. I., for health.—*25.* Lieut. E. Peacock, 1st Gr. N. I., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—*26.* Ens. N. Lodwick, 10th N. I., for health (to proceed from Aden).—Capt. C. S. Stuart, 14th N. I., for health.

To Sea.—*Nov. 23.* Assist. Surg. Smith, 21st Madras N. I., for two years, for health.

To Neilgherries.—*Nov. 11.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. M. Madden, 51st Madras N. I., till 15th May next, on private affairs.—*13.* Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N. I., in extension; until 9th Dec. 1842, for health.—*23.* Lieut. G. Moor, member of Military Board, for one year, in extension, for health.—*8.* Lieut. Col. Conyngham, 3d N. I., in extension, until 31st Oct. 1842, for health.

To Madras.—*Nov. 16.* Maj. W. Breunner, 47th M. N. I., till 20th Jan., on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 13.—Consequent on the augmentation of the Indian navy, the following promotions made, to have effect from 11th Oct. 1841:—

Commanders W. Lowe and Stafford B. Haines to be captains, on augmentation.

Lieuts. Frederick T. Powell and George Robinson to be commanders, v. Lowe and Haines prom.—Richard Ethersey, James A. Young, Henry A. Ormsby, and G. B. Kempthorne to be commanders, consequent on the augmentation.

Midshipmen Henry W. Grounds and Andrew Nesbitt to be lieuts., v. Powell and Robinson prom.—John Roberts, Albany M. Grieve, Frederick E. Manners and George W. Leeds to be lieuts., v. Ethersey, Young, Ormsby, and Kempthorne prom.—Samuel B. King and Edward C. Zouch to be lieuts. on the augmentation.

Nov. 16.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Peart to act as marine and port surgeon during absence of Assist. Surg. Ranclaud, or until further orders.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. E. Impey to officiate as marine and port surgeon from date of decease of Assist. Surg. Purnell, until Assist. Surg. Peart assumes charge.

Furloughs.—Oct. 28. Lieut. Stephens, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 2. *Wild Irish Girl*, from China; *Chusan*, from Calcutta; *Shaw in Shaw*, from Calcutta; *Ceylon*, from Newcastle; *George Cuvier*, from Bordeaux; *Faize Robanny*, from Calcutta; *Helen Stewart*, from Liverpool.—4. *Prevoyante*, from Bourbon.—6. *Futay Salam*, from Jeddah.—9. *Ganges*, from Mauritius.—10. H. C. steamer *Cleopatra*, from Suez and Aden.—13. *Reunion*, from Mauritius.—14. *Cumbrion*, from London.—15. *Childe Harold*, from London and Cape; *Drongan*, from Calcutta.—16. *James Boorman*, from Stockholm.—19. *Montague*, from Liverpool.—21. H. C. cutter *Margaret*, from sea.—22. *Charles Forbes*, from sea.—23. *Indus* steamer, from Kurrachee.—24. *Mor*, from Macao and Singapore; *Thisle*, from Greenock; *Anonyma*, from London and Cape; *Kilblain*, from Calcutta.—25. *Vigilant*, from Mauritius.—26. *Soobrow*, from Calcutta; *Prince Albert*, from Calcutta.—28. *Seaforth*, steamer, from Ceylon; *Victoria*, from Siam; *Columbine*, from Singapore; *Alexander Johnstone*, from Penang; *Clarendon*, from Calcutta; *Sophia*, from Siam, &c.—29. *Malabar*, from London; *Brilliant*, from Greenock.—30. *Moulnein*, from Calcutta; *Rangoon* from Cochin.

Departures.

Nov. 1. *Majestic*, for Liverpool.—4. *Lord Elphinstone*, for Calcutta.—6. *Sarah*, for London.—8. *Augusta*, for Jeddah; *Prince Regent* yacht, for Calcutta.—10. *Dorothy*, for Liverpool; *Seaforth* steamer, for Ceylon.—11. *Ann Martin*, for Glasgow; *Repulse*, for London.—12. *Mary*, for London; *Ganges*, for Muscat; *Tanjore*, for Colombo.—13. H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, for Aden; *Samuel*, for London; *Indus* steamer, for Kurrachee.—15. *Forth*, for Calcutta; *Rowena*, for Zanzibar.—16. *Favourite*, to sea; *Margaret*, for Liverpool.—17. H. C. brig *Palinurus*, for Singapore.—18. *Bombay Castle*, for China.—19. *Prevoyante*, to sea.—20. *Helen Stewart*, for Ceylon.—22. *Ulverstone*, for Liverpool.—23. H. C. cutter *Margaret*, to sea.—26. *Faize Robanny*, for Calcutta.—28. *John McLellan*, for China; *Abeona*, for Liverpool.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steamer *Cleopatra* from Suez: Mesdames Webb, Boyd, and Watson; Misses Balingal and Jones; Col. and Mrs. Robertson, 11th N.I.; Major and Mrs. Poole, H.M. 1st Lancers; Capt. and Mrs. Hart, 19th N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Jameson, 3rd N.I.; Col. McDonald, dep. adj. gen.; Captains Shawe, 22nd N.I., and Holmes, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Keir, artillery; Doctors Wight and Brown; Messrs. Compton and Chambers, C.S.; Mr. Wallace, merchant; Mr. Graham.—For Madras: General Hill; Col. Cameron; Lieut. Knox; Messrs. Gough and Elton.—For Isle of France: Col. Wilson.—For Calcutta: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moule; Lieut. and Mrs. Rose and child; Dr. Bourou; Messrs. Storm, Davidson, Beecher, A. Beecher, Heyworth, G. Heyworth, Fandon, Freeman, Church, Matheson, Davidson, Colquhoun, Scott, Proctor, Pearce, Carter, and Lake.—For Ceylon: Messrs. Lindley and Gibson.—From Aden to Bombay: Capt. Stiles, 1st B. E. regt.; 46 rank and file; 18 followers; 1 woman and child.

Freights (Dec. 1) to London, £3. 10s. per ton; to Liverpool, £3. 15s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 13. At Cabbool, the lady of Capt. Edward R. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., son.
26. Mrs. W. Nock, son.

29. At Kurrachee, the lady of Capt. Curstairs, 6th N.I., son (since dead).

Nov. 3. At Bombay, the lady of A. S. Le Messurier, Esq., son.

4. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Guerin, 2nd Europ. Light. Inf., daughter.

— In the Fort, the lady of Lieut. C. Montriou, I.N., daughter.

6. At Ahmedabad, the lady of S. Sproule, Esq., M.D., civil surg., daughter.

12. At Malabar Hill, the lady of Major W. M. Coghlan, brigade major artillery, son.

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- Nov. 12. At the Hermitage, the lady of J. C. Stewart, Esq., son.
 13. At Putty Ghur, Mrs. Charles Carwood, son.
 14. At Nesbit House, Byculla, the lady of John Gordon, Esq., civil surg., son.
 19. At Bolarum, near Hyderabad, Mrs. D. S. Young, son.
 23. At Bombay, the lady of Alex. Elphinstone, Esq., son.
 27. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. H. B. Turner, son.
 29. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. George Charles Phillips, son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 8. At Mazagon, Mr. M. A. de Mello, to Miss Rosa Maria Stevens.
 11. At Surat, Mr. A. Hykoop, to Margaret, youngest daughter of T. H. Ryan, Esq. acting assist. to the collector of continental customs and excise.
 16. At Bombay, Alexander Campbell, M.D. Bombay establishment, to Eliza Ferguson, only daughter of Sir George Ballinghall, regius professor of military surgery, in the University of Edinburgh.
 18. At Bombay, Major Henry Sandwith, 8th N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Neyland, H.M. 16th Lancers.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 1. At sea, aged 23, Edward T. Williamson, Esq., assist. collector of sea customs, only son of the late Lieut. Col. Williamson, of the Guards.
 10. At Colaba, aged 87, Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, late of the Indian Navy.
 27. At Bombay, Lieut. Lockley, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I.
 Nov. 4. At Dadur, Lieut. William B. Shubrick, 25th regt., N.I.
 — At Ratnaghery, aged 26, Francina Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. R. Kellens.
 9. At Bombay, William Purnell, Esq., assist. surg. on this establishment, son of Superintending Surg. W. A. Purnell, Esq., aged 26.
 10. Mr. F. M'Allister, of the adjutant-general's office.
 13. L. Wilkinson, Esq., C.S., political agent at Bhopal.
 17. At Mhow, Cornet C. F. Magniac, 2nd Regt. L. C., of cholera.

Ceylon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. L. S. C. Fraser, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be deputy assist. adjutant general, until further orders, v. Capt. Wilson.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Sept. 23. *Euphrates*, from Cork and Mauritius.—29. *Derby*, from St. Helena.—Oct. 1. *Indus*, from Point de Galle.—5. *Enterprise* steamer, from Madras.—8. *Wellington*, from Bombay.—10. *Arab*, from Liverpool.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. 13. *Morning Star*, for London.—21. *Seaforth* steamer, for Bombay.—Oct. 2. *Senator*, for Galle and London.—13. *Wellington*, for Madras.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 9. At Mutwall, the lady of John Wm. Huskisson, Esq., son.
 25. At Galle, the lady of G. M. Parsons, Esq., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 11. At Trincomalee, F. B. Chilcott, Esq., to Helen, daughter of H. Warrington, Esq., her Majesty's naval officer at this port.
Lately. At Kandy, G. Lee, Esq., postmaster-general of Ceylon, to Miss Austin.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 23. At Trincomalee, Mr. J. H. Dornhorst, late clerk of the Government Agency-office.
 Oct. 13. At Colombo, Lieut. Hope, of the Gun Lascars.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—*Salopian*, from Liverpool (after being ashore off Onrust);

Frederick Huth, and *Psyche*, both from N.S. Wales; *Tate*, from New Zealand; *Rotha*, from Copenhagen.

Arrivals at Anjer.—*Paris*, from Liverpool; *Harriet* (whaler), from London.

China, &c.

DEATHS.

Aug. 19. At Manila, William Kierulf, Esq., His Danish Majesty's Consul General for the Philippine Islands, aged 41.

Sept. 28. At Macao, Capt. George Kennedy, after a long illness.

Oct. 3. At Macao, the Most Rev. Padre Joaquimso Alphonso Gonsalves.

Lately. At Canton, Capt. Downes, of the ship *Blakely*.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Oct. 21. *Hero of Malown*, *Anonyma*, *Plantagenet*, and *City of London*, all from London; *Jim Crow*, from Falmouth; *Talent*, and *Lady Howden*, both from the Clyde; *Speedy*, from St. Helena; *St. George*, from Bristol; *Margaret*, from Cowes; *Union*, from Boston; *Earl Powis*, from New Orleans; *Wm. Salthouse*, from Quebec (for Port Phillip); *Joshua Carroll*, from Zanzibar (detained by H.M.S. *Lilly*); *Lord Goderich*, from London (in Simon's Bay).

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 22. *Crest*, *St. George*, and *Plantagenet*, all for Calcutta; *Childe Harold*, and *Anonyma*, both for Bombay; *Maid of Mona*, *Louisa*, *Conch*, and *Apprentice*, all for Algoa Bay; *Hero of Malown*, and *Talent*, both for Sydney; *Lady Howden*, for Batavia and Singapore; *Transit*, for Swan River; *Union*, for Mauritius; *Antilla*, for New Zealand (with passengers of the late ship *Prince Rupert*); *Thomas Wood*, for Ceylon; *Talent*; *Briton*; *Dowthorp*, for Batavia and Singapore (from Simon's Bay).

Arrived at Algoa Bay.—*Sept. 26.* *Sea Gull*, from London (and sailed for Madras); *Harlequin*, from London. — *28.* *Hero*, from Table Bay. — *Oct. 3.* *Maid of Mona*, from Table Bay.

BIRTHS.

July 21. At Cradock, the lady of Charles Peshall, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Graham's Town, the lady of H. Van Reyneveld, Esq., of a daughter:

Aug. 10. At Sulem, Mrs. Archbell, of a son.

Sept. 3. At Somerset, the wife of Mr. John McMaster, of a daughter.

26. At Graham's Town, Mrs. J. C. Wright, of a daughter.

28. At Fort Peddie, the lady of T. Shepstone, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 2. At Cape Town, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. G. McKenzie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 2. At Graaff-Reinet, C. H. Grisbrook, Esq., deputy sheriff, to Johanna Elizabeth Magdalena, eldest daughter of F. Lieching, Esq., late of Tygerberg.

Sept. 21. At Graham's Town, Lieut. Peter Maclean, Royal Artillery, son of Col. Maclean, of Ardour, Argyleshire, to Elizabeth Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of Col. Somerset, Cape Mounted Rifles.

Oct. 12. At Cape Town, F. R. Tesselaar, Esq., to Miss C. S. Blanckenberg.

DEATHS.

Aug. 11. At sea, on board the *Harlequin*, from London, Mrs. Viney.

Sept. 10. At Fort Beaufort, Ens. T. B. Bicknell, H. M. 75th regt., aged 21.

15. Hannah, wife of Capt. James Adams, master mariner, aged 50.

22. At Graaff-Reinet, Josua Joubert, Esq., J. P., aged 61.

Oct. 7. At Cape Town, Margaret, wife of O. G. Fehrszen, Esq., M.D.

10. At Graham's Town, Mrs. T. H. Jennings, aged 53.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF:

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.*Madras*—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. (with the China expedition).

Maj. Gen. Sir Robert H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H. (in temporary command).

Bombay—His. Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., K.C.B.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
3d Lt. Drags.	Kurnaul.
16th do.	Meerut.
9d Foot	Kurnaul.
9th do.	Meerut.
13th do.	Affghanistan.
18th do.	Service to China.
21st do.	Dinapore.
26th do.	Service to China.
31st do.	Agra.
44th do.	Affghanistan.
49th do.	Service to China.
50th do.	Moulmein.
55th do.	Service to China.
62d do.	Hazareebaugh, &c.
98th do.	On way to China.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Kurnaul.
2d do.	Disbanded.
3d do.	Kurnaul.
4th do.	Neemuch.
5th do.	Affghanistan.
6th do.	Sultanpore.
7th do.	Meerut.
8th do.	Cawnpore.
9th do.	Kurnaul.
10th do.	Ferozepore.
1st Eu. Regt.	Kurnaul.
2d do.	Ghazepore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Barrackpore.
2d do.	Affghanistan.
3d do.	Mirzapore.
4th do.	Bareilly.
5th do.	Affghanistan.
6th do.	Saugor.
7th do.	Neemuch.
8th do.	Barrackpore.
9th do.	Secrole, Benares.
10th do.	Delhi.
11th do.	Etawah.
12th do.	Secrole, Benares.
13th do.	Banda.
14th do.	Nusseerabad.
15th do.	Meerut.
16th do.	Affghanistan.
17th do.	Barrackpore.
18th do.	Allahabad.
19th do.	Kurnaul.
20th do.	Nusseerabad.
21st do.	Berhampore.
22d do.	Delhi.
23d do.	Jumaulpore.

Regts.	Stations.
24th Nat. Inf.	Saugor.
25th do.	Segowlee.
26th do.	Ferozepore.
27th do.	Affghanistan.
28th do.	Barrackpore.
29th do.	Lucknow.
30th do.	Ferozepore.
31st do.	Mynpoorie.
32d do.	Dinapore.
33d do.	Meerut.
34th do.	Mooradabad.
35th do.	Affghanistan.
36th do.	Sylhet.
37th do.	Affghanistan.
38th do.	Affghanistan.
39th do.	Kurnaul.
40th do.	Cawnpore.
41st do.	Goruckpore.
42d do.	Affghanistan.
43d do.	Affghanistan.
44th do.	Almorah.
45th do.	Dacca.
46th do.	Barrackpore.
47th do.	Mullye.
48th do.	Allyghur.
49th do.	Cawnpore.
50th do.	Saugor.
51st do.	Benares.
52d do.	Cawnpore.
53d do.	Cabool.
54th do.	Affghanistan.
55th do.	Nusseerabad.
56th do.	Agra.
57th do.	Lucknow.
58th do.	Secrole, Benares.
59th do.	Loodhianah.
60th do.	Ferozepore.
61st do.	Agra.
62d do.	Neemuch.
63d do.	Futtehgurh.
64th do.	Cabool.
65th do.	Dinapore.
66th do.	Barrackpore.
67th do.	Shahjehanpore.
68th do.	Chittagong and Arracan.
69th do.	Benares.
70th do.	Lucknow.
71st do.	Dinapore.
72d do.	Agra.
73d do.	Allahabad.
74th do.	Loodhianah.
Beng. Volunt.	Service to China.
Artillery	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
Engineers,	Fort William (hd. qu.)

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations	Regts.	Stations.
15th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.	17th Nat. Inf.	Vizagapatam.
4th Foot.....	Bellary and Belgaum.	18th do.	Ahmednuggur.
39th do.	Kamptee.	19th do.	Trichinopoly.
41st do.	Sinde, &c.	20th do.	Belgaum.
57th do.	Fort St. George, &c.	21st do.	Kulladghee.
63d do.	Moulmein.	22d do.	Vizianagrum.
94th do.	Cannanore, &c.	23d do.	Bangalore.
		24th do.	Penang and Malacca.
		25th do.	Cuddapah.
		26th do.	Belgaum.
		27th do.	Russell Kondah.
		28th do.	Mangalore.
		29th do.	Jaulnah.
		30th do.	Mangalore.
		31st do.	Moulmein.
		32d do.	Secunderabad.
		33d do.	Moulmein.
		34th do.	Mercara, in Coorg.
		35th do.	Hurryghur.
		36th do.	Vellore.
		37th do.	Service to China.
		38th do.	French Rocks.
		39th do.	Singapore.
		40th do.	Palavcrum.
		41st do.	Madras.
		42d do.	Iussingabad.
		43d do.	Kamptee.
		44th do.	Moulmein.
		45th do.	Quilon.
		46th do.	Bangalore.
		47th do.	Dharwar.
		48th do.	Secunderabad.
		49th do.	Kamptee.
		50th do.	Berhanpore.
		51st do.	Sholapore.
		52d do.	Asseerghur.
		Artillery	St. Thos.'s Mount (hd. qu.)
		Engineers ...	Fort St. George (hd. qu.)

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Sholapore.
2d do.	Jaulnah.
3d do.	Bangalore.
4th do.	Secunderabad.
5th do.	Bellary.
6th do.	Kamptee.
7th do.	Arcot.
8th do.	Trichinopoly.
1st Eu. Regt.	Secunderabad.
2d do.	Bangalore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Masulipatam.
2d do.	Madras.
3d do.	Bellary.
4th do.	Madras.
5th do.	Cannanore.
6th do.	Cuttack.
7th do.	Secunderabad.
8th do.	Vellore.
9th do.	Cannanore.
10th do.	Secunderabad.
11th do.	Jubbulpore.
12th do.	Trichinopoly.
13th do.	Samulcottah.
14th do.	Moulmein.
15th do.	Palamcottah.
16th do.	Kurnool.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

4th Lt. Drags. (On way home).	7th Nat. Inf. Mhow.
14th do.	8th do.
2d Foot.....	9th do.
17th do.	10th do.
22d do.	11th do.
40th do. ...	12th do.
	13th do.
	14th do.
	15th do.
	16th do.
	17th do.
	18th do.
	19th do.
	20th do.
	21st do.
	22d do.
	23d do.
	24th do.
	25th do.
	26th do.
	Artillery
	Engineers ...

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Mhow.
2d do.	Deesa.
3d do.	Sinde.
1st Eu. Regt.	Karrack and Aden.
2d do.	Poonah.
1st Nat. Inf.	Ahmednuggur.
2d do.	Sattara.
3d do.	Ahmedabad.
4th do.	Baroda.
5th do.	Poonah.
6th do.	Upper Sinde.
	Baroda.
	Bombay.
	Sinde.
	Upper Sinde.
	Malligaum.
	Bombay.
	Poonah.
	Upper Sinde.
	Mhow.
	Poonah, Bombay, &c.
	Bombay (hd. qu.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, took place on Friday, the 10th of December, in the presence of the Chairman (G. Lyall, Esq., M.P.), the Deputy Chairman (Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.), some members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—The Earl of Eldon; *Major-Generals* Pym, C.B. (R.A.), Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., Caulfield, C.B. (Bengal Cavalry), Nicolls (R.E.), Macleod (Bengal Engineers), Welsh, Innes, C.B., Burton (Madras Artillery), Alexander, and Hogg; *Colonels* Stretton, C.B., and Lacy (R.A.); *Lieut. Colonels* Sir F. Smith (R.E., director of the Royal Engineer Establishment, Chatham), Sargent, Hutchinson (Col. Civil Engineers), C. M. C. O. Smyth, C.B., Salmon, Angelo, Hearsey, and Hay; *Majors* Sandham (R.A.), and Shirreff (Madras H.A.); *Captains* Williams (R.E.), Wilford (R.A.), Faber (Madras Engineers), Buckle, J. H. Bell, Goodwyn, and W. Montagu (instructor in history and geography R.M.Acad.); *Lieutenants* Harness (R.E.), Nicolls (65th Foot), W. I. Eastwick, Creed, Scott Phillips, Ditmas, and Tremehere (Bombay Engineers); Messrs. S. Christie, M.A., F.R.S. (R.M.Acad.), P. Melvill, A. Easton, J. B. Yzarn, and H. Dickinson; the Rev. Messrs. Coles, Lindsay, Randolph, and Snelson.

Of thirty-four cadets brought for examination, six were selected for the *Engineers*, viz.—W. A. Crommelin, A. De Lisle, G. P. Hebbert, S. E. Sneyd, F. H. Rundall, and J. E. T. Nicolls.—Twenty for the *Artillery*, viz.—R. M. Paton, S. C. Woodcock, C. W. Timbrell, T. Biggs, J. A. Manson, E. A. C. D'Oyly, S. Rippon, S. W. Stokes, C. J. Walton, W. A. Mackinnon, W. S. Hatch, J. W. Barwise, W. K. Fooks, W. B. Marshall, H. W. Porter, E. A. M. Macgregor, E. O. Bradford, C. V. Bowie, E. H. Couchman, and H. L. Gilbard. And the remaining eight for the *Infantry*, viz.—G. N. Cave, J. Dawson (2nd), G. Birch, J. N. P. D. Mackellar, J. Dawson (1st), T. T. Piers, J. S. Brock, and F. Schneider.

The distribution of prizes was as follows, viz.—

First Class :—W. A. Crommelin, 2nd Mathematics, 1st Fortification, Civil Drawing, Latin, and the sword for general Good Conduct, with a neat and appropriate address from the Chairman; A. De Lisle, 2nd Fortification, Military Surveying, French, and 2nd Good Conduct; G. P. Hebbert, 1st Mathematics; C. W. Timbrell, Military Drawing; J. E. T. Nicolls, 2nd Hindustani; R. Paton, 1st Hindustani.

Second Class :—W. Chapman, Mathematics, Fortification, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, French, Hindustani, and 3rd Good Conduct; A. G. St. J. Mildmay, Military Surveying; D. McNeill, Latin.

Third Class :—G. Walker, 4th Good Conduct.

The Examination in MATHEMATICS commenced with several propositions in Geometry, which were demonstrated with great clearness and precision by the lower part of the class. Major-General Pasley then proceeded to examine some of the other cadets in Algebra, and the application of Trigonometry to surveying and the mensuration of heights and distances. He afterwards proposed several questions on the different sections of the cone, and finally concluded this part of the examination with a number of propositions on the composition of any number of faces situated in the same plane—the centre of gravity—and other parts of statics. General Pasley apologized to the Chairman for not being able, from want of time, to examine the senior cadets in the differential and integral calculus, and the higher branches of mathematics, but he said that he was quite satisfied with their attainments, as he had devoted four active days to their private examination.

In the FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT, there was exhibited in the Blockhouse a model in moist sand of two fronts of the modern system, laid out by squads of cadets,

from various classes : the scale a quarter of an inch to one foot. The attack against these works was shewn from the third parallel to the fall of the place. The polygon being high, the two ravelins and their redoubts were first reduced, ere the bastion between them was taken. Gentlemen Cadets Sneyd and Rippon (who were chiefly engaged in conducting the attack) explained the details of it to the Chairman and committee with great clearness. It is needless to go through the process here : it is sufficient to say, that several lively and new features presented themselves in this attack. The model is most beautifully and correctly executed, and is well worthy of a high place in the record of the series of instructive models executed at Addiscombe. It completely fills a blockhouse 30 feet by 22.

The mode of defilading field-works on an elevated platform of wood, by means of sand models, was well explained by Gentleman Cadet Walton, who illustrated his subject by the case of a square redoubt, commanded in three points by a neighbouring range of hills.

The day was too wet to shew the sand model of a mud fort, called Nowah, which was attacked and captured under peculiar circumstances in 1819. The fort and the operations against it had been beautifully modelled by Cadets Nicolls, Woodcock, and Biggs (in an octangular redoubt in the ground), but the heavy rains of the season had washed away most of this work. Gentleman Cadet Woodcock, however, explained, on a plane, the whole of the work done, before the Chairman and committee, by the direction of Major-General Pasley.

Nowah was besieged in 1819, by a detachment of troops under the command of Major Pitman. The fort, although small, is an excellent specimen of a native Indian mud-fort, with the *fausse braie* (or *rowner*) so common in all these forts. The counterscarp is twenty-five feet in height, the escarp thirty-five feet. The garrison consisted of 500 men, who did their duty well, and held out for twenty-one days. One interesting peculiarity in this siege was, that the engineer means for carrying it on were so inadequate, and yet so successful. A young officer, Ensign Oliphant (of the Madras Engineers, now that well-known and distinguished ornament to his corps, Major Oliphant), was the only engineer present, having three European non-commissioned officers, seventy native pioneers, 120 intrenching tools, and 1,350 sand-bags. His men knew nothing of sapping, mining, trench, or battering-work; they had to learn it all under the fire and sorties of the place; yet Ensign Oliphant managed to carry on the approaches, saps, and batteries, with complete success. On reaching the counterscarp, he prepared two mines (one for 315 and one for 900 pounds of gunpowder), and when ready for explosion, the breaching guns opened to beat down as much of the escarp as could be seen; the mines were then fired, and the assaulting party led successfully against the breach. It was quoted on this occasion as a sample of what should be done when a strong post of this kind is attacked. Although under more favourable circumstances, such a siege would be much abridged.

In the Examination-hall, the following subjects were explained by the cadets, who had studied them (after completing their regular course of Field and Permanent Fortification and Artillery):—Attack, on the beautiful and complicated system of Mons. Choumara, by Cadets Crommelin and De Lisle. Attack, on Lieut. Kaye's system, by Cadet Hebbert. Attack, on Dufour's system, by Cadet Paton. Passage of the wet ditch of a fortress, as lately executed at Chatham by order of Major-General Pasley, by Cadet Rundall.

The class, consisting of thirty-four cadets, were then examined by General Pasley in their regular course of fortification and artillery, by a series of questions from the treatise which they study.

The beauty of the plans drawn by the cadets during the term, especially of the elevations, isometrical and perspective, representing the works in every form, from an elevation up to ninety degrees, attracted much of the attention of the scientific officers present, especially one plan executed by Gentleman Cadet Chapman, whose accomplishments in every department bid fair to make him a first-rate officer.

Capt. Norton was good enough to come down from London to exhibit his ingenious contrivances. He exploded a small charge of gunpowder by his rifle shell, in order to shew the use of this formidable missile in blowing up tumbrils and ammunition waggons. He also explained his new metal fuzee, for the purpose of causing shells to explode the moment they strike an object.

MILITARY DRAWING DEPARTMENT. *First Class* :—Mr. Timbrell (prize), Position of Guarda, and a Plan of Sagonti; Mr. De Lisle, a skilful Sketch and Drawing from the fine Model of St. Helena; Mr. Nicolls, a most beautiful drawing in shade, from the same; Mr. Crommelin, Roliça; Mr. Paton, Plan of Peniscola, and a beautiful pen-work drawing from a Survey of Part of the Addington Hills; Mr. Sneyd, Battle of Corunna, shade; Mr. Birch, Foz Daruci, very freely done; Mr. Rundall, Tarragona; Mr. Hebbert, Tarragona; Mr. Bowie, Plan of Sagonti; Mr. De Havilland, Plan of the Battle of Maida; Mr. Gibbard, Plan of Sangerhausen and Country; Mr. Couchman, Plan of the Fort of D'Oropesa; Mr. Mackinnon, Almeida; Mr. Manson, a superb pen-work drawing of the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. Stokes, Castle of Burgos; Mr. Cave, Fort St. Philippe; and many others of great merit.

Second Class :—Mr. Chapman, shewing the Position of the Advanced Guard of the French at Pomball, most beautifully and accurately executed; Mr. Allen, a splendid drawing in shade, from the model of St. Helena; Mr. Mildmay, Battle of Vittoria, shaded in pencil, and well executed; Mr. Biggs, Pomball; Mr. Birch, pen-work drawing of Part of Wales; Mr. McNeill, Plan of Lerida; Mr. Johnson, Plan of Peniscola; Mr. Douglas, Pampeluna; Mr. Jones, Condeixa; Mr. C. W. D'Oyly, Redinha; with many drawings from models of ground and surveys.

As most readers of this Journal take an interest in the study of the native languages, on which the comfort and efficiency of every officer in the Indian army mainly depends, we must not pass over the *Hindustani Examination*, although it was only noticed, publicly, by the distribution of prizes to the gentlemen cadets whose superior proficiency in the language had entitled them to these marks of distinction. The real progress of the cadets towards the acquisition of any Oriental tongue, can only be ascertained satisfactorily by a scrutiny, the details of which would be intolerably tedious in the presence of a mixed assemblage of visitors. We were quite content, therefore, to learn that the private examination in Hindustani evinced, this time, a marked improvement in the greater number of cadets, whose proficiency was considerable, and in the superior progress of the larger portion of the class over that of past years. In fact, the labours of the Professors, in communicating instruction, had been more than usually successful.

Judging from what we could collect on the subject, the examination is sufficiently minute and searching: Professor H. H. Wilson, the Oriental visitor, has been so much accustomed to investigations of this kind in Bengal, that he brings peculiar, and we may say unrivalled, qualifications for deciding promptly on the actual progress and capacity of those who come before him. The cadets read and translate into English any part of their previous course, from Hindustani, whether in the Nagari or Persian character; and they are required to produce a series of exercises written in both, from their own into the native tongue. But the upper section of the class, and those in particular who contend for prizes, are called upon to make similar translations into Hindustani, under the immediate inspection of the Public Examiner.

These essays on the present occasion gave conclusive evidence that the pupils had acquired a useful hold of the language. The exercises of Gentlemen Cadets Paton and Nicolls, who obtained the prizes in the first class, were highly creditable to their industry and intelligence; and those of Gentlemen Cadets Rundall, Manson, Crommelin, Sneyd, Rippon, and De Lisle, made a near approach in merit to the productions of their more fortunate competitors.

In the second class, Gentleman Cadet Chapman, to whose success in other branches of study we had occasion to allude, has added to his well-earned honours by winning the prize in Hindustani from Gentleman Cadet Donald McNeill, whose exercises evinced great talent for language; and the translations into Hindustani,

by Gentlemen Cadets Murray, Hodgson, MacSween, and W. T. Birch, were deserving of much commendation.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.—The drawings by the Gentlemen Cadets of the first class have fully borne out the expectations we had formed at the last examination, and altogether made an excellent as well as pleasing display. The first prize was awarded to Gentleman Cadet Wm. Crommelin, for a large View in Switzerland, effective and well-wrought throughout. A Sea Piece, of a deep grey tone, by Gentleman Cadet Barwise, indicating a strong gale of wind; a Wood Scene, by Gentleman Cadet Hebbert, in which the road winds through in very good perspective; a Distant View of Mount Ararat, by Gentleman Cadet Manson; and a View of Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, by the same, claimed much of our attention. Two drawings by Gentleman Cadet George Birch, *viz.* Fishermen enjoying a Rest under the Rocks of a Bold Shore, and Gypsies playing at Cards, are both very good in drawing, colour, and effect. Another Figure Piece, by Gentleman Cadet Cave, from a scene in Macbeth, of a sombre style, agreeing with the dreary heath represented, is exceedingly well managed both in colour and energy of expression in the figures. A View on the Downs above Brighton, by Gentleman Cadet De Lisle, possesses that delicate haziness of atmosphere seen only in the finest summer weather. Many other drawings deserve much commendation, but we can only enumerate some of them—as a large Swiss View, by Gentleman Cadet D'Oyly; a large Sea Coast, by Cadet S. Sneyd; Bunster Dale, by Cadet F. Rundall; Cows, by Cadet J. S. Rippon; Loch Lomond, by Cadet E. Couchman; a View of Durham, by Cadet J. Nicolls, &c.—all of the first class.

The prize for the best drawing in the second class was given to Cadet Wm. Chapman. Nor must we omit to mention a large and beautiful drawing by Cadet Charles D'Oyly—a View in Dovedale. The specimens of lithography, also, were much admired, particularly one of Three Heads, by Cadet A. Allen; and another of Spaniels hunting, by Cadet G. D'Oyly. Cows, by Mr. Chapman, an excellent specimen of zincography.

At the close of the examination, and after the distribution of prizes, the Chairman addressed the cadets as follows:—

“Gentlemen Cadets,—It affords me high gratification to find that the anticipation I expressed when I had last the honour of presiding here, has been fully realized.

“The example set by your immediate predecessors has been followed in a spirit of honourable rivalry, and I now find before me no less than twenty-six who are reported to be highly qualified for the scientific corps, besides eight who have passed in a satisfactory manner for the infantry,—larger than the average numbers passed at one examination for several years past. I have learnt, also, with great satisfaction, that the term has been marked by general diligence in study, and by a determination to embrace to their full extent the opportunities which are furnished in this institution for the acquirement of professional and general knowledge. With this disposition, you cannot fail to obtain for yourselves an honourable distinction in the service for which you are destined.

“The Court of Directors feel very strongly that the success which has marked your studies, and the high character you have generally maintained, must be attributed in a great degree to the assistance you have derived from the distinguished officers and professors who preside over your studies and discipline; and, therefore, in the name of the Court, I beg to return to Major-General Pasley, to Major-General Sir Ephraim Stannus, and the professors, our best thanks for their valuable services.

“Upon former occasions, when officers who received their education in this college obtained the special favour of the Crown in reward for their distinguished conduct in action, it has been usual to mention the circumstance as one calculated to excite your emulation and zeal. I have now great satisfaction in noticing that two of the officers who distinguished themselves in the late brilliant operations at Canton were, but a comparatively few years ago, students within these walls. Captain Anstruther, of the Artillery, the first of these, has been promoted to the rank of major by special

brevet; and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederick Cotton is to receive a similar distinction as soon as he shall have obtained the rank of captain regimentally. There are other officers now serving in China who, at a still more recent period, gained distinctions at this institution, and who, if called into action, will, I am well persuaded, win a similar title to the favour of our most gracious Queen.

"Those who have from time to time been educated at this institution, have received from my predecessors in this chair, valuable advice as to their future conduct—advice which was the more valuable as proceeding in some instances from those who have eminently distinguished themselves in the army of which you are now to become members. They have all laid great stress on the great, the incalculable importance of cultivating the languages of the troops you will have to command, of those with whom you will be associated; of pursuing a kind, indulgent, and considerate line of conduct towards them, especially as regards their habits, prejudices, and religion. They have also inculcated a punctual and cheerful performance of your military duties, and the observance of the strictest obedience and subordination to your superiors. In this excellent and salutary advice I entirely concur, and strongly recommend it to your attention; and have only to add to it my earnest entreaty that you will at all times cherish and maintain the religious and moral principles in which you have been educated, as your surest guide and best consolation in all fortunes.

"I have now only, in conclusion, to express the anxious hope of the Court of Directors, that those Gentlemen Cadets who have just been reported qualified for commissions, may attain in due course of time to the highest ranks in their respective corps, and may gain a reputation which will be honourable to themselves and to their country. With every wish for your happiness and prosperity, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This society held a general meeting on the 4th December, the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, the president, in the chair.

A paper on the population of the Burman Empire, by Colonel Burney, formerly the East-India Company's Political Resident at the court of Ava, was read. The writer commenced by referring to the censuses taken in 1783 and 1826, by the present Burmese monarch, and by his grandfather, the documents of which were deposited among the archives at the palace of Ava, and were accessible to very few of the subordinate officers. Colonel Burney, after much difficulty, succeeded in inducing some of these persons to transcribe portions of the records, which he has translated and given in full in his paper. They comprise the number of houses in each district of Burmah Proper, and Pegu; the number of houses liable for public or military service, and the number of houses in the three principal cities of the empire, Ava, Amarapura, and Tsagain, including the dependent villages.

From these returns, joined to other information gathered by the writer, he deduces the number of houses in Burmah and Pegu in 1836, to be 332,991; and allowing seven persons to each house (the data of which calculation are given), and adding nearly two millions for wild tribes, &c., he makes a total of 4,230,568. This total, however, does not include Arracan, Colonel Burney not having been able to procure any information on which he could rely, as to the population of that province. From the information he did procure, he thinks the number cannot exceed half a million; which would make the population of the whole empire, in round numbers, four millions and a half—a total much lower than that of all previous computors, excepting Mr. Crawford. Colonel Burney is inclined to place great reliance on the census of 1783, the Government having then used the most severe and extraordinary measures to obtain correct returns. Several of the provincial officers were displaced, and some even put to death, for sending in details, the incorrectness of which had been discovered by secret agents. A tax of 100 ticals was levied on every three houses, excepting those whose occupants were liable for military or other employ in the public

service. One method used by the Government to elicit truth and insure honesty in its officers, was the setting those who had filled office at a former period, or their descendants, as spies over those who were then in place; and holding out certain rewards to the discoverer of malversations.

Colonel Burney states that the lists of the houses in Ava, Amarapura, and Tsagain, were taken, in 1826, under the immediate surveillance of the court, and with considerable care. He explains that, in 1783, Amarapura was the capital, and Ava was deserted. In 1826, Ava had been rebuilt, when Amarapura was deserted; but in 1837, Tharawadi, the present King, removed his court to Amarapura, and Ava is again falling into ruins.

Colonel Burney observes that no person who has not visited Burmah can form any idea of the great difficulty of obtaining correct statistical information on that country, arising from the jealousy of the Government, and from the fears, and even vanity, of the officials, the latter leading them to exaggerate and mislead. The paper concludes by giving useful extracts from the writings of Colonel Symes, Mr. Crawford, Captains Cox and Canning, and the Rev. Mr. Malcom, on the subject of the population of the Burmese kingdom.

On the recommendation of the Council, his Royal Highness Prince John of Saxony, and Count Castiglione of Milan, were proposed to the meeting for election as honorary members of the society, in consideration of their zealous encouragement of Oriental literature; and they were unanimously elected. The Rev. James Walter Berry was elected a resident member; and Signor G. Michelotti, of Turin, and Johannes Avdall, Esq., of Calcutta, were elected corresponding members of the society.

The Right Hon. the President briefly addressed the meeting on his entering upon the duties of the presidency; returning his acknowledgments for the honour the society had conferred upon him in electing him to the office, and assuring them of his unabated zeal in the promotion of the society's objects.

An ordinary meeting was held on the 1st of January, at which the Right Hon. Sir Alex. Johnston took the chair. Various presents to the museum and library were laid upon the table. W. R. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.; Edward Wallace, Esq.; and Lieutenant E. B. Eastwick, were elected members.

An interesting paper by Lieut. T. J. Newbold, of the Madras army, on the Ancient Mounds of Scorious Ashes found in Southern India, was read.

Lieut. Newbold states that, in 1836, he forwarded a communication to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, giving a brief account of a hill of ashes situated at a place called Búdigunta, about eleven miles west of Bellary, which the late Mr. J. Prinsep, then secretary to the society, printed in the society's Journal, under the head of "Note on the occurrence of Volcanic Scorice in the Southern Peninsula,"—a title which Lieut. Newbold had no intention of giving it, as he never considered the scorice as being of a volcanic nature. A notice of these mounds, principally founded on information supplied by Lieut. Newbold, appeared also in the Journal of the Madras Branch Royal Asiatic Society, in which the ashes are described as pieces of ancient kunkar, more or less calcined and semi-vitrified. Since that time, Lieut. Newbold had had further opportunities of examining these singular hills, and of opening one to its base, the particulars of which operation he describes. He had been informed by a learned Hindu that there were many similar mounds in the Mysore country; and that their names always commenced with *Báli*, that word signifying ashes in Canarese. The hill of Búdigunta is the largest and most remarkable of them. It is dome-shaped; about forty-six feet high, and four hundred and twenty in circumference; and its grey, cineritious aspect contrasts strangely with the dark-coloured hills and rocks in its vicinity. Several specimens of the scorious matter, collected by Lieut. N., were laid before the meeting; and he remarks that none of them resemble the productions of volcanos; and there are no volcanic indications in the neighbourhood where they were found. Nor do they give any proofs of being the remains of ancient

lime-kilns, or glass or pottery furnaces, as has been conjectured. Having occasionally found the native traditions contain clues to truth, however wild and extravagant they at first appeared, he applied to that source for information as to the origin of these singular mounds; and he found that the natives invariably considered them as the burnt bones of the enormous giants, or Rakshases of old, immolated during the demifabulous periods of the Mahabharata. All were agreed as to their great antiquity; and that similar ashes were no longer produced except by the burning of dead bodies. On examining the funeral pyres of the Hindus who burn their dead, Lieut. Newbold found the latter assertion in some degree verified; the greater density, and higher state of vitrification of the ancient scoræ being attributable to the result of cremation on a much larger scale than the individual pyres of the present day. Phosphoric acid with lime has been discovered in some of the specimens brought home by Lieut. Newbold, which leaves no doubt of their animal origin. It is well known that many of the ancient tribes of India burned their dead; and in an old Tamil record, the women of a whole tribe of aborigines are represented as having caused a large fire to be kindled, into which they threw themselves, execrating their enemies who had cut off the males of their class to a man. It is also possible that the most considerable of the mounds in question are the ashes of the slain, burnt collectively after some great battle; or that they might be the remains of those fearful holocausts, alluded to in the ancient literature of the country, performed for the propitiation of malignant spirits, or for the attainment of supernatural power. In one of their works, a Jain sovereign is said to have promised Durga a thousand and eight human sacrifices, in order to gain her support in war; and a Madura record states that, on one occasion, a thousand elephants and a thousand sheep were immolated to Káli.

In concluding his paper, Lieut. Newbold remarks that other nations of antiquity should share in the reproach of animal sacrifices with the Hindus. He adverts to the Druidical offerings of our own land, not many centuries before the time of Alfred; to the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman hecatombs; to the sacrifices to the manes of the dead, familiar in the history of the nations of Northern Europe; and to the human sacrifices which still obtain among the Khonds of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the forces employed at the capture of the outworks of Canton, out of the sum received under the convention, a donation equal to one year's amount of the Indian allowance known by the name of "Batta." The shares of colonels will be £900 each; of lieutenant-colonels, £720; of majors, £540; of captains, £216; of lieutenants, £144, &c.; the officers of the navy sharing according to their relative rank with those of the army. Those who were not present at the operations against Canton, but who were engaged in other operations of the war, such as the taking of Chusan, are to receive six months' batta.—*Times*.

An official letter, written in answer to an application respecting the distribution of the money obtained through Capt. Elliot's arrangements, states that "The money, having been obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton in order to relieve that city from hostile pressure, is a droit of the Crown; and as such, after paying what her Majesty may graciously be pleased to grant to the forces employed at Canton, it must be carried to the account of the Consolidated Fund."

Sir Henry Willock has placed at the disposal of the committee of the Kensington Grammar School, an appointment to the Company's College at Addiscombe, to be awarded to the youth of the greatest merit and learning.

The Dutch Government intend to occupy the two small islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, about seven hundred miles on the line from that port to the Cape of Good Hope, and to use them as depôts of coal for the steamers which run between Holland and its East-Indian possessions.

The Rev. I. Whytehead, M.A., late curate of Freshwater (Isle of Wight), is appointed chaplain to the Bishop of New Zealand.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. Atkins Hamerton, of the H. E. I. Co.'s service, to be H.M.'s consul in the dominions of the Inaam of Muscat; date 9th Dec.

"We have heard from an authentic source," says the *Paris Univers*, "that the Sultan has positively refused to authorize the construction of a Protestant church in Jerusalem."

The five great European powers, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, have signed a definitive treaty, by which each binds itself to the others to aid and assist in effectually suppressing the slave-trade. By this treaty, the right of search, in respect to all vessels liable to the suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade, is mutually granted by each of the five powers to all vessels of war bearing the flag of any of the five. It is agreed, moreover, between the five powers, that the legal character and denomination of the crime of trading in slaves upon the sea, and that of co-operating in the traffic by the supply of capital or talent in its aid, shall, by the law of each of them, be made to assimilate as speedily as possible to those which the Legislature of Great Britain has imparted to those crimes. It is hoped that the United States will no longer refuse its concurrence in this "naval police." The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* observes, with reference to this treaty: "The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, according to its fundamental principle, contemplates the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade only by moral, religious, and other pacific means; while the new treaty, like all other instruments of the same class, calls into action the cannon and the sword. We can derive no pleasure from the extended application of such methods; but must rather request the friends of abolition to observe that the course of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society stands out in marked distinction from them. They promote the use of none but moral, religious, and other pacific means."

The order of the Court of Directors authorizing the payment of a further portion of the Ava prize-money, namely Rs. 3,00,000, in full satisfaction of the claim as to principal and interest, on account of the value of boats and other property captured and subsequently destroyed; also Rs. 2,42,368, realized by prize agents and other sums not included in the preceding grant, have been published at Calcutta. The net amount is Rs. 9,14,248, and the distribution is to be made to those who participated in the grant of September, 1831, and according to the same scheme: the shares of the navy will be distributed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Dooranee Empire*, which his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolkh has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of their services rendered during the campaign in Afghanistan:—Capt. Hamlet Wade, 13th (1st Somersetshire) regt. of Foot, the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. J. N. Rind, 37th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the Third Class; Sir R. H. Sale, Knt. C. B., col. in the army, lieut. col. 13th (1st Somersetshire) regt. of Foot, and serving with the rank of major-general in Afghanistan, the insignia of the First Class; Surg. James Atkinson, Bengal establishment, the insignia of the Third Class.

HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverends Horatio Maule, M.A., Walter J. Whiting, M.A., Thomas Wood, B.A., G. Fleming Lamb, B.A., and C. Acland, M.A., to be assistant chaplains on the Bengal establishment.

The Reverends Walter P. Powell, D.C.L., and Henry Taylor, B.C.L., to be assistant chaplains on the Madras establishment.

The Reverends H. H. Brereton, B.A., and Philip Anderson, B.A., to be assistant chaplains on the Bombay establishment.

The Rev. George Cook, A.M., to be a minister of the Church of Scotland on the Bombay establishment.

RETIREMENTS, &c., IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—Rev. James Whiting, A.B., chaplain, from 25th Aug. 1841.—Rev. Richard Chambers, A.B., chaplain, from 23rd June, 1841.—Lieut. Col. H. Morrieson, Infantry, from 11th Aug. 1840.—Lieut. Col. John Colvin, Infantry, from 4th Sept. 1839.—Lieut. F. Adams, 24th N.I., from 19th Aug. 1841.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Roberdeau, inv. estab., from 13th July, 1841.—Capt. R. C. Johnson, inv. estab., from 29th July, 1841.—Surg. H. Newmarch, from 11th Oct. 1841.—Assist. Surg. W. M. Buchanan, M.D., from 20th July, 1839.—Surg. Wm. Bogie, from 21st Oct. 1841.

Resigned.—Messrs. Hugh Fraser, sen., and Wm. Wilkinson, civil service.—Brev. Capt. John Locke, 22nd N.I., from 4th Aug. 1841.—Brev. Capt. James Higginson, 58th N.I., from 17th Aug. 1840.

Pensioned.—Messrs. J. H. Astell, and H. M. Clarke, civil service, from 18th Aug. 1841.

Dismissed.—Mr. C. W. Steer, civil service, from 1st Dec. 1841.

Name Removed from Army List.—Ens. George Jenkins, 2nd Europ. Regt.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. Col. R. Fenwick, Infantry, from 13th Oct. 1841.—Capt. Duncan Buchanan, 22nd N.I., from 6th Aug. 1841.—Capt. H. T. Hitchins, 52nd N.I., from 12th July, 1841.—Capt. J. G. B. Bell, artillery, from 3rd June, 1841.—Capt. R. Watts, inv. estab., from 31st July, 1841.—Capt. G. T. Pinchard, inv. estab., from 5th Nov. 1841.—Capt. M. Joseph, inv. estab., from 2nd July, 1841.—Capt. Evan Lloyd, inv. estab., from 2nd Sept. 1841.

Resigned.—Assist. Surg. T. W. Stewart, from 20th July 1839.

Absent from India Five Years.—Lieut. J. L. P. Trapaud, 33rd N.I., from 30th June, 1841.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Rev. Joseph Laurie, chaplain, from 12th Aug. 1841.—Lieut. W. F. Hay, 2nd L.C., from 25th Oct. 1841.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. G. Gordon, 2nd Europ. Regt., from 19th Oct. 1840.—Capt. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., from 18th July, 1839.

Resigned.—Mr. Thomas Williamson, civil service; from 20th May, 1841.

Struck off the strength of the Army.—Lieut. Alex. Robertson, 13th N.I., from 21st Sept. 1841.

Absent from India Five Years.—Lieut. W. H. B. Watkins, 4th N.I., from 28th June, 1841.—Capt. W. Maunsell, 6th N.I., from 7th April, 1841.—1st-Lieut. G. K. Mann, artillery, from 4th March, 1841.—Commander W. H. Wyburd, Indian navy, from 16th April, 1841.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3rd L. Drags. (in Bengal). Brev. Col. C. Middleton, from h. p. unattached, to be lieutenant-col. without purchase.

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal), W. B. L. Sleight to be cornet by purch., v. Routh who retires.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Brev. Col. Sir C. W. Dance, from h. p. Royal York Rangers, to be major, v. Brough prom.; Brev. Maj. G. D. J. Raitt to be major by purch., v. Sir C. W. Dance who retires; Lieut. S. W. Jephson to be capt. by purch., v. Raitt; Ens. G. G. Webb to be lieutenant by purch., v. Jephson; H. W. B. Cleveland to be ens. by purch., v. Webb.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Capt. A. A. T. Cunyngham, from 60th F., to be capt., v. Austin who exch.

4th Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. Crawley to be lieutenant without purch., v. Palmer dec.; Ens. P. L. G. Anderson, from 89th F., to be ens. v. Crawley.

9th Foot (in Bengal). F. Sievwright to be ens. without purch., v. McCaskill prom.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. F. P. C. Scott to be lieutenant by purch., v. Hughes prom. in 80th F.; W. F. Pounsett to be ens. by purch., v. Scott prom.; Assist. Surg. J. Robertson, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Murray app. to 10th L. Drags.; T. G. Scott, M.D., to be assist. surgeon, v. Robertson.

18th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. T. Colman, from 55th F., to be capt. without purch., v. Dillon prom.

26th Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt to be lieut. col. without purch., v. James dec.; Brev. Maj. G. Hogarth to be major, v. Pratt; Lieut. R. Thompson to be capt., v. Hogarth; Ens. C. H. Rhys to be lieut., v. Thompson; Ens. C. J. S. Wallace, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Rhys; Lieut. J. W. Johnstone to be adj., v. McDonald who resigns the adjutancy.

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. H. H. Lake, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Thos. Bunbury who retires upon h. p. of 54th F.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. L. Wilton, from h. p. 54th F., to be lieut., v. Lake app. to 28th F.

41st Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. G. S. Montizambert to be adj., v. Vaughan prom.; Ens. and Qu. mast. Wm. Burns to be ens., v. Young app. qu. master; J. R. D. Matthews to be ens. by purch., v. Burns who retires; H. W. Dennie to be ens. without purch., v. Wallace app. to 26th F.; Ens. Wm. Young to be qu. master, v. Burns app. ensign.

55th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. R. Wilton to be lieut. without purch., v. Colman prom. in 18th F.; Cadet J. Lloyd to be ens., v. Wilton.

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. H. Hill to be capt. without purch., v. Bate dec.; Ens. D. E. Armstrong to be lieut., v. Hill; Ens. L. N. McLachlan to be lieut., v. Armstrong, whose prom. on 19th Nov. 1841 has been cancelled; Lieut. J. McNamee to be adj., v. Hill prom.

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. R. G. Hughes, from 13th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Raitt prom.

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. C. H. Godby, from 66th F., to be lieut., v. Smythe who exchanges; Colour-Serj. J. Holt, from 29th F., to be qu. master, v. Rogers app. to 98th F.

98th Foot (ordered to China). Lieut. T. H. Lovett to be capt. by purch., v. Wallace who retires; Ens. J. H. Albony to be lieut. by purch., v. Lovett; Ens. S. H. H. Edwards, from 74th F., to be ens., v. Albony.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Henry Agar to be 2nd lieut. without purch.

Unattached.—Lieut. T. E. Hodges, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be capt. without purch.

Hospital Staff.—Assist. Surg. R. H. A. Hunter, from 2nd F., to be a staff surgeon of 2nd class.

Brevet.—Major R. C. Pollock, on h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col. in army; Capt. L. C. A. Meyer, riding master at cavalry dépôt at Maidstone, to be major in army, with local and temporary rank while so employed; Capt. Wm. Fothergill, 50th F., to be major in the army; Lieut. Col. George Macdonald, on h. p. 16th F. (Governor of Sierra Leone), to have local rank of colonel on Western Coast of Africa.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 6. *Ruby*, Myhill, from N. S. Wales 6th Aug.; at Bristol.—7. *Mary Banatyne*, Picken, from Bengal 22nd July; off Margate.—*Mary Ann*, Skeg, from South Seas, at Deal.—*William Shand*, Potter, from Bombay 13th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*James*, Whyte, from N. S. Wales and Pernambuco; at Liverpool.—8. *Providence*, Jackson, from Singapore 27th June; at Deal.—*Royal Consort*, Weston, from Bengal 12th June, and Cape 26th Sept.; at Deal.—*Marmion*, Dyat, from Bengal 28th June, and Cape 1st Oct.; off the Wight.—*Science*, Rowland, from Mauritius 12th Sept.; at Deal.—*Mary Catherine*, Rundle, from China 6th May, and Cape 19th Sept.; off Brighton.—*William Miles*, Sampson, from Bombay 4th July, and Cape; off Swanage.—9. *Fort William*, Hogg, from China 7th June; and *Galatea*, Tayt, from Madras 11th July, and Cape 28th Sept.; both off Portsmouth.—*Saladin*, McKenzie, from Valparaiso 4th Aug.; at Cowes.—*Sarah*, Turnbull, from Bengal 27th June; off Dover.—10. *Beatrice*, Hurry, from N. S. Wales 20th July; off Dover.—11. *Devon*, Gething, from Bengal 29th July; off Liverpool.—*Glenswilly*, McNeil, from Singapore 29th July; at Deal.—13. *Bengal*, Gordon, from Batavia 4th Aug.; and *Kinnear*, Lidderdale, from N. S. Wales 17th Aug.; both at Deal.—14. *Lady East*, Corlass, from Bombay 10th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Amwell*, Hesse, from Bengal 8th July; off Cork.—15. *Helen Mary*, Palmer, from Bengal; at Deal.—*Brightman*, Nockells, from Bengal 2d July, and Madras 4th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—*British King*, Paton, from Bombay 19th Aug.; in the Clyde.—17. *Briannia*, Edwards, from Madras 30th July, and Mauritius; at Deal.—*Catherine*, Williams, from Bombay 4th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Jane Blain*, Reid, from Penang 2nd Aug.; at Deal.—18. *Santon*, Huxtable, from Bengal 14th Aug.;

at Liverpool.—*Vespasian*, Greaves, from Batavia 26th Aug.; at Cowes.—*Kitty*, Benson, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Royal Adelaide*, Barbour, from Bombay 16th Aug.; in the Clyde.—*Courier*, Scott, from Cape 19th Oct.; at Deal.—20. *Peter Proctor*, Armstrong, from V. D. Land 27th July; at Deal.—22. *Herculean*, Grinsdale, from Bombay 5th Sept.; at Liverpool.—24. *Columbian*, Wakem, from Valparaiso; at Liverpool.—*Samson*, Brown, from Bengal 1st Sept.; at Exmouth.—*Chanticlear*, Wilson, from Mauritius 25th Sept.; in the Clyde.—25. *Romeo*, Pollock, from Bengal 5th Aug., and Cape 23rd Oct.; *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from Madras 5th Sept., and Cape 23rd Oct.; and *Osceola*, West, from Bombay 27th Aug.; all at Deal.—*Amity*, Bell, from China 29th May, and Cape 6th Oct.; at Liverpool.—27. *Nith*, Shaw, from Bengal 11th Aug.; and *Maid of Mona*, Sievre, from Bengal 1st July, and Cape 10th Oct.; both at Deal.—*Apolline*, Deane, from China 17th July; and *Adelaide*, Dryden, from Port Phillip 11th Aug.; both off Dover.—*Navarino*, Warming, from Bengal 9th Aug.; off Margate.—*Balfour*, Butler, from Bombay 25th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Sons of Commerce*, Mainland, from Madras 8th Aug.; off Ramsgate.—28. *Bahamian*, Stroyan, from Bengal 5th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*Hannah*, Bailey, from Mauritius 12th Sept.; at Deal.—*Imogen*, Shields, from Bengal 9th May, and Mauritius; at Greenock.—*Princess Sophia*, Smit, from Batavia; at Deal.—29. *Patriot King*, Roddlocke, from Bengal 27th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Gratitude*, Robertson, from Java; at Cowes.—30. *Minerva*, Hoffman, from Batavia 15th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—31. *Mary Ridley*, Sharer, from Bengal 14th July; in the London Docks.—*Vanguard*, Walker, from Singapore 18th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—JAN. 1, 1842. *Black Nymph*, Hall, from Singapore 21st July, and Mauritius 9th Sept.; off Margate.—3. *Berkshire*, Norris, from Bombay 25th Aug.; at Deal.—4. H. M. S. *Conway*, Bethune, from China 17th July, Batavia 6th Sept., and Cape; at Plymouth.—5. *Thomas Lowry*, Graham, from China 26th Aug.; off Penzance.—6. *Circassian*, Sproul, from Bombay 21st Sept.; off Cork.—*Stratfield*, Haslop, from Mauritius; off Penzance.—*Royal Adelaide*, Barbour, from Bombay 16th Aug.; in the Clyde.

Departures.

DEC. 4. *Kirkman Finlay*, Scott, for Bombay; and *Kate*, Wilson, for Bombay; both from Clyde.—8. *M. S. Elphinstone*, Lawton, for Bombay; from Newcastle.—9. *Fortitude*, Douglas, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—*John Brewer*, Brown, for Hobart Town (convicts); and *Lady Mary*, Tomkins, for Ascension; both from Deal.—13. *Barbara*, Purdon, for Bombay; from Clyde.—14. *Wanderer*, Yatch, for N.S. Wales; and H. M. S. *Madagascar*, 44 guns, Foote, for Cape; both from Plymouth.—16. *Robin Gray*, Patullo, for Bengal; from Hull.—18. *Catherine*, Browne, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; *M. S. Elphinstone*, Stubbs, for Madras and Bengal; *John Craig*, Pottingall, for Algoa Bay; *Caledonia*, Gavin, for Cape; and *Dartmouth*, Jacob, for Cape and Bombay; all from Portsmouth.—*Indus*, Walker, for Bombay; *Ophelia* and *Anne*, Barker, for Singapore; *Belle Creole*, Purchase, for Mauritius; *Dovecot*, Bull, for China; *Mary Thompson*, Wooley, for Mauritius; *Socrates*, Grant, for Launceston; *Shepherd*, Bowditch, for Swan River; *Mary Dugdale*, Buckland, for Bengal; *Argyleshire*, Scott, for Bombay; *Prince Albert*, Bruton, for Madras; *Falcon*, Anstruther, for Mauritius; *Marianne*, Hayle, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Diadem*, Harland, for Australind; and *Hiram*, Christensen, for Manila; both from Cowes.—*London*, Gibson, for New Zealand; and *Hebe*, Younger, for Ceylon; both from Falmouth.—H. M. S. *Harlequin*, 16 guns, Hastings, for China; from Plymouth.—*George McLeod*, Murdoch, for Mauritius; from Torbay; *Assam*, Mac Alpine, for Bengal; *John Christian*, Wythecombe, for China; and *Caledonia*, Cammell, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—19. *Margaret Thomson*, Thurteff, for Madras and Bengal; and *Canada*, Corkhill, for Hobart Town; both from Plymouth.—*Samuel Baker*, Wyld, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—20. H. M. troop ships *Belleisle*, Kingcombe, *Sapphire*, Cole, and *Apollo*, Frederick, all for China; from Plymouth.—*Portley*, Reid, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*Elizabeth*, Gutheridge, for Hobart Town and Launceston; from Liverpool.—21. *Clifford*, Sharp, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Hope*, Crawford, for Bengal; from Clyde.—*Mary Elizabeth*, Thom, for Cape; from Plymouth.—22. *Olive Branch*, Lindsay, for Ceylon and Madras; and *Harriet Scott*, Beynon, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—23. *Nelson Wood*, Ball, for Bombay; *Syria*, Stroyan, for Bombay; and *Parland*, Gillespie, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—26. *Tomatin*, MacPherson, for N.S. Wales and New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Apame*, Wilson, for Algoa Bay; *Corsair*, Greig, for Port Phillip; *Honduras*, Weller, for N.S. Wales; *Helena*, Drenning, for Bombay; *George*, Donaldson, for Cape and Algoa Bay; *Harriett*, L. Picot, for Mauritius; *Ocean Queen*, Freeman, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Jane Goudie*, Goudie, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—27. *Agenor*, Devrell, for Cape; and *Richard Mount*, Longridge, for Launceston; both from Ramsgate.—29. *British Queen*, Clark, for Mauritius; from Ramsgate.—*Mary*,

Wakeham, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*Mary Ann*, Cocks, for Cape; from Deal.—*Felicity*, Macdonald, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—30. *Borussia*, Kuhr, for Manilla and China; from Deal.—*Mars*, Roper, for Bengal; *Magnificent*, Whitby, for Bombay; and *Belvidere*, Stephenson, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*Minerva*, for Cipe, from Clyde.—31. *Bengalee*, Boadle, for China; and *British Merchant*, Birnie, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—JAN. 1. *Currency*, Parkin, for Bengal; *Hesperus*, Kelly, for Bengal; *Meg of Meldon*, Bleazdale, for Bengal; and *Mary Ann*, Ruckham, for Bombay and China; all from Liverpool.—*Elora*, Black, for Singapore; from Clyde.—*Eliza*, MacCarthy, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—2. H. M. S. *Hazard*, for China; from Portsmouth.—*Thomas Coutts*, Wade, for Cape, Singapore, and China; from Deal.—*Goshawk*, Ritchie, for Cape, &c.; from Liverpool.—3. *St. Vincent*, Young, for Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Julius Caesar*, Mitchell, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Marmion, from Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Owen and sister; Mr. Elliott; Mr. Ewing.

Per Duke of Norfolk, from Bengal: Mrs. Glass; Mrs. Wetherall.

Per Chieftain, from Bengal: Capt. Moultrie, 26th N.I.; Lieut. Carleton, artillery.

Per Romeo, from Bengal: Mrs. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Holmes; Mrs. Clark; Dr. Thorburn; three children; two servants.

Per Maid of Mona, from Bengal: Mr. McKenzie; Capt. Harrington, from Cape.

Per Gulatea, from Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and child; Mr. Taylor.

Per Anna Robertson, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for Nov., p. 327).—From the Cape: Mrs. Foord, wife of Mr. Foord, surgeon.

Per Ganges, from Singapore: Capt. Chambers, R.N.; Mr. D. Craigie, R. N.

Per Eden, from Singapore: Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols; Mrs. Hodgskins; Mons. Dessiniere.

Per Midlothian, from Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. Fisher; G. D. Coleman, Esq.

Per Gurl, from Batavia: Mr. Peterson.

Per Fort William, from China: Mrs. J. Scott and two children; Miss E. Scott; Lieut. Christie, H. M. 91st regt., from St. Helena.

Per George Armstrong, from China: Mrs. Shum: Lieut. Phipps, H. M. 27th regt.; Lieut. Pylein, H. M. S. *Conway*.

Per Arachne, from Batavia: Mr. Like; Mr. Perry.

Per James, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, and family.

Per Beatrice, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Robinson.

Per Washington, from Mauritius: Mr. T. B. Dixon; Capt. J. B. Crosby.

Per Courier, from the Cape: Mr. Mosenthal.

Per Ruby, from N. S. Wales: Mr. W. P. Burne; Mrs. Burne; Messrs. L. C. Burne, W. H. Burne, and H. Burne; Miss Burne; Mr. C. Nommagen; Mr. E. Drake and servant; Mr. H. West; Mr. H. Appleton; Miss Whitehead; Miss O. Mayon.

Per Kinear, from N. S. Wales: Dr. J. Robertson; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. and Miss Hindmarsh; Miss S. Hindmarsh; Mr. Hindmarsh; Mr. Strangeways; Lieut. Sayers, 80th Regt.; Dr. McDowall, R. N.

Per Apolline, from China: Mrs. Noble and servant; W. C. Metcalf, Esq., R. N.; two Chinese female children.

Per Osceola, from Bombay, with a division of H. M. 6th Regt. of Foot: (See *As. Journ.* for Oct. last, p. 246).

Per Earl of Clare, from China: Mr. Tessier and two children.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 9th Dec.); Capt. Wilson; Capt. Rollings; Capt. McNair; Mr. Henriques; Lieut. Dennis; Mr. and Mrs. Ewart and child; Capt. Lowe; Mr. Drysdale; Mr. Stephens; Mr. Hathorn; Mrs. Weatherhead and two children; Mrs. Kerr and child; Capt. Johnstone; Mr. Waters; Col. and Mrs. James and two children; Mr. Durham, assist. surg.; Mr. Malcolm (since drowned, by throwing himself out of the quarter-gallery window, while labouring under monomania); Lieut. Rait; Capt. Tweedale; Mr. Baldock; Mr. Kingrose; Mr. Crewe; Mr. Langley; Mr. Richards; Mr. Jossirra; Mr. Conolly; Mr. Gibbert; Mr. and Mrs. Rosetti and three children; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Withers; Mr. Wall; Mr. Chapelin; Mr. Ground; Rungo Bapogee; several servants.

Per Victoria steamer from Bombay 1st Dec. (arrived at Suez): Colonel Fendall, H. M.'s 4th L. D.; F. N. Maltby, Esq., Madras C. S.; Lieut. R. Wallace, 18th N.I.; Mrs. Bean and two children; Capt. J. D. Bean, late political agent at Quet-

tah; Mr. Hugh; Mr. Evans; Mrs. C. Crawley; Miss Neale; Mr. and Mrs. Mills, and four children; Lieut. N. G. Hibbert; D. Davidson, Esq., C. S.; Mr. G. Grant and child; Mrs. Le Messurier and two children; Major Rahan, H. M.'s 22nd regt.; Mrs. Purnell; Ens. E. F. Crowder, H. M.'s 6th regt.; W. S. Boyd, Esq., of China; Capt. Jolly; Lieut. Boyd, 87th Fusiliers; D. Wilson, Esq.

Expected.

Per Le Gauge, from Madras, to Bordeaux: Mrs. Walker and two children; Mrs. Martin and two ditto; Mons. J. Berteau.

Per George IVth, from Bengal, Madras, &c.: For the Cape: Dr. Steuart.—For London: Mrs. Bace; Rev. F. Chadwick; L. Marquiar, Esq.; Capts. Weir, Higginbottom, Murray, and Keane; Lieuts. Kenny and Marriott. From Madras: Mesdames Rippon, Macaulay and two children, Langley and two children, Miss Ottley; Mr. Macaulay; Lieut. Berdmore.

Per Symmetry, from Ceylon: Lieut. Col. Dixon, R. E.; Lieut. C. R. Wynne, R. A.; Lieut. Garstin, C. R. R.; Mr. Palm; Mr. Vanderspar.

Per Dale Park, from Bengal; Mrs. D. L. Richardson and four children; Miss Lonsdale; Major Bonham; Lieut. McDonald; Dr. Gerard; Master Hudson.

Per Repulse, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. F. D. Daly; Capt. E. Scott; Lieut. T. Lloyd; Lieuts. R. D. Campbell and Carlwin; Assist. Surg. J. S. Graves; 311 men, women, and children, H. M.'s 4th L. D.; Capt. and Mrs. Vaughan, H. M.'s 41st Foot; Lieut. Coles, H. M.'s 22nd regt.; Mr. Bone; Mrs. Phillips and three children; Thomas Phillips, invalid.

Per Morley, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Evans; Miss S. Charles.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Mr. Inglis.

Per Duchess of Argyll, from Bombay: Assist. Surg. W. H. Allman, M.D., H. M. 4th Foot, and two children.

Per Calcutta from Bombay: Mr. H. Moses and C. D. Moore.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Eliza, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Adam Smith; Mr. Haile and party, Miss Hughes; Miss Mackenzie; Mr. and Miss Plant; Mr. Judge and party; Capt. O'Neil; Messrs. Nicholson, Vidler, Stewart, Maguiar, Nicholls, Newmarch, Dimsdale, Money, Faithful, Robertson, Turner, Pengalie, and Knowles.

Per Belleisle, troop-ship, for China: Maj. Gen. Lord Saltoun (successor in command to Sir Hugh Gough) and suite; Lieut. Col. C. Campbell, commanding 98th Regt.; Major Wm. Roberts; Capts. Edwards, Edie, Russell, and Whimper; Lieuts. Jeffry, Hawthorne, Syne, Montresser, Grantham, Street, and Hussey; Ensigns. Shadwell, Dallas, and Grantham; Assist. Surg. Batt; and about 800 men of the 98th regt.; Capt. Greenwood, Lieut. Anderson, Assist. Surg. Parratt, and 52 men of the Royal Artillery.

Per Apollo and Sapphire troop-ships, for China: Detachments of the 18th, 26th, 30th, and 55th Regts.; Lieut. Col. Bartley; Major Pasley; Capt. Rose; Lieuts. Heriot, Duff, and Magrath; Ensigns Piper, Dickens, De Quincy, Skinner, Glasbrick, Elliot, and Hayman; Staff Surgeons Ford and Fennell; and Staff Assist. Surg. Marshall; in all about 800 men and officers; Lieuts. Young and Freeze, with 50 men of the Royal Artillery.

Per Buckinghamshire, for Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Stokes; two Masters Stokes; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Miss Sinclair; Messrs. Dacre, Shewell, and Webb.

Per Conqueror, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Dale and family; Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan; Misses Bruce, Rawlinson and Coleman; Dr. Adams; Messrs. Paterson, Willshire, Wright, Perkins, Harland, Black, White, Moffatt, Hight, Young, Bell, Mainwaring, Smith, Williamson, Glass, Laurie, Ratcliff, Francis, Wintle, Oliver, Oakley, and Sharp.

Per Oriental steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Fulmouth 2nd Jan.): Gen. Churchill; Mr. and Mrs. Home; Mr. Northy and family; Col. and Mrs. Burney; Miss Hubbard; Miss Crawford; Capt. and Mrs. Porter; Mr. Towry; Col. Snell; Mr. Olfield; Mr. Doria; Mr. Bowring; Lieut. Geily; Mr. and Mrs. Strange; Mr. Smith; Mr. Carter; Capt. Janney; Lieut. Borthwick; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Bell; Capt. and Mrs. Huddleston and family; Mr. Boissiel; Mr. Smith; Miss Koune; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and child; Mr. P. Williams and family; Mr. Craig; Mr. Walker; Mr. Knowles; Mr. Spear; Mr. Graves; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Simson; Lieut. Wilder; Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Williamson; Mrs. Evans; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Warrington; Mr. Lees.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Cecilia*, late *Roy*, from Mauritius to Bombay (with part of the cargo of the *Europe* on board), which put into Batavia dismasted, and with part of cargo thrown overboard, has been condemned, and will be sold.

The *William Barras*, Norie, from Calcutta to Mauritius, upset in the River Hooghly 21st Oct. : crew saved.

The *Glamadier*, Wheeler, from Sydney to Valparaiso, on shore near San Antonio, has been surveyed, and will be sold.

The *Ellen* schooner is wrecked on Portland Island, off Hawk's Bay, New Zealand ; crew and cargo saved.

The *Montreal*, Tassier, from Sydney, is wrecked this side of Torres Strait.

The *Malton*, Fox, from Bombay to London, was wrecked in Walker's Bay, near Caledon. Cape of Good Hope, 14th Oct. ; crew saved.

The *Union*, from London, which arrived at Mauritius previous to 2nd Sept., got on shore on her passage out, and has been hove down, repaired, and is loading for Moulmein.

The *James Matthews*, Roberts, from London, parted her cable during a gale at Freemantle, Western Australia, 22nd July, and drove on Woodman Reef: she is bilged, full of water, and her masts cut away. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Maria*, Hammond, from Sumatra to New York, which put into Mauritius 15th Aug., with damage, has been condemned.

The *Ann Gale*, Giles, from Manila and China, to Sydney, N. S. Wales, which put into the Mauritius 12th Sept., dismasted, grounded on a reef, in entering the port, but was towed off, and has discharged, to be hove down.

The *Henry Hoyle*, Griffiths, from South Australia, which struck on the Whirlpool Rock 24th June, and sunk off Point Rapid, has been raised, and is expected at Launceston to be docked.

The *Susan*, Le Lievre, from Manila to London, which went on shore near Boulogne 6th Dec., has gone to pieces; crew and part of the cargo saved.

The *Great Liverpool* steamer, with the mails for Alexandria and India, arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th Dec., after experiencing very bad weather, which will compel her to make a long stay for the purpose of repairing; the *Montrose* steamer sailed for Alexandria with the despatches and 50 or 60 passengers of the *Great Liverpool*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. At Jersey, the lady of W. Hudleston, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, of a daughter.

11. At Boulogne, the lady of Major Parlbay, late of the Bengal artillery, of a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Glegg, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, of a son.

22. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, the lady of Major Nutt, of the Hon. East India Company's service, of a son.

— At Penzance, the lady of Lient. Col. Ley, Madras artillery, of a son.

25. In Russell-square, the lady of George Parbury, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 5. At Barnstaple, Devon, the lady of Maj. C. A. Munro, of a daughter.

Lately. In Van Diemen's Land, the lady of Major Cortland Taylor, Madras artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7. At Edinburgh, James Wardrop, Esq., London, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Peter Ewart, Esq., of Rosefield, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

16. At Sidmouth, Devon, William Chanter, Esq., M.D. (late surgeon East-India navy), of Ilfracombe, to Georgina Frances, eldest daughter of Wm. Dodsley Flammstead, Esq., of Little Hallam, Nottinghamshire.

18. At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Thomas Eyre, Esq., captain 3rd regt. Bombay N.I., grand nephew of the late Lord Eyre, of Eyre-Court, county of Galway, to Emma, second daughter of John Evans, Esq., of Stoney-Down, Walthamstow, Essex.

22. At Farnham, Surrey, John Manwaring Paine, Esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of William Newnham, Esq., both of Farnham.

28. At Bedford, the Rev. Alex. Grant, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Edward Grant, Esq., many years a judge in the Bombay Presidency, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Barnard, Esq., of Bedford.

29. At St. Pancras Church, William Thacker, Esq., of Euston-square, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Charles Parbury, Esq., of Seymour-place.

Dec. 30. At St. Pancras, Mr. John Bury, of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, youngest son of R. S. Bury, Esq., of Boxmoor, Herts, to Ann Clara, of the Camden-town Villas, Regent's-park, only daughter of the late Capt. George Nash, of Calcutta.

Jan. 4. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, A. B. Brooke, Esq., of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, only son of Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Brooke, K. C. B., to Frances Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Wemyss, Ceylon Rifle Regt., and niece of the late D. D. Wemyss, Governor of Tynemouth and Clifford Fort.

— At Rivenhall Church, S. E. Comyn, Esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, only surviving son of the late Maj. Gen. William Comyn, Bengal establishment, to Emily Harriet, second daughter of Paul Kneller Smith, of Rivenhall-place, in the county of Essex, Esq.

DEATHS.

July 26. At Sydney, New South Wales, Eliza Jane, daughter of Frederick Parbury, Esq., aged 3 years.

Dec. 8. At the house of the Linnean Society, Soho Square, David Don, Esq., professor of Botany, in his 42nd year.

9. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 80, Margaret, widow of the late Lieut. Col. George Fearon, of H.M. 31st Foot, and mother of Maj. Gen. R. B. Fearon, deputy adjutant-general to her Majesty's forces in India, and of the late Lieut. Col. P. Fearon, 6th Caçadores.

— At St. Helier's, Jersey, in the 49th year of his age, Major Richard Ogilvie Meriton, late of the Bombay army.

15. At High Beech, Essex, Mr. Serjeant Arabin, in his 67th year.

16. At Woolwich, aged 80, Lieut. Gen. G. W. Phipps, of the Royal Engineers, for many years Superintendent of the Royal Military College.

— George Malcolm, eldest son of the Rev. G. Malcolm, and late of the Bombay civil service.

19. At Lausanne, Margaretta Forbes, eldest daughter of the late John Forbes, Esq., of Baker Street, Portman Square.

— At St. Helier's, Jersey, Sophia Catherine, eldest daughter of Capt. M. Houghton, H. C.'s Naval Service, in her 18th year.

21. At Petersham, Vice Admiral Sir George Scott, K. C. B.

22. Bridget, relict of the late E. R. Hargrave, Esq., Madras civil service.

29. At Brighton, Colonel Richard Roberts, K. H., late of the 62nd regt.

30. At Clifton, near Bristol, Catherine, relict of the late Capt. Robert Billimore, formerly of the East-India Company's Bombay Marine, aged 72.

Jan. 4. At 23, Upper Woburn Place, of apoplexy, James Nisbett, Esq., aged 73.

— At Camberwell, the Rev. John Dyer, son of the late secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, in his 33rd year.

Lately. At Teheran, of fever, Mr. Charles Scott, son of the late Sir Walter, and one of the clerks in the Foreign Office, attached to Sir J. McNeill's embassy to Persia.

— At Trincomallee, Mortimer Jones, Esq., of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, late of Bradford, Wilts.

PRICES OF SHARES, January 5, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India ....(Stock)....	103	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London .....(Stock).....	73½	3½ p. cent.	3,230,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	94	5 p. cent.	1,362,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	¼ pm.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	3½ disc.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	38	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian)	53	8 p. cent.	5,400	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	31	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	8	—	10,000	100	18½	March.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by St. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, October 16, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 4	@ 5 6
Bottles 100 lb.	0 6	10 8	— flat do.	5 5	5 7
Coals B. md.	0 6	0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 10	2 13
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	39 0	39 12	— flat do.	2 10	2 12
— Brasiers' do.	36 0	36 8	— Bolt do.	2 9	2 11
— Ingot do.	36 4	36 8	— Sheet do.	4 4	5 0
— Old Gross do.	37 0	37 6	— Nails cwt.	11 8	16 0
— Bolt do.	36 8	37 0	— Hoops F. md.	4 0	4 6
— File do.	36 0	36 6	— Kentledge cwt.	0 15	1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	36 0	40 0	Lead, Pig Sa. Rs. F. md.	7 7	7 9
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped do.	7 4	7 6
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	10 D.
Coppers do.	1 10	1 12	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 0	3 9
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 12	5 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	14 12	15 0
— Muslin do.	1 2	10 0	Stationery do.	25 D.	30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2.10	0.6.10	Steel, English Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 8
Cutlery, fine do.	20 D.	35 D.	— Swedish do.	9 6	9 14
Glass Ware do.	15 D.	20 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	17 0	18 4
Ironmongery do.	35 D.	50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4 8	8 8
Hosiery, cotton do.	20 A.	30 A.	— coarse and middling do.	1 2	4 0
Ditto, silk do.	10 to 25 D.	A.	— Flannel, fine do.	0 8	1 7

MADRAS, October 20, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	8½	@ 9 0	Iron Hoops candy	26	@ 30
Copper Sheet candy	287	300	— Nails do.	52	70
— Tile and Slab do.	270	275	Lead, Pig do.	45	50
— Old do.	270	273	— Sheet do.	55	60
— Nails, assort. do.	200	230	Spelter do.	78	80
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	10	Stationery do.	10 A.	15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	7	Steel, English candy	50	60
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	8	— Swedish do.	50	60
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	19	20
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	22	23	Woolens, Broad cloth yard	3	10
— Bolt do.	27	28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	—

BOMBAY, November 1, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	5.12	@ 12
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10	—
Coals ton	12	17	— Sheet do.	6	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	62.8	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	27	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' do.	61	—	— do. for nails do.	34	—
— Plate bottoms do.	55	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	11.4	—
— Tile do.	55	—	— Sheet do.	11.4	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 50 lb.	0.7	0.11½	Millinery do.	5 A.	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.14	15 to 20 D.	Shot, patent cwt.	10.8	—
Cutlery, table do.	20 D.	—	Spelter do.	16.4	17
Earthenware do.	20 D.	40 D.	Stationery do.	—	P.C.
Glass Ware do.	25 D.	—	Steel, Swedish tub	12.15	—
Ironmongery do.	25 D.	—	— Tin Plates box	17	—
Hosiery, with half hose do.	25 A.	40 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4½	10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	53	53.4	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	26	26.4	— Flannel, fine do.	1	1½

SINGAPORE, September 2, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. corgie	3½	@ 4
Bottles 100	3	3½	— do. do. Pullicat doz.	1	—
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	35	— Twist, Grey m/c, 20 to 50 pecul	33	40
Cottons, Madapolams, 24 yd. 33-36 pcs.	13	24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	42	44
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	2	3½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	100	115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	3½	4	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3½	3½	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	3½	5	— English do.	2	3½
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	5	— Nail, rod do.	3½	3½
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1½	2½	Lead, Pig do.	7½	8
— two colours do.	1½	2½	— Sheet do.	7	7½
— Turkey reds do.	5	6	Spelter pecul	7½	8
— fancies do.	3	3½	— Steel tub	5	6
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pcs.	12	3	Woolens, Long Ells pcs.	8	9
Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	12	5	— Camblets do.	20	29
Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	1½	— Bombazetts do.	4	4½

Calcutta, Nov. 16, 1841.—A fair amount of business has been done in Mule Twist during the week at steady prices. Sales of Single Colour Sets-Chintzes, Bengal Stripes Sets, and Fancy Prints have been made to the native speculators at discouraging prices; the demand from the Upper Provinces is limited.—Long-Cloths, Shirtings, Cambrics, and Jaconets continue to be sold to a good extent at low prices. The market for the lighter fabrics is quite inactive, owing to the advanced state of the season.—The Woollen market has been quiet during the whole of this week.—Some transactions in Copper Sheathing, Braziers, Bolt and Nail, have taken place during the week, for local demand. The market is quiet as regards operation for the Upper Provinces, and prices nearly throughout the assortments have declined.—The considerable Stock of Iron in the hands of Importers, and importations continuing to press on our market, have affected the sales and prices of this metal.—Swedish Steel is in demand and scarce; British Steel is in limited request, and we expect the price to give way.—A sale of 2,000 maunds Pig Lead is reported at a reduction in price.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver remain at our last quotations.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1841.—The occurrence of the Devallee holidays caused an almost entire suspension of business during the early part of the month; it has now been partially resumed, but with-

out any animation, and the prices offered for imports are mostly lower than before.—Metals have been sold to some extent. For Iron reduced rates have been accepted, and as the stocks of this article are still large, the increased demand, even if it should continue, does not seem likely to lead to any speedy improvement in price. But little Copper now remains in first hands.—The transactions in Cotton manufactures reported to us are principally confined to grey goods; but there appear to have been also some rather large sales of bleached goods, of the majority of which we have not been able to obtain particulars. For dyed and printed manufactures there has been little or no inquiry, and the few sales effected in them have been at very low prices, which can alone be obtained.—The demand for Yarn continues to be chiefly for the lower numbers of mule twist, sales of which have been effected to a considerable extent; prices are maintained.—The Woollen market is dull, and prices almost nominal.—*Pr. Cur.*

China.—The accounts from Canton, received *via* Singapore, state that every thing appeared to be at a complete stand there—there being scarcely any demand for imports, and sales could not be made for cash at any price. The nominal quotations for White and Grey Long-cloths were dols. 2.50 to 2.90; Cotton yarn, dols. 28 a 32; Long ells, 6.50 to 7; and every thing low in the same proportion.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper . . . prem.	10 8 11 0	
Stock { Transfer Loan of		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- . . . prem.	10 8 11 0	
able in England . . . }		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1, 151		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- . . . disc.	0 6 0 2	
ing to Number . . . }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. . . disc.	4 0	par
New 5 per cent.	0 4 0 2	
4 per cent. disc.	10 0 9 8	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,375 a	2,400
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm (Co. Rs. 1,000) . . .	275 a	280
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500) . . .	175 a	180
Bank of Bengal Rates.		
Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper . . .	6, do.	

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 1d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 20, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—4 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 d. se.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—12½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—12½ disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.12 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 105.4 to 106.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.4 to 106.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 94.8 to 95 per do.
Ditto of 1835-35, (Co.'s Rs.) 89 to 89.4 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 111 to 111.8 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.12 to 100 do.

Singapore, Oct. 12, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. per do.

Macao, Oct. 8, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dollar.

Sugar.—The B. P. Market opened with firmness; Importers refused to sell, accepting at prices fully equal to those paid previous to the holidays, but the trade evinced little desire to do business, and few purchases were made for grocery or refining purposes: the scanty stocks held by the trade cause several parties to expect that a good demand will take place shortly. The rates previously established for Mauritius have been sustained for both brown and yellow sorts, but the demand has been limited by private treaty, and none has been offered at auction. For Manilla there has been a good demand. In Siam little business has been transacted, but prices are firm. Bengal has sustained the former value, but the operations privately have been on a small scale, in either white or brown sorts. This afternoon there was a good demand for Bengal. The import of Bengal has been extremely large, exceeding that of 1840 by 281,144 bags.

Coffee.—For British Plantation Coffee a fair demand has existed privately, and the supply being small, the grocers have been compelled to pay rather higher rates. For East-India and Cape descriptions prices have assumed an upward tendency for most kinds, and few parcels are offering for sale; buyers entertain a more favourable opinion of the article. Ceylon has been in good request, and stiffer rates

have been paid. Mocha has brought full rates, and good qualities are wanted.

Tea.—Since this day week there has been an increased demand for all descriptions of free trade Tea: privately large purchases have been made for actual consumption, and the prices paid are 1d. per lb. above those of this day week. The market for Tea altogether looks healthy; few parcels are pressing for sale, and a large consumption is going on. To-day the demand was good for free trade Tea, and buyers were compelled to pay stiffer rates. The deliveries in the kingdom of Tea for consumption have exceeded those of last year by 4,143,411 lbs.; the stock remaining in bond is nearly 10,000,000 lbs. less than at the close of last year.

Indigo.—Holders of East-India are not disposed to submit to any further reduction, the quantity that will be offered at the January sale being less than was expected, but the market has been in a dull state, shippers as well as the home trade operating with much caution; prices, as compared with those of last sale, are 4d. to 6d. lower. The moderate prices that have prevailed for East-India during the past year have occasioned a large consumption, notwithstanding the unsettled state of commercial affairs during nearly the whole of that period.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Dec. 3 to Jan. 3, 1842.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
3	164	88½88½	Shut.	98½99	Shut.	12½	217 9	89½89½	—	8 10p
4	—	88½88½	—	98½99	—	—	—	89½	—	9 11p
6	165	88½88½	—	98 98½	—	12½	Shut.	88½88½	—	10 12p
7	—	88½88½	—	98 98½	—	—	—	88½88½	—	11 12p
8	—	88½88½	—	98½98½	—	—	—	88½	—	10 12p
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	165	88½88½	—	98½98½	—	12½	—	88½88½	—	10 12p
11	—	88½88½	—	98½98½	—	—	—	88½88½	—	10 12p
13	165½	88½88½	—	98½98½	—	12½	—	88½88½	—	10 12p
14	—	88½88½	—	98½98½	—	12½	—	88½88½	—	10 12p
15	164½	88½89	—	98½98½	—	—	—	88½	—	10 12p
16	—	89½89½	—	98½98½	—	12½	—	89½89½	—	10 12p
17	—	89½89½	—	98½99	—	12½	—	89½89½	—	10 12p
18	—	89½89½	—	98½99	—	12½	—	89½89½	—	10 12p
20	165½	89½89½	—	99 99½	—	—	—	89½89½	—	10 12p
21	—	88½89	—	98½99	—	—	—	88½89	—	10 12p
22	165	89 89½	—	98½98½	—	—	—	88½89	—	10 12p
23	—	89 89½	—	98½98½	—	—	—	88½89	—	10 12p
24	165	89 89½	—	98½98½	—	12½	—	88½89½	—	10 12p
27	166	89½89½	—	99 99½	—	12½	—	89½89½	—	11 13p
28	165	89 89½	—	98½99	—	12½	—	89	—	11 13p
29	—	89 89½	—	98½99	—	—	—	88½89	—	12 14p
30	165 166	89½89½	—	99 99½	—	12½ 12½	—	89 89½	—	12 14p
31	166	89½89½	—	99½99½	—	12½	—	89½89½	—	12 14p
Jan.										
1	—	89½89½	—	99½99½	—	12½	—	89½89½	—	14 16p
3	—	89½89½	—	99½99½	—	—	—	89½89½	—	16 17p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Juliet</i>	414 tons.	Alexander	Jan. 20.
<i>Florist</i>	530	Huggup	Jan. 25.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Conqueror</i>	800	Duggan	Jan. 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Bengal Merchant</i>	600	Hemery	Jan. 15.	
<i>Abbotsford</i>	407	Chambers	Jan. 20.	
<i>Mary Bannatyne</i>	536	Picken	Jan. 20.	
<i>Malacca</i>	700	Shetler	Feb. 8.	Southampton.
<i>Precursor</i> (steamer)	1525	Thompson	March 1.	
<i>Ellenborough</i>	1100	Close	March 5.	

FOR MADRAS AND COAST.

<i>Atlas</i>	500	Sexton	Jan. 15
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Acasta</i>	294	Ryle	Jan. 16.
<i>Mary Catherine</i>	450	—	Jan. 25.
<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	Feb. 10.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Good Hope</i> *	637	Mainland	Jan. 15.
<i>Duke of Lancaster</i>	560	Hargraves	Jan. 15.
<i>Raymond</i>	500	Mackay	Jan. 15.
<i>William Hyde</i>	531	Steward	Jan. 15.
<i>Eurine</i>	900	MacMillan	Jan. 25.
<i>Scauby Castle</i>	1200	Johnston	Jan. 25.
<i>John Calvin</i> *	510	—	Jan. 25.

* Also to China.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(via Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 40	Feb. 20	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14	(per <i>Berenice</i>) 38	March 21	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 37	April 18	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>) 53	May 15	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6	(per <i>Auckland</i>) 33	June 15	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7	32	July 13	38	July 14, &c.	43
July 5	Aug. 5	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>) 31	Aug. 12	38	Aug.	
Aug. 4	Sept. 6	(per <i>Berenice</i>) 33	Sept. 13	40	Sept. 14, &c.	
Sept. 6	Oct. 11	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 35	Oct. 18	42	Oct. 22, &c.	
Oct. 4	Nov. 10	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>) 37	Nov. 16			

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, via Falmouth, on the 31st Jan., and via Marseilles on the 4th February.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London via Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London via Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8	38	Feb. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	38	March 13	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	39	April 13	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	33	June 8	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2	40	July 7	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 45
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44	Aug. 5	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 47
July 19	<i>Auckland</i>	Sept. 4	47	Sept. 9	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 52
Sept. 2	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8	36	Oct. 13	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 47
Oct. 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 6	36	Nov. 9	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 47
Nov. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	Dec. 6	35	Dec. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 47
Dec. 1	<i>Victoria</i>	Jan. 7, 1842	37		

LONDON GAZETTE.

January 14th.

Admiralty, Jan. 12.—Despatches have been received at this office from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., of which the following are copies or extracts :

Wellesley, at Amoy, Aug. 31, 1841.

Sir: I request you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a despatch, which I have addressed to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, detailing the proceedings of her Majesty's squadron under my command, in the capture of the city of Amoy and the island of Golong-soo, with all their fortifications and defences, by the combined forces of the expedition, on the 26th inst. ; on which event I beg to congratulate their lordships, and reiterate my entire approbation of the gallantry and good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and Royal Marines of her Majesty's squadron, as well as those of the Indian Navy and Bombay Artillery under my command.

I have the honour, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Wellesley, in the Bay of Amoy, Aug. 31, 1841.

My Lord: It is with much gratification that I have the honour of announcing to your lordship the capture of the city of Amoy and the island of Golong-soo (which forms the west side of the harbour), together with their strong lines of batteries and sea defences, mounting about 228 guns, by the combined forces of her Majesty, after a short but vigorous attack, on the 26th inst., with very trifling loss on our part.

The expedition, comprising the ships of war hereafter named, and twenty-one transports, containing the land forces, military and victualling stores, &c., under the command of his Exc. Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, sailed from the anchorage of Hongkong on the 21st, and fortunately arrived off the islands at the entrance of Amoy Bay by sunset on the 25th. A few shots were discharged at H.M.'s ships as they passed between the fortified islands, but no mischief was done. It was then beginning to blow strong, but, favoured by a fair wind and good moonlight, with the advantage of the local knowledge of Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, the fleet were pushed into the bay, and anchored in security for the night. It blew too hard during the night to admit of any boats leaving the ships to sound or make observations ; but no time was lost after daylight in reconnoitering the Chinese positions, in which the General and Sir H. Pottinger did me the favour to accompany me in the *Phlegathon* steam-vessel.

We found the batteries and works of defence on the entire sea face strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise ; presenting a succession of batteries and outworks, from the extreme outward points of this extensive bay, until within about three-quarters of a mile of the entrance of the harbour, where a high barrier wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky mountain to a sandy beach on the sea ; and from this latter point a strong casemated work of granite, faced with soil, and occasional small bastions, with parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very suburbs and entrance of the harbour, whence were masked batteries with sand-bags, until opposite the north-east point of Golong-soo island—altogether 152 guns. On the island of Golong-soo, which is the key of Amoy, strong batteries, mounting in all seventy-six guns, were also placed in

every commanding position for flanking the approach to the bar (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance), and protecting the accessible points of landing.

As it was of the utmost importance, with a view to ulterior operations, and the advanced period of the present monsoon, that we should be delayed as short a time as possible at Amoy, it was determined that the batteries within the barrier wall and on the island of Golong-soo should be immediately attacked by the squadron, and the troops landed within the barrier as soon as it might be practicable to take the batteries in the rear. For this object the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* were ordered to anchor against the strongest batteries on Amoy, and as near the entrance of the harbour as possible, leaving the *Cruiser*, *Pylades*, *Columbine*, and *Algerine* to engage the extreme point of the line, and cover the landing of the troops, flanked by the heavy guns of the *Sesostris* and *Queen* steam-vessels; the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* being appointed to receive the troops, and tow in the boats for landing them. The attack on the island of Golong-soo, where we had reason to apprehend the water was shoaler, was assigned to Capt. Bourchier, of the *Blonde*, with the *Druid* and *Modeste*, 150 marines under Capt. Ellis, and a detachment of the 26th regt. under Major Johnstone.

Pending the necessary preparations for disembarking the troops and moving them into their appointed positions, a communication was received from the shore, requesting to know the object of our visit, to which the answer No. 1 was returned. About a quarter past one, a steady and favourable breeze having set in, the squadron weighed, and proceeded to their stations. The *Sesostris*, being the most advanced, received a heavy fire before any return was made. She was soon joined by the *Queen*, and both commenced action with good effect. The *Wellesley* and *Blenheim*, after ranging along the line of works on Amoy under a smart fire, were anchored by the stern about half-past two P.M., admirably placed by Captains Maitland and Herbert in ten fathoms water, within 400 yards of the principal battery, precisely in the position allotted them, and the *Cruiser*, *Pylades*, *Columbine*, and *Algerine* took their stations with equal judgment. The *Blonde*, *Druid*, and *Modeste* reached their positions against the batteries on Golong-soo a few minutes earlier, but their captains found such difficulty, from the shallowness of the water, in placing them satisfactorily, that to effect this object they very spiritedly carried their ships into almost their own draught. The *Bentinch* had been appointed to sound the channel ahead of the *Wellesley*, as we ran in, which Lieut. Collinson very skilfully performed, and then gallantly anchored the brig within the entrance of the harbour, where she was joined by the *Sesostris*, which was placed by Capt. Ormsby in a very judicious situation for relieving her and the other ships from a flanking fire.

The fire of the Chinese soon slackened under the excellent gun practice of the squadron. At half-past three I had the satisfaction of seeing the marines and the 26th regt. land on the island of Golong-soo, and the British colours planted on the batteries. The *Modeste* and the *Blonde* then weighed and stood into the inner harbour, and, after silencing, they passed the town batteries, which were out of our reach; they anchored completely inside, and abreast of the city, taking possession of twenty-six war junks, with 128 guns on board, in a state of preparation for sea, but deserted by their crews.

About the same time, the first division of troops were landed under the able direction of Commander Giffard, of the *Cruiser*, and, headed by their gallant general, Sir Hugh Gough, escalated and took possession of the works at the barrier wall. An outwork beyond this point (which had been previously silenced) was also entered, and the British colours hoisted by the crew of a boat from the *Phlegethon*; and the batteries immediately opposite the *Wellesley* and *Blenheim* being nearly demolished, a party of seamen and marines were landed from those ships, under the command of Commander Fletcher and the officers undermentioned, by whom the Chinese, who had taken shelter in an adjoining building, were put to flight, after discharging their matchlocks, and possession taken of the works.—*Wellesley*, Acting Lieut. Carmichael; Lieut. White, Royal Marines; mates, Lord A. Beauclerk, S.

S. L. Crofton, L. G. Halsted; midshipman, W. F. F. Jackson. *Blenheim*, Capt. Whitecomb, Royal Marines; mates, R. C. Kevern, F. A. St. Leger.

The General having cleared the intermediate space of such of the Chinese as remained, pushed forward and occupied the heights immediately above the town for the night, every point being thus completely in our power.

In detailing this service to your lordship, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting the gallantry, zeal, and energy which have been manifested by every officer and man in H.M.'s navy and Royal Marines, as well as those of the Indian Navy under my command. They have vied with each other in the desire to anticipate and meet every object for the public service, and are fully entitled to my best acknowledgments, and the favourable consideration of the Board of Admiralty and Indian Government. I have no less pleasure in witnessing the anxiety which pervades all ranks to go hand in hand with our gallant companions of the army. His Exc. Sir H. Pottinger and suite were with me on board the *Wellesley* during the operations of the 26th.

Capt. Bouchier's own report (enclosure No. 2) will best describe the proceedings of the little squadron placed under his orders for the attack of Golong-soo, which was admirably executed; and I can only add my meed of praise on this additional instance of the gallantry of Capt. Ellis and the officers and men of the Royal Marines under his command, as well as of Major Johnstone and the detachment of the 26th acting with them.

The accounts we have received of the force of the Chinese for the defence of Amoy vary from 5,600 to 10,000 troops; and it is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to transmit to your lordship so small a list of casualties amongst the crews of the squadron. (Enclosure No. 3.) The resistance made by our opponents would have justified the apprehension of greater injury. Under the protection of their well-constructed casemated works, they stood on some points firmly to their guns. We have no knowledge of their actual loss. More than sixty dead bodies were, I believe, found in the batteries; but nearly all the wounded, and many of the slain, were carried off by their countrymen.

His Exc. the Commander of the Forces will probably give your lordship an account of the munitions of war and government stores which have fallen into our hands, including a large quantity of gunpowder, and a foundry for cannon, where some guns of very large calibre, newly cast, have been discovered. We have been constantly employed in destroying the guns, and, as far as it has been practicable, the batteries taken on the 26th. The last two days, Commander Fletcher, with a party of seamen and marines, has been also detached in the *Nemesis*, and, with very commendable zeal, has completely disabled the guns on every battery on the north-east and the south-west sides of the bay, and the fortified islands at the entrance, of which your lordship will find official return.

The superiority of the bay and inner harbour of Amoy has much exceeded our expectations. The anchorage in the former appears excellent; and the latter, as far as our hasty surveys have gone, affords perfect security for ships of any class, and, to a great extent, with a reasonable prospect of proving a healthy situation. Sir Hugh Gough and myself have, therefore, entirely concurred with his Exc. Sir Henry Pottinger in the expediency of retaining possession of the island of Golong-soo, which will at any time give us the command of Amoy, until your lordship's wishes or the pleasure of H.M.'s Government is known. For this purpose, a sufficient garrison will be placed on the island by the general, and I propose to leave Capt. Smith, of the *Druid*, with the *Pylades* and *Algerine*, for their support.

The wind is, unfortunately, at present adverse, but your lordship may be assured that the expedition will proceed to the northward the moment it is practicable, in the further execution of our instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.

A list of Her Majesty's ships and vessels, and of the Hon. East-India Company's steam-vessels, in action with the batteries and defences of Amoy, on the 26th of August, 1841:—

Wellesley, flag-ship, 72 guns, Capt. T. Maitland.

Blenheim, 72 guns, Capt. T. Herbert.

Blonde, 44 guns, Capt. T. Bouchier.

Druid, 44 guns, Capt. H. Smith, C.B.

Modeste, 18 guns, Capt. H. Eyres.

Cruiser, 16 guns, Commander H. W. Giffard.

Pylosides, 18 guns, Commander T. V. Anson.

Columbine, 16 guns, Commander T. J. Clarke.

Bentinck, 10 guns, Lieut. R. Collinson.

Algerine, 10 guns, Lieut. T. H. Mason.

Rattlesnake, troop-ship, Master J. Sprent.

Sesostris, 4 guns, Acting-Commander Ormsby.

Phlegethon, 4 guns, Lieut. M'Cleverty, R.N.

Nemesis, 2 guns, Master W. H. Hall, R.N.

Queen, 2 guns, Acting-Master W. Warden, R.N.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

On board H.M.'s ship *Wellesley*, off Amoy, August 26, 1841.

The undersigned, Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary; Sir W. Parker, commanding in chief the naval forces; and Sir H. Gough, commanding in chief the land forces of the British nation in these parts, to his Exc. the Admiral commanding in chief the naval forces in the province of Fukien:—

There being certain differences subsisting between the two nations of Great Britain and China which have not been cleared up, the undersigned Plenipotentiary and Commanders-in-Chief have received the instructions of their Sovereign that, unless these be completely removed and secure arrangements made by accession to the demands last year presented at Tientsin, they shall regard it as their duty to resort to hostile measures for the enforcement of those demands. But the undersigned Plenipotentiary and Commanders-in-Chief, moved by compassionate feelings, are adverse to causing the death of so many officers and soldiers as must perish, and urgently request the admiral commanding in chief in this province forthwith to deliver the town and all the fortifications of Amoy into the hands of the British forces, to be held for the present by them. Upon his so doing, all the officers and troops therein will be allowed to retire with their personal arms and baggage, and the people shall receive no hurt. And whenever these difficulties shall be settled, and the demands of Great Britain fully granted, the whole shall be restored to the hands of the Chinese. If these terms be acceded to, let a white flag be displayed from the fortifications.

H. POTTINGER, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

H. GOUGH, Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

H.M.'s ship *Blonde*, Inner Harbour of Amoy, August 27, 1841.

Sir:—The operations of the force you did me the honour to place under my command for the attack of the island of Golong-soo were so immediately under your observation, that little remains to me beyond the agreeable duty of bringing to your Exc.'s notice the admirable conduct of every officer and man I had the honour to command. The squadron was led into action by Capt. Eyres, commanding H.M.'s sloop *Modeste*, with the most perfect skill and gallantry. The *Blonde* and *Druid* followed, and were placed as near as the shoalness of the water would admit to the three principal batteries, which they succeeded in silencing, after a fire of one hour and twenty minutes, when the marines, under the gallant Capt. Ellis, were landed, and carried the heights with their accustomed bravery. The distance of the transports prevented the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment from being sent on shore at the same moment with the marines, but they were promptly after them; and the detachment of that distinguished corps, under Major Johnstone, assisted in clearing the remaining batteries, and dispersing the enemy.

From Capt. Smith, of H.M.'s ship *Druid*, I received the most able support. That ship was placed with excellent judgment, and her conduct such as was to be expected from her high state of discipline. This island being now completely in our possession, I left the *Druid* to protect it, and pushed the *Modeste* and *Blonde* into the inner harbour, silencing their war-junks and batteries on the opposite shore as we

passed; and I have herewith the honour to enclose a return of the vessels captured and ordnance destroyed. The officers and crew of this ship merit my highest praise, as well as the party of Royal Artillery serving on board, under the command of Lieut. the Hon. R. E. Spencer. I should be wanting in justice were I to close this letter without bringing to your notice the merits of Lieut. Sir Frederick Nicholson, first of this ship, to whose valuable assistance I am much indebted; and I must also beg to name to your Exc. the senior mates of this ship, Messrs. Walker, Rolland, and Anderson, young officers of much promise. I have great pleasure in adding, that this service was performed without loss of life on our part, although the ships have suffered considerably in their masts, sails, and rigging.

The captains of the *Druid* and *Modeste* speak in the highest terms of their officers and ships' companies. I enclose the report of Capt. Ellis, of the Royal Marines.

T. BOURCHIER, Captain.

To his Exc. Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., &c.

The following official despatches have been published in the *Government Gazette of Calcutta*:—

Calcutta, Saturday night, Nov. 20, 1841.

Fort William, Secret Department, Nov. 20, 1841.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the annexed copies of despatches from the military and naval Commanders-in-Chief of H. M.'s forces in China, reporting the capture, on the 26th of August, of the town and fortifications of Amoy.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

J. II. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India.

"Head-Quarters, ship *Marion*, Amoy Harbour, Sept. 5, 1841.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., Governor-General, &c.

"My Lord:—I am happy to be enabled to report to your lordship the complete success of the operations against Amoy, with very trifling loss. My anticipations in regard to the preparations of the enemy have been fully realized, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

"The expedition left Hongkong harbour on Saturday, the 21st of August, but in consequence of light winds, the fleet did not clear the Lemma passage until Monday, the 23rd, and on the evening of the 25th we arrived in the outward anchorage of Amoy, a few shots only having been fired as we were running through a chain of islands which form the mouth of this anchorage, and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag-ship till the following morning, when I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir William Parker in the *Phlegethon* steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was at once decided upon, a summons having been previously sent in, requiring the surrender of the town and island of Amoy to H. M.'s forces. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country, by nature, difficult of access. Every island, every projecting headland, whence guns could bear upon the harbour, were occupied and strongly armed. Commencing from the point of entrance into the inner harbour on the Amoy side, the principal sea-line of defence, after a succession of batteries and bastions in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one continuous battery of stone, with embrasures roofed by large slabs thickly covered with clods of earth, so as to form a sort of casemate, and afford perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures were embankments to protect the masonry, and ninety-six guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that run nearly parallel to the beach, at a distance varying from a quarter to half a mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals between the rocks. The entrance to the inner harbour is by a channel, about six hundred yards across, between Amoy and the island of

Koo-lang-soo, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of these flanked the sea-line and stone battery. It appeared expedient, therefore, to make a simultaneous attack on these two prominent lines of defence.

"It was proposed that the two line-of-battle ships, with the two large steamers, should attack the sea defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels of war should open their fire to protect the landing of the troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of the castellated wall with the sea-line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works. At the same time, the two heavy frigates and the *Modeste* were to run in and open their fire upon the works of Koo-lang-soo, where I instructed Major Johnstone, with a company of artillery and three companies of the 26th regt., supported by 170 marines under Major Ellis, to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries, which they were to take in reverse.

"About half-past one o'clock the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired occasional shots at the ships as they proceeded to their stations. Sir William Parker will, no doubt, communicate to your lordship the very conspicuous part taken by H.M.'s ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the steamers, the troops did not land quite so soon as I could have wished, notwithstanding the judicious arrangements of Capt. Giffard, H.M.'s sloop *Cruiser*, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th regiments, however, landed about three o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to escalate the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach, and get over the sea-face, or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works, and rapidly moved along the whole line of sea-defence, the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the outskirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of marines and seamen, whom Sir W. Parker most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front, in the neighbourhood of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by Capt. Fletcher, of H.M.'s ship *Wellesley*, and Capt. Whitcomb, of the Royal Marines. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the island of Koo-lang-soo was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with some of the marines and Cameronians, who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the easternmost battery, and, gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the north side of the island, while Major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it, and carried the remaining works, thus putting us in possession of this very important position. Major Johnstone reports that Brevet Capt. Gregg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of twelve men.

"On Amoy a chain of steep rocky hills running from the range already mentioned transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the outer town lay beneath my advanced post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the artillery and sappers, and brought on far enough for support, as a strong force opposed our advance, I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong, and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary disposition, I directed the 18th regt. to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the beach, so as to open a communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk I found myself in a position close above the city, and perfectly commanding it.

"Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the steamers, the 55th regt. had not yet landed; but this was effected at daylight the

following morning, I regret to say, not without loss, a boat having been swamped, and five men unfortunately drowned. Thus reinforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th regiments down to the outskirts of the city, in the north-eastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitred the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and repassing at the northern gate, the walls were not manned. I therefore thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party with Capt. Cotton, the commanding engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the eastern gate, which he promptly effected, I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th escalated the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the east gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it, and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob,¹ which had already begun to plunder the public establishments. I occupied the citadel with the 18th and sappers, placing the 49th regt. in an extensive building without the public office of the Intendant of Circuit, whence they could give protection to the northern suburbs, and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the island. The artillery I placed in a commanding position upon the top of a pass between the city and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which the sub-prefect of Amoy held his court.

"Amoy is a principal third class city of China, and, from its excellent harbour and situation, appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the city by the chain of rocks I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary, which deeply indent the island, including the outer town and the north-eastern suburb; the city cannot be much less than ten miles in circumference, and that of the citadel, which entirely commands this suburb, and the inner town, though commanded itself by the hills within shot range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated, and vary, with the irregularity of the ground, from twenty to thirty feet in height; and there are four gates, having each, in an outwork, a second or exterior gate, at right angles to the inner gate. The citadel contained five arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of powder, with store of material for making it; gingals, wall-pieces, matchlocks, and a variety of fire-arms of singular construction; military clothing, swords of all descriptions, shields, bows and arrows, and spears, were also found in such quantity, as to lead to the conclusion that these must have been the chief magazines of the province. Within the sea-defences first taken, there was a foundry, with moulds, and materials for casting heavy ordnance. All these have been destroyed, and so much occupied my time, considering, too, how much the troops were harassed by patrols to keep off Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the island. These plunderers flocked into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves reported, of many thousands; and I regret to say, that several gangs penetrated into the citadel, and committed much devastation. Indeed, with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the island might rather have frightened away the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob, than have been of any advantage. Such, indeed, was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire in order to disperse them; but I am glad to say but little loss of life occurred. I am most happy to be enabled to state that the conduct of the troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have, no doubt, occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open, with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of shamshu, it is matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

"During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised; but their apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

"Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and as the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at half-past two p.m., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the Admiral. By half-past six o'clock every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamer, which transferred the troops on board their respective transports during the night. The three companies of the 26th regiment have remained upon the island of Koo-lang-soo, which H.M.'s Plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present; and I have strengthened Major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th regt. and a small detachment of artillery. This little force, amounting to 550 men, will, I trust, together with the ships of war also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important position.

"To the commanding officers of corps and detachments, Lieut. Col. Craigie, 55th regt.; Lieut. Col. Morris, 49th regt.; Lieut. Col. Adams, 18th regt.; Major Johnstone, 26th regt.; Major Ellis, Royal Marines; Capt. Knowles, Royal Artillery; Capt. Anstruther, Madras Artillery; and Capt. Cotton, commanding engineer, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support from the officers of the general and my personal staff, Lieut. Col. Mountain, dep. adj. gen.; Capt. Gough, acting dep. qu. master-general; Major Hawkins, dep. commissary-general; Dr. French, superintending surgeon; and Lieut. Gabbett, my aide-de-camp. I cannot too strongly express to your lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to his Exc. Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, for his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of Capt. Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

"I have the honour to enclose a list of ordnance captured, and a return of the wounded on our side upon the 26th ult., and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several mandarins were amongst the former.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"H. Gough, Major-General, commanding Expeditionary Force."

Return of Ordnance mounted on the Defences at Amoy, when stormed and captured on the 26th of August, 1841. Batteries on the Island of Amoy, extending from the suburbs of Amoy, nearly opposite the east end of the Island of Koo-lang-soo, along the shore in a south-east direction.

The guns were all of Chinese manufacture, excepting 16 English, which were old, but without any date.

Five iron guns had burst when fired by the Chinese. 153 iron guns, not mounted, were found, principally of small calibre, from three to six-pounders.

General Abstract.—Island of Amoy, 911; island of Koo-lang-soo, 76; batteries on south-west side of bay, 41; Little Gouve, 15; total, 343. Guns not mounted, 157. Grand total, 500.

N.B.—Fifty pieces of ordnance, of small calibre, captured in the citadel, not included in the above.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, C.B., &c., on the 26th of August, 1841, at the capture of the Batteries, Heights, City, and Citadel of Amoy.

	Rank and File.					
18th Royal Irish Regiment, wounded	2
49th Regiment, wounded	7
Total wounded	9

(Then follows the despatch of Admiral Parker, dated August 31st, and its enclosures No. 1 and No. 2.)

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

The following official notification is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Calcutta.—Political Department, Dec. 20, 1841.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the subjoined despatches from his *Exc.* Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., naval Commander-in-Chief on the East-India station, and his *Exc.* Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, G. C. B., commanding the military branch of the expedition, detailing the brilliant successes on the coast of China of the combined naval and military forces of her Britannic Majesty and the Hon. Company, the results of which have been the total defeat and dispersion of Chinese armies of far superior numbers, the destruction of extensive fortifications of the enemy, the capture of a large quantity of ordnance, of other munitions of war, and of stores; the surrender of numerous prisoners, and the occupation, with very trifling loss on the part of the British troops, of the important and populous cities of Tinghae, Chinhae, and Ningpo.

“The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c.

“*Wellesley*, at Chusan, Oct. 4, 1841.

“My Lord:—I have much pleasure in reporting to your lordship, that the island of Chusan was re-occupied by the combined forces of her Majesty on the 1st inst.

“My last communication from Amoy, on the 31st of August, will have informed your lordship of our hopes of immediately quitting that anchorage; but a continuance of bad weather prevented the expedition from putting to sea before the 5th of September. We were, however, favoured in our progress to the northward with fair but light breezes until the 13th, when the north-east monsoon set in strong against us, with thick weather, causing the unavoidable separation of many of the transports, and it was only by considerable perseverance, and taking advantage of the tides in shore, which we were enabled by the regularity of the soundings to approach with confidence, that we succeeded, on the 21st inst., in reaching the Chusan group of islands, where I had the satisfaction of collecting several of the missing ships and steam-vessels, and gained the anchorage off the little isle of ‘Just-in-the-way’ on the 24th, with the preconceived intention of making our first attack on Chinhae, and pressing forward by the Tahee river, to take possession of Ningpo. The transport, in which Sir Hugh Gough and his staff were embarked, having fallen far to leeward before we got sight of Chusan, the *Cruizer* was despatched to convey him to the fleet, and rejoined with his *Exc.* on the evening of the 25th.

“The weather was now too boisterous to approach the exposed position of Chinhae; we therefore, on the following day, made a very satisfactory reconnoissance of the defences of Tinghae and Chusan harbour, in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* steam-vessels, and determined on immediate preparations for re-occupying the island. The Chinese have been indefatigable in erecting batteries since the British forces were withdrawn in February last; and it is almost inconceivable that so much has been done by them. From the western extremity, outside Guard Island, to the eastern termination of their works, which extend half a mile beyond the commanding position of the Joss-house, or Temple Hill (now greatly strengthened), there is a continued line of strong battery on the sea face, principally constructed of mud, comprising 267 embrasures for guns, and 95, of various calibre, actually mounted on different points, independently of 41 planted on the ramparts of the city, and numerous ginjals in every direction.

“The rapidity of the tides in the different channels to Chusan harbour is so great, as to render large ships frequently quite unmanageable, even with the assistance of steam-vessels; and the chance of placing them in any precise position for action so uncertain, that it was at once seen our object would be best effected by landing the troops, seamen, and marines, to the westward of the sea defences, and take them in

reverse. We found a stone-work, with eight embrasures, constructed near Guard Island, to defend the point on which we proposed to disembark the troops, but no guns yet placed in it. About 1,200 yards above it, on a steep hill, was also a strongly fortified encampment, in which a large body of Chinese were posted: Capt. Eyres was, therefore, detached with the *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Nemesis*, to anchor close to the battery, and prevent its occupation, or any movement of the Chinese to strengthen their position. This duty was, with the usual zeal of himself, Commander Clarke, and Mr. Hall, most effectually performed; and a considerable breach made by the *Nemesis*' guns in the walls of the fortified encampment.

"A continuance of north-east gales, with incessant rain, rendered it impracticable to remove the fleet from the anchorage off 'Just-in-the-way' before the 29th, when we reached the outer harbour of Chusan, with part of the transports. The *Blonde*, *Modeste*, and *Jupiter*, with the *Queen* steam-vessel, immediately proceeded to take up a position on the south side of the Macclesfield and Trumbull Islands, to cover and assist a party of the Royal Artillery, under Capt. Knowles, in erecting a battery of one 68 and two 24-pounder howitzers against the Joss-house Hill and the adjoining works, which kept up a frequent but ineffectual fire, and this service was, with infinite labour, accomplished with a celerity that reflects much credit on all the officers and men employed on it. The *Wellesley* was moved as close as possible to the intended point of landing; the *Cruizer* and *Columbine* were advanced within 200 yards of the beach; and by occasional well-directed shot from those vessels, and shells from the *Sesostris*, the Chinese were completely kept in check.

"The remainder of the transports having joined in the course of the 30th, and the preparations being completed, the disembarkation was ordered on the morning of the 1st inst. in two columns—the first, about 1,500 strong, to take possession of the heights, and then to move on the city; the second (to which the royal marines and a party of seamen were attached), altogether 1,100 strong, to carry the sea line of battery, by pushing round on their right, and proceeding to make a lodgment in the suburbs to attack the Joss-house Hill. Our resources in boats did not admit of more than one column being landed at a time, including a portion placed in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*; and, finding these small vessels had scarcely power to tow the boats with the troops against the tide, I was compelled to keep the *Sesostris* to facilitate their disembarkation. With this additional assistance, it was nearly half-past ten o'clock before the first column, under the gallant commander-in-chief, reached the shore, when they were assailed by a heavy discharge of ginjals and matchlocks from the heights, but immediately formed, and, supported by the fire of the ships, the advance quickly ascended the hill, and gallantly carried every thing before them, although a more resolute stand was made by the Chinese than had been previously experienced in any encounter with them. The howitzers on the island were opened simultaneously with the advance of the troops to the shore, when the *Queen* endeavoured to tow the *Blonde* into a favourable position against the Joss-house and eastern batteries; the strength of the spring tide, however, baffled every effort to place her satisfactorily, but the exertions of Capt. Bouchier throughout entitle him to my best thanks. The lighter draft of water of the *Modeste* and *Queen* enabled them to get into good situations, and by the excellence of their fire, in conjunction with that from the mortar battery on Trumbull Island, the Joss-house battery was silenced, and the Chinese troops driven from that post and the batteries to the eastward of it. The marines and part of the seamen were landed as fast as the boats could return for them, but before the second column got on shore, the Chinese abandoned the western end of their sea defences, which were entered by part of the troops of the first column, who completely cleared the line of batteries, and took possession of the Joss-house Hill. The steam-vessels moved into the inner harbour as soon as the troops were landed, to assist in the reduction of Tinghae, on which the main body was rapidly advanced; the walls were escaladed without opposition, and by two p.m. the British colours were flying in every direction.

"Thirty-six new and well-cast brass guns are mounted in the batteries, and will

be shipped in one of the transports. I believe a considerable store of government rice has been found in the city.

"I fear the troops have suffered a loss of one ensign and one private killed, and about 24 men wounded. The casualties in the squadron are confined to one seaman in the *Cruizer* severely wounded (since dead), another slightly wounded, and one man of the *Phlegethon* slightly wounded. The *Blonde* had one of her quarter-deck guns disabled, but no further mischief was sustained.

"The unremitting exertions of every officer and man of H. M.'s squadron, royal marines, and Indian navy, throughout the operations, merit my warmest commendation. Capt. Herbert, of the *Blenheim*, whose zeal is always conspicuous, handsomely volunteered to head the landing party of the seamen and marines; and I gladly acknowledge the valuable assistance I have derived from the local knowledge and skill of Capt. Maitland, of this ship, who has conducted her with much ability in the intricate and difficult navigation amongst these islands. Commander Giffard, of the *Cruizer*, has been indefatigable in the duty assigned him of superintending the disembarkation, which he has performed to the entire satisfaction of the general and myself.

"The fire from the ships and steam-vessels covering the landing party did much execution; it was indeed directed with such precision, that two or three individuals fell by a single cannon-shot, at a distance of 700 yards; and one of them while in the act of waving the Chinese banners.

"It is out of my province to observe on the movements of the land forces, but I may be permitted to express my admiration of the gallantry which was throughout displayed by our companions of the army, and their distinguished chief; and I can but express my regret that circumstances did not admit of the officers, seamen, and royal marines of H. M.'s squadron, as well as of the Indian navy, participating to a greater extent in the operations of the day.

"Sir Henry Pottinger has witnessed all the proceedings of the expedition, and, considering the lateness of the season, it is a subject of congratulation to his Exc., as well as to Sir Hugh Gough and myself, that the re-occupation of this island has been secured.

"Your lordship may be assured that not a moment will be lost in making the contemplated movement on Chinhae and Ningpo, whenever the state of the weather renders it practicable.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

"W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral."

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c."

"Modeste, at Ningpo, 11th Oct. 1841.

"My Lord,—My despatch of the 4th inst., in which I had the honour of communicating to your lordship the re-occupation of Chusan by H. M.'s forces, would apprise you of the anxiety of Sir Hugh Gough and myself to commence operations against Chinhae, as soon as a change of weather should enable the ships of the expedition, with common prudence, to approach that exposed position. On the 7th the wind veered to the desired point, and, every preliminary arrangement having been made, not a moment was lost in embarking the troops intended for the expedition.

The following day most of the transports were moved to the anchorage off 'Just-in-the-way,' four leagues in advance; and the general and myself, accompanied by Sir Henry Pottinger, proceeded at the same time, in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*, to reconnoitre the points of our intended attack, where we were fully informed and found that every preparation for resistance had been made.

"The city of Chinhae, which is enclosed by a wall thirty-seven feet in thickness, and twenty-two feet high, with an embasured parapet of four feet high, and nearly two miles in circumference, is situated at the foot of a very commanding peninsular height, which forms the entrance of the Tahee river on its left or north bank. On the summit is the citadel, which, from its strong position, is considered the key to

Chinhae, and the large and opulent city of Ningpo, about fifteen miles up the river; and it is so important as a military post, that I trust I may be excused for attempting to describe it. It stands about 250 feet above the sea, and is encircled also by a strong wall with very substantial iron-plated gates at the east and west ends. The north and south sides of the height are exceedingly steep; the former accessible only from the sea by a narrow winding path from the rocks at its base; the south side and eastern end being nearly precipitous. At the east end of the citadel, outside its wall, twenty-one guns were mounted in three batteries of masonry and sand bags to defend the entrance of the river. The only communication between the citadel and city is on the west side by a steep but regular causeway, to a barrier gate at the bottom of the hill, where a wooden bridge over a wet ditch connects it with the isthmus and the gates of the city, the whole of which are covered with iron plates and strongly secured. The space on the isthmus between the citadel hill and the city wall is filled up towards the sea with a battery of five guns, having a row of strong piles driven in a little beach in front of it, to prevent a descent in that quarter; and on the river side of the isthmus are two batteries adjoining the suburbs, and mounting twenty-two and nineteen guns, for flanking the entrance; twenty-eight guns of different sizes and numberless ginjals were also planted on the city walls, principally towards the sea.

"The main body of the Chinese forces were posted on the right bank of the river, in fortified encampments, on very commanding and steep hills, field works and entrenchments being thrown up in every advantageous position, with twenty-three guns and innumerable ginjals mounted in them to impede the advance of the troops. The principal landing-place on this side is within a considerable creek, close to the south entrance of the river, and across this creek we found a row of piles driven. Four batteries, mounting thirty-one guns, were also newly constructed on this side of the river, to flank the entrance; and about half a mile above its mouth a similar obstruction of larger piles was carried completely across, space only being left for one junk to pass at a time. In short, the Chinese had exercised their ingenuity to the utmost to make their defences secure, and a great amount of treasure and labour must have been expended in the execution of these works, fully evincing the importance which they attach to this position.

"The plan of attack agreed upon by the general and myself, was to land the troops in two columns on the right bank of the river, inside the small islands called the Triangles. The main body under his immediate command (about 1,040 strong) to disembark a short distance beyond the creek above referred to; the other (about 500 strong) immediately at its entrance, where it appeared to us practicable to put them securely on shore outside the piles, under the cover of one of the brigs, good anchorage being found within a few yards of the spot. The attack of the citadel and city on the left bank of the river was assigned to the naval branch of the force, strengthened by about 23 of the royal and 12 of the Madras artillery, under lieutenants the Hon. F. Spencer and Molesworth; and 50 sappers, under Captain Cotton and Lieut. Johnston, of the Madras engineers. It was calculated that the advance of the two columns of troops by different routes would not only secure every point of the right bank, but cut off the retreat of many of the Chinese; and by a simultaneous bombardment of the citadel and city, by the squadron, we entertained confident hopes of complete success, which have been happily realized in every respect.

On the evening of the 9th, the whole of the squadron and the transports were anchored off Chinhae, in convenient situations for the intended operations; and at an early hour on the following morning the troops proceeded in the *Queen*, *Nemesis*, and *Phlegethon* steamers, and the boats of the transports, to the points of debarkation, where the cruisers, *Columbine* and *Bentinck*, most judiciously took up their positions, under the direction of Commander Giffard. A few shots from them cleared the shore of about 300 of the Chinese, who had assembled to oppose the landing; and by half-past nine o'clock, under his excellent arrangements, every man was safe on shore. The *Wellsey*, *Blenheim*, *Blonde*, and *Modeste* were appointed to cannonade the cita-

del and eastern part of the city walls; and the *Sesostris*, *Queen*, and *Phlegethon*, after landing the troops, and towing up the ships to their stations, to shell the citadel in flank, and enfilade any of the batteries in the harbour which their guns could bear upon; the *Nemesis* to join in the attack on the north side in readiness to cover the landing of the seamen and marines as soon as it became practicable.

"The citadel hill cannot be approached for an attack by large ships, except on the north side, and the water in that direction is so shallow that it is only in the calmest weather that they can be carried with safety sufficiently near to fire with effect. The day was fortunately every thing we could desire, and the *Wellesley*, as soon as the tide served, was towed by the *Sesostris* into an excellent position, where the anchor was dropped, about a quarter before nine o'clock, in four fathoms, about 1,300 yards from the citadel and town walls. As the water ebbed, she settled imperceptibly into a bottom of soft mud, and was as steady as a land battery. Commander Ormsby (with very commendable activity) immediately afterwards brought in the *Blenheim*; the *Blonde* and *Modeste*, favoured by a light breeze, took their stations under sail, and every ship was placed to my entire satisfaction, as close as possible; the *Blenheim* and *Modeste* touching the bottom at low water. The precision of the fire both of shots and shells from all exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and the destruction of the works from the commencement of the attack was never doubtful. As the troops on the right bank of the river moved forward, Commander Giffard advanced the sloops towards the entrance of the harbour, and the steamers all took up very good positions, and performed excellent service with their guns. They were for a considerable time under a heavy fire from the river batteries, but fortunately sustained no damage.

"About 11 o'clock we had the gratification of seeing the British colours planted by the troops in one of the batteries on the opposite shore; and in a few minutes the others on that side were all carried, and the Chinese observed flying in every direction before our gallant soldiers on the heights. At a quarter past 11 the wall of the citadel was breached by the fire from the ships, and the defences being reduced to a ruinous state, the Chinese abandoned their guns, which they had hitherto worked with considerable firmness, and a large portion of the garrison retreated precipitately towards the city. Not a moment was lost in making the signal for landing the battalion of seamen and marines, with the detachments of artillery and sappers (the whole under the command of Captain Herbert, of the *Blenheim*). Before noon the boats were all on shore; every impediment presented by the difficulty of landing on rugged rocks was overcome, and the force gallantly advanced to the assault with a celerity that excited my warmest admiration. An explosion at this time took place in a battery near the citadel gate; and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed within them, when another explosion occurred, happily without mischief, but whether by accident or design is uncertain. Capt. Herbert having secured this post, quickly re-formed his men, and advanced towards the city; the Chinese still occupying in considerable force the walls of it, as well as the two batteries beneath the hill on the river side, against which our troops had already turned some of the guns taken on the right bank. A few volleys of musketry speedily dislodged them from both positions, and the battalion of seamen and marines pushed on in steady and excellent order to attack the city. The wall (26 feet high) was escaladed in two places, and in a short time complete possession was taken of Chinhae, the Chinese troops having made their escape through the western gate.

"While in the act of scaling the city wall, a third and formidable explosion took place at one of the river batteries within a short distance, by which I regret one man of the *Blenheim* was killed; there is strong suspicion that it was caused by a mine, intentionally sprung, and considering the number of our men which were assembled at the time, it is most providential that the consequences were not more disastrous. The seamen immediately returned on board for the security of the ships, which, with

the rising tide, were moved into secure berths; Capt. Herbert remaining with the marines in charge of the town until the evening, when Sir Hugh Gough arrived, and a considerable portion of troops were conveyed across the river in the *Phlegethon*, to garrison it.

"I have sincere pleasure in again bringing before your lordship's notice the gallantry and excellent conduct of every officer and man of H. M.'s ships and the Indian navy under my command. To Capt. Herbert my best acknowledgments are due for his zeal for the public service and animating example on all occasions; and he speaks in strong terms of commendation of the gallant support he received from Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, Major Ellis, of the royal marines, and the officers and men of every description attached to the force placed under his command; of which, and of those employed in the boats, I transmit a list, and cordially join in every praise that can be bestowed upon them. I must also state that although Capts. Maitland and Eyres were not directly attached to the battalion of seamen and marines which disembarked, they landed at the same time, and accompanied them in their operations. To Capt. Maitland, of my flag ship, I feel much indebted for the able and zealous assistance which he at all times affords me; and my obligations are equally due to Capt. Eyres, for the invaluable services of the *Modeste*. The activity and ardour of Commanders Giffard, Clarke, Fletcher, and Watson, and of Lieut. Collinson, in command of the *Bentinck*, have been eminently displayed on this and every other opportunity; and I have no less pleasure in bearing testimony to your lordship, that the same spirit of enterprise and zeal has been conspicuously evinced by Commander Ormsby, Lieut. McCleverty, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Warden, and indeed by every officer and man in the steam-vessels attached to the expedition. I may be permitted also to notice that my flag-lieutenant, Charles Tennant, has attended me in every operation since I took command of the squadron, and his zeal and attention are deserving of my highest approbation.

"By official Chinese documents found in Chinhae, we have good reason to believe that the regular Tartar troops quartered on the 10th in the city and batteries on the left bank of the river amounted to upwards of 3,000, of which about 700 composed the garrison of the citadel or Joss-house Hill. Their loss on these points is calculated at 150 men. The troops opposed to Sir Hugh Gough were estimated at 10,000, and they have sustained a heavy loss; but no amount of force as yet met within this country can withstand the gallant band under his command, into which his active and energetic example infuses unbounded confidence. The total number of guns which have fallen into our hands amounts to 90 iron and 67 brass—the latter will be embarked, without delay, in one of the transports, with a large quantity of metal, which has been found in a cannon foundry at Chinhae.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

"W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral."

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c.

"*Modeste*, off Ningpo, October 14, 1841.

"My Lord,—It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honour of addressing your lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colours are flying. The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled it to complete the reduction of Chinhae on the 10th inst., and to place the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe anchorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the army, for the wind changed to the north-east on the 12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security; the *Blonde*, with the sloops and steamers and part of the transports, having found sufficient water, and excellent shelter, within the Tahee river, a few of the piles being taken up for their admission.

"I removed on the 11th to the *Modeste*, and that no time might be lost in prosecuting our further operations, I directed Capts. Maitland and Herbert, when the *Wellisley* and *Blenheim* were anchored off 'Just-in-the-way,' to return by one of the steam-

vessels, with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in readiness to advance on Ningpo, and on the 12th I proceeded in the *Nemesis* to ascertain the practicability of taking the large steamers and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from shoals, and carried not less than fourteen feet at low water to the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir Hugh Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on it without delay, to check as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property which is left unprotected. The whole of the troops (with the exception of a garrison for Chinhae and the citadel) were consequently embarked on the following morning in the *Sesostria*, *Queen*, *Phlegethon*, and *Nemesis*, and the supernumerary seamen and marines were distributed in the *Modeste*, *Cruizer*, *Columbine*, and *Bentinck*, the *Blonde* being ordered to remain at Chinhae for the support of the garrison.

"Sir Henry Pottinger and the general accompanied me in the *Modeste*, and the expedition proceeded up the river soon after nine A.M., but owing to some unavoidable delays, did not reach Ningpo until two P.M., when the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which connects the city at its east gate with the suburbs across the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels, the battalion of seamen and marines, under Capt. Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side, a short distance below them. The gates of the city were all found secured and barricaded inside, but an entrance was soon forced, when H.M.'s forces marched in and took possession without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat at Chinhae, refused to fight.

"H.M.'s sloops and the steam-vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Exc. the general is actively exerting himself in securing all the government property on shore, and endeavouring to establish order and prevent the pillage of this populous and opulent place, where, I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension of the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

"From the number of large junks found in the river, the trade with Ningpo, by sea, must be extensive; but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our further proceedings. A few war junks and a trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands.

"I beg to offer my congratulations to your lordship on the result of our operations, and I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

— "W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral."

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c.

"Head-quarters, Tinghae, Island of Chusan, Oct. 3, 1841.

"My Lord,—I feel much satisfaction in acquainting your lordship that Chusan is in our possession, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made by the Chinese to strengthen the defences since our departure in February last, and rather a gallant defence on their part, particularly on the heights west of the city, generally denominated the Forty-nine Hills, and along the shore, where, as a defence to the inner harbour (which was our former point of attack), a new line of batteries has been constructed presenting so formidable a front, that, with due regard to the peculiarity of the tides, it would not have been advisable to bring in the ships of war.

"The fleet passed Chusan, and assembled at an anchorage off Silver Island, half-way between Chusan and Chinhae, when, after waiting three days, the continuance of contrary winds, together with the lateness of the season, induced his Exc. the naval commander-in-chief to propose a change in the plan of operations, which I mentioned to your lordship in my last report. I fully concurred with Sir William Parker in the expediency of attacking Chusan first, under these circumstances, in-

stead of proceeding to Chinhae and Ningpo, particularly as, in a reconnoissance which we made in the *Phlegethon* steamer, with his Exc. Sir H. Pottinger, we ascertained that two forts, in progress of construction upon the base of the heights already named, were, although nearly completed, not yet armed. This reconnoissance confirmed me in the opinion which I had previously formed, from the report of officers acquainted with the ground, that this would be the most eligible point of attack. The fire opened on the *Phlegethon*, as she skirted the harbour, also established that the sea line of battery was efficiently armed.

"I shall leave it to the admiral to detail the movements of the fleet, but I cannot deny myself the gratification of expressing how greatly I am indebted to him for his judicious arrangements, and the cordial assistance which I have experienced throughout, anticipating my wishes, at the same time that the arm over which he so ably presided has been brought prominently forward whenever practicable; and I must be allowed to remark, that the precision of the fire from the ships surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and did great execution wherever it could be brought to bear.

"The greater part of the fleet assembled in the outer roadstead on the 29th ult., and during that night and the following day a battery was thrown up on Trumbull Island, by a detachment of the royal and Madras artillery, under Capt. Knowles, of the former corps, aided by Lieut. Birdwood, of the Madras engineers, for the purpose of shelling the Joss-house Hill, which the enemy had strongly fortified, following out the unfinished plan of our own engineers. The remaining ships having arrived in the meanwhile, it was determined to make the attack on the 1st inst.

"I beg to refer your lordship to the annexed disposition of attack, which will shew what were my intentions. Early on the morning of the 1st, the first division, consisting of the Madras artillery, with eight guns, the sappers, H.M.'s 18th and 55th regts., and the rifle company of the 36th Madras N.I., were placed in steamers and boats in tow of them, and under the zealous superintendence of Capt. Giffard, of H.M.'s ship *Cruizer*, who conducted the disembarkation, were landed as soon as practicable, though not without much delay from the extraordinary strength of the tides at this point. Finding that the enemy, whom occasional shots from the ships had hitherto kept under cover, now crowned the heights, and opened a galling fire of ginjals and matchlocks, and that some of my men were falling, I deemed it advisable to push on at once the two flank and a third company of the 55th that were first on shore, directing the remainder, who closely followed, to move up in support. This duty was gallantly performed under the directions of Lieut. Col. Craigie, commanding the column, and Major Fawcett, in the temporary command of the regiment, and notwithstanding the steepness and ruggedness of the ascent, and a heavy and well-sustained fire from an infinitely superior force, this gallant corps carried the whole extent of the ridge of hill terminating in a fortified camp, and drove every thing before them. Lieut. Col. Craigie has brought to my notice the prominent conduct of Lieut. and Adj. Butter, who was with the advance at this point, and seized the first of the enemy's colours; as also of Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Cuddy, who led the two flank companies. This movement completely turned the right of the enemy's position, and gave us the command of a bridge which led direct on the flank of the whole line of sea defence. The 18th and artillery being landed, and the light guns placed so as to enfilade this line of batteries, I felt it best to change my first intention of attacking the sea defences by the right column, and ordered the 18th at once to push forward to the attack on this point. This was executed with equal gallantry by Lieut. Col. Adams, in the face of a very large force, which contested the whole line with more than ordinary spirit, apparently led by one of the principal mandarins, who, with several of inferior rank, was killed on the spot, when the Chinese fled, and the 18th pushed on and occupied the Joss-house Hill, which the well-directed fire of the guns on Trumbull Island, under the Hon. Lieut. Spencer, of the royal artillery, and of the detached squadron under Capt. Bouchier, had compelled the enemy to evacuate. Lieut. Col. Adams speaks warmly of the spirited manner in which Capt. Wigston led the grenadier company of the Royal Irish in this attack.

"Considering it advisable to support the 18th, I had pushed forward across the valley the light and another company of the 55th, with Lieut. Col. Mountain, who is well acquainted with the country, and most judiciously placed them in a position close to the west gate of the city, so as to prevent any support being given from the town, and intercept the enemy in falling back on it. The rifle company of the 36th having joined me, I moved on with the remainder of the 55th, covered by the rifles, for the heights overlooking the city to the north-west, which we occupied. During these operations, by the praiseworthy efforts of the Madras artillery, under Capt. Anstruther, the light field guns had been brought to the summit of the heights, and opened their fire on the walls and town. The enemy was now in full retreat through the north and east gates, although a few guns and ginja's, with some matchlocks, continued to be fired from the walls, and I directed the 55th to proceed to the escalade, whilst Capt. Simpson, with the rifles, rapidly passed down a deep wooded ravine to cut off the retreat to the north. The scaling ladders had been brought up on most difficult and rugged heights, by the great exertions of the Madras sappers, and were now gallantly flanked under the directions of Capt. Pears, who was the first to ascend, and I had soon the satisfaction of seeing the colours of the 55th regiment waving on the walls of Tinghac, while those of the Royal Irish were planted on the Joss-house Hill, above the suburb. Capt. Anstruther reports that Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Fowles had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves in bringing up the guns and directing their fire.

"Although the 49th regt. and royal marines, whom I first ordered, together with a body of seamen, to form the right column under Lieut. Col. Morris, and attack the sea defences, could not be landed in time for that purpose, I was much pleased with the promptitude with which those two corps moved on to the support of the 18th, the 49th proceeding to occupy the south gate of the city. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable both on the sea line and upon the heights; several of their principal mandarins, it would appear, were killed, and the Chinese fled in all directions, throwing away their arms and clothing. The loss on our side, I am happy to say, has been wonderfully small. I have the honour to enclose your lordship the return, together with a list of the ordnance captured. On the 2nd, I directed Lieut. Col. Adams to move westward with the 18th and rifle company on Tsing-Kong, to which point the admiral has despatched two of the ships of war, and from whence the lieut. colonel is to proceed to-day to Sahoo. This morning I have moved 300 men, under Major Blyth, 49th regt., eastward to Sinkea Mun, where he will also meet a ship of war; also three companies of the 55th, under Capt. Campbell, over the northern hills to Pishoon, from whence they will march to Kanlon and Mowah, returning by a different pass to head-quarters. By these movements, I hope that every one of the fugitives will be driven off the island or captured.

"It is difficult to mete out praise where every man did his duty well, but I feel it right to express my sense of obligation to the following commanding officers of columns and corps:—Lieut. Col. Craigie, commanding left column; Lieut. Col. Morris, commanding the right column; Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding 18th; Major Fawcett, commanding 55th; Major Stephens, commanding 49th; Major Ellis, commanding royal marines; Capt. Simpson, commanding rifle company 36th M. N. I.; Capt. Knowles, royal artillery, senior officer of artillery; Capt. Pears, senior officer of engineers; Capt. Anstruther, commanding Madras artillery; and Capt. Cotton, assistant field engineer. From Lieut. Col. Mountain, dep. adj. general, and Capt. Gough, acting dep. qua.-master general, I have received throughout the whole operations the most valuable assistance. I must also mention the active services of Lieut. Gubbitz, my aide-de-camp. I have to repeat my thanks to Capt. Giffard, of the royal navy, who, after ably conducting the disembarkation, rejoined me and accompanied me during the rest of the day, as did Major Malcolm, the secretary of legation.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,
 "H. GOUGH, Major-General Commanding Expeditionary Force."

Return of Officers and Men Killed and Wounded, of the Force under the command of Major Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., at the re-capture of the Island of Chusan, on the 1st inst.

Killed.—Sappers and miners, 1 rank and file; 55th regt. 1 officer.

Wounded.—Sappers and miners, 1 serjeant, severely; 18th Royal Irish, 1 rank and file dangerously, 1 serjeant and 1 rank and file severely, and 4 rank and file slightly; 55th regt. 3 rank and file dangerously, 5 rank and file severely, 11 rank and file slightly.

Name of officer killed.—55th regt., Ensign R. Ducl.

Return of Ordnance captured in Chusan, and mounted on the defences, in the action of the 1st of October, 1841.

On Temple-hill redoubt, 12 iron guns. Battery to the east of Temple-hill redoubt, 10 iron guns; ditto, 10 brass. Battery to the west of Temple-hill redoubt, 8 iron guns. On the western line, 40 iron guns; ditto, 15 brass. On the ramparts of the city, 40 iron guns; ditto, 1 brass. Grand total, 110 iron; 26 brass. Ginjals, 540; carrying balls from 1lb to 11b. Matchlocks in considerable numbers lying on the works but all destroyed. Gunpowder tubs, 584. Rockets, bamboo, 30. Rockets, arrow cases, 20. Balls, leaden, boxes and tubs, 100. N.B.—The brass guns are remarkably well bored, and although of great thickness of the metal, yet evidently shew considerable advance on the part of the Chinese in casting. Some of the gun carriages are superior to those hitherto in use with the Chinese, particularly one in which a brass gun is mounted; and the models of gun carriages and sweeps which have been found, prove that the Chinese are quite ready to introduce improvements.

“ To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c.

“ Head Quarters, October 18, 1841.

“ My Lord,—With feelings of the deepest thankfulness I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that, under the protection of a gracious and all-wise Providence, perfect success has attended her Majesty's combined forces in all our projected operations. Considering the extent of the enemy's preparations, the strength of his different positions, and his overwhelming numbers, the loss on our side has been surprisingly small, while that on the part of the Chinese has been almost appalling.

“ My last despatch will have informed your lordship of our proposed movement on Chinhae and Ningpo. On the 8th inst. I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and the admiral in a steamer, for the purpose of reconnoitring the former place. For the period of the monsoon, upon a lee shore, the weather was singularly favourable. Both on this and the following days, the enemy allowed us to come within short range without firing a shot, and the admiral and I were thus at once enabled to make our dispositions.

“ The fortified city of Chinhae, the great military depôt of this province, is situated on the left bank of the Tahee, or Ningpo river, occupying, with its suburb, the whole space between the river and the sea. The walls are nearly three miles in circumference, and their sea face runs for about a mile along a massive stone embankment, that extends for three or four miles further up the coast. At the south-eastern extremity, separated only from the walls by a narrow gorge, a precipitous rock arises abruptly from the sea, throwing out a steep and rugged spur, at the point of which is the entrance to the river. Upon the summit of this rock there is a large Joss-house extending along the coast of the ridge, and forming a sort of citadel, the several buildings being loop-holed and connected by castellated walls, and in front of the outer gate commanding the spur before mentioned, a battery armed with some pieces of heavy ordnance has been recently constructed. From information I obtained, it would appear that the Joss-house was occupied by 400 men, while 3,000 held the city and various small encampments without the walls. The same information led me to believe, and the reconnoissances confirmed the statement, that the great body of the troops were strongly posted on the right bank of the river, upon a range of steep hills overlooking the city and Joss-house, with heavy batteries, armed for the most part with new brass guns, commanding the entrance to the river, which was staked across. All these heights were fortified, and presented both a sea defence and military position of great strength, consisting of a chain of entrenched camps on all the prominent points difficult of approach from the natural steepness of the hills, which had been further scarped in several places; field redoubts crowned the summits, and hill and ravine bristled with ginjals. A low swampy flat, reaching to the shore, and only to be crossed by narrow winding causeways, lay in front of the left of this position, which was also protected by a deep canal, that, after skirting the hills, runs through the flat into the sea; but I ascertained that there were two bridges over this canal.

"We returned to Chusan the same evening, and the troops which I had ordered for this service, having been previously embarked as thick as they could stow on board the transports selected by the admiral as fittest in regard to the extraordinary currents on this coast, the squadron arrived the following evening off the mouth of Taheo river.

"I beg herewith to enclose for your lordship's information the disposition for landing. It appeared to me advisable, in which Sir W. Parker concurred, that we should make a conjoint attack on both banks of the river, first drawing the attention of the enemy to the right bank; and the dispositions were accordingly made for attacking in three columns, while the two line-of-battle ships, with the *Blonde* and *Modeste*, were to cannonade the Joss-house Hill and sea line of the city defences; the smaller vessels of war and the steamers to cover the landing, and to support, when practicable, the advancing columns by their fire. Sir W. Parker will detail to your lordship the truly spirited manner in which the several ships of war and steamers took up their positions and fulfilled his orders. It only remains for me to say that the cordial co-operation and powerful support which I have received upon the present, and indeed upon every occasion, from the ships of war, under the direction of their gallant chief, is matter of the warmest thankfulness. At daylight on the morning of the 10th, the left column, consisting of a wing of the 18th, five companies of the 55th, the rifle company of the 36th Madras N.I., a company of the Madras artillery, and one of sappers, in all 1,040 men, with four light howitzers and two five-and-a-half inch mortars, was embarked in the steamers. This column I placed under Lieut. Col. Craigie, but accompanied it myself, and at eight o'clock, the steamers having run in close to the shore, the troops were promptly landed, without any opposition, under the judicious superintendence of Capt. Giffard, ably aided by Lieut. Somerville, R. N., at a rocky point, having the low flat and the canal already mentioned to the right. The centre column was soon after landed about a mile to my right, under a detached rocky hill, near the mouth of the canal, but on the opposite bank, having in its front a part of the low flat between it and the enemy's position, my object being to threaten a front attack, and deter the enemy from weakening his centre to support his right, which the left column under my own superintendence was destined to turn. The centre column consisted of the 49th regt., detachments of the Royal and Madras artillery, under Capt. Knowles, of the former corps, and fifty men of the sappers, amounting altogether to 440 men, with two twelve-pounder howitzers and two nine-pounder field guns, under Lieut. Col. Morris. Immediately after landing, the left column moved rapidly over a succession of steep hills, that skirted the intervening flat in front of the enemy's position, until it reached a point from whence I had a full view of the whole position and of the two bridges over the canal—that to my front I ordered the rifle company to protect by occupying a few houses on our side, supported by the 18th, and I directed Lieut. Col. Craigie, with the 55th, accompanied by Capt. Pears, commanding engineer, to move quickly on the second bridge, which was about a mile further up the flat, cross it, and push on for the hills beyond, thus turning the extreme right of the enemy's position, and threatening to cut off his retreat. By this time the centre column had formed and shewed its head at the opposite side of the flat just out of ginjal range, threatening a front attack. Capt. Simpson very promptly performed the duty entrusted to him, and I ascertained that the bridge was uninjured, but had been barricaded by a solid wall of masonry, with merely an aperture, so narrow, that soon after the gate was with some difficulty removed, a single soldier could not pass through without unstrapping his great coat. Having assembled the 18th at the foot of the bridge to cover the rifles, that company passed over in Indian file, in face of a large body of the enemy, assembled in an advance redoubt upon the summit of an eminence within 150 yards of us, who cheered our advance, but most unaccountably reserved their fire. Having placed the rifles behind a hill just beyond the bridge, I directed the 18th to cross and form, and finding the 55th had arrived at its point of attack, sent orders to the 49th to advance, which they did with a spirit worthy of that gallant corps.

" From the rapidity of these movements and difficulties of the ground, the guns could not be brought forward enough to act; but Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, with the usual alacrity of that corps, brought up the rockets, which now began to play. The moment the advance of the 49th got into action, the 18th and rifles rapidly moved forward, and the 55th, having crossed the upper bridge, pressed the enemy's right. I have seldom witnessed a more animated combined attack; the Chinese, cheering until we got close to them, now poured in a very heavy but ill-directed fire, and displayed in various instances acts of individual bravery that merited a better fate; but nothing could withstand the steady but rapid advance of the gallant little force that assailed them. Fieldwork after fieldwork was cleared, and the colours of the 49th were displayed on the principal redoubt above the sea and river batteries, while the 18th, who had charged up a deep gorge to the left, broke through the central encampment, carrying every thing before them. From 1,200 to 1,500 of the enemy that had stood longest were driven down the heights into the river, their retreat being cut off by the flank movement of the 55th. Many were drowned in attempting to swim across to the city, others sought concealment on a rock in the stream, and were afterwards picked up by the boats of the *Queen*, and nearly 500 surrendered as prisoners. I feel a difficulty in naming any individual where all so well merit my warmest meed of praise, but I cannot avoid bringing to your lordship's special notice, as having fallen under my own personal observation, the conduct of Capt. Reynolds, of the 49th, and Lieut. and Adj. Brown, of the same corps, whose bold advance up the first hill, the one with his company, the other with a covering party of his regiment, was most conspicuous. Lieut. Col. Morris reports most favourably of the spirited manner in which Capt. Tabor, with his light company, covered his right flank.

" The operations on the right bank having thus terminated, I had a full view of the effects of the fire from the ships of war and steamers from the Joss-house Hill, and of the landing of the right column. This column, which consisted of the seamen battalion, royal marines, a detachment of royal artillery, and fifty sappers, in all about 700 men, with two 5½-inch mortars, I had entrusted to Capt. Herbert, of H.M.'s ship *Blenheim*, whom Sir W. Parker placed at my disposal, sending with him Capt. Cotton, of the Madras engineers. Capt. Herbert was instructed to land at the extremity of the spur, under the Joss-house, and to storm and take it by the sea front, whenever the fire from the ships should make it practicable, and it was left to his discretion to push in and take the city, if the effect of a plunging fire from the hill, aided by a powerful cannonade from the ships of war, should justify the advance. I had it only in my power, as the flying enemy had carried off every boat from the right bank of the river, to aid the operations on the left bank, by turning such of the captured guns as our artillery could at the moment bring to bear upon the city, and by a well-directed fire of rockets; but it appeared to me evident that more aid was necessary, as the admirable fire of the ships of war and steamers occasioned fearful devastation on the Joss-house Hill. The right column landed a little after 11 o'clock, and the seamen, with characteristic spirit, dashed up the face of the nearly precipitous rock, supported by the steady advance of the royal marines. A magazine in the new battery before the outer gate exploded. The way was thus cleared, and the column entered, the garrison escaping into the town, and the union jack was displayed on the Joss-house wall. Capt. Herbert, with his usual sound judgment, instantly determined upon taking advantage of the general panic, quickly followed up the retreating enemy, and cleared the city rampart in his front by a sharp fire of musketry. At this moment, a tremendous explosion took place in the battery below the hill, by which the Chinese suffered severely, and a drummer of the marines received so severe a wound that he soon after died. The column escalated at the south-eastern angle, where the city wall is about twenty feet high, and the enemy flying before it as rapidly pushed along the ramparts, and escaping through the western gates. I cannot omit to mention here that Sir Wm. Parker accompanied this column, and, with the true spirit of a British sailor, was

among the first to scale the walls. Thus the fortified city of Chinhae, with the several shore batteries, as well as the enemy's works and fortified encampments on the right bank of the river, all of which they had been for the past year busily employed in strengthening at an immense expense, fell into our possession. Of the principal mandarins, some are reported to have been killed, others to have destroyed themselves, and the Chinese army dispersed, the fugitive soldiers throwing away their arms and military clothing.

"Capt. Herbert speaks in high terms of the zealous and spirited conduct of every individual under his command, and particularly calls my attention to the able assistance he received from Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, commanding the battalion of seamen, Major Ellis, commanding royal marines, and Capt. Whitcomb, of that corps, an old and zealous officer, and Capt. Cotton, of the Madras engineers. I beg, therefore, to bring these officers to your lordship's favourable notice.

"The obstructions at the river's mouth having been removed by the boats from the ships of war and the steamers, the latter came in, and I passed over in the afternoon, leaving a sufficient force on the right bank to collect the arms, protect the brass, and destroy the iron guns.

"I have not been able to ascertain the actual strength of the Chinese army, but from the heavy masses collected at different points upon the right bank, from the number I saw upon the walls of Chinhae, as well as from the multiplicity of arms found over the whole face of the hills and on the ramparts and in the streets of the city, I am ready to conclude that my information before stated, as to the force on the left bank, was correct, and that from 8,000 to 9,000 men occupied the works and position on the right, where the bodies of several mandarins were found amongst the killed, while others, supposed to be mandarins, were seen to drown themselves when their retreat was intercepted. We found Chinhae to be, I may almost say, one great arsenal, with a cannon foundry and gun-carriage manufactory in active operation on improved works, together with warlike stores of various descriptions. In a battery upon the river, one of the carronades of the *Kite* was found, with an excellent imitation alongside it; and many of the new Chinese brass guns are very efficient.

"It having been determined to push on with the least possible delay to Ningpo, Sir Wm. Parker proceeded on the 12th, in the *Nemesis* steamer, to ascertain the practicability of the river, and actually reached, without the slightest attempt at opposition, the bridge of boats which connects the city with the opposite suburb. Upon his return in the evening, arrangements were made for the attack on the following morning, lest the enemy, by his apparent submission, should intend to entrap us. Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, 100 the royal marines, with detachments of artillery and sappers, in Chinhae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the artillery and sappers, embarked in steamers by eight A.M., on the 13th, and we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which was found barricaded; but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate. The little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing 'God save the Queen.' The second city of the province of Che-keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous of throwing themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins had deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them. I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all the protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing. It affords me very great gratification

to be enabled to report to your lordship, that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendations, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and the true British feeling which exists in this little force.

"I have placed the troops in two large public buildings, as comfortable quarters as I could find consistent with security. The duties to guard against any sudden attack, and to protect the Chinese against gangs of robbers of their own countrymen, are necessarily very severe. Cholera has appeared, I regret to say, both in Chinhae and in this city; in the former, six of the marines have died: here, all the cases have recovered, and I trust that, by the unremitting attention and judicious arrangements of Dr. French, the superintending surgeon, the progress of the disease has been arrested.

"I have spoken of the forbearance of the troops towards the inhabitants, under temptations of no ordinary nature, and it is with equal pride that I feel myself called upon to bring to your lordship's notice their excellent conduct in the field throughout the operations I have detailed. Every officer and soldier has merited my approbation. I will, therefore, only further beg to name the commanding officers of the columns and corps:—Capt. Herbert, R.N., commanding right column; Lieut. Col. Craigie, 55th, commanding left column; Lieut. Col. Morris, 49th, commanding centre column; Capt. Bouchier, R.N., commanding seamen battalion; Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding 18th royal Irish; Major Blyth, commanding 49th regiment; Major Fawcett, commanding 55th; Major Ellis, commanding royal marines; Capt. Simpson, commanding rifles, 36th M.N.I.; Capt. Knowles, commanding royal artillery (senior officer of that arm); and Capt. Anstruther, commanding Madras artillery. From Capt. Pears, the commanding engineer, I have received every assistance. Lieut. Col. Mountain, dep. adj. general, and Capt. Gough, acting dep. qu. master general have continued their able and active services with unabated zeal.

"This despatch, together with plans of Amoy, Chusan, and Chinhae, will be delivered by Lieut. Gubbith, of the Madras artillery, my aide-de-camp, whom I beg to recommend to your lordship, and who will be able to afford any further information you may require.

"I have the honour to be, my lord,

"Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"H. GORON, Lieut. General

Commanding Expeditionary Land Force."

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., at the storming of the Fortified Heights and Citadel of Chinhae, on the 10th of October, 1841.

Royal Artillery.—One private, severely wounded.

18th Royal Irish Regiment.—One rank and file killed; two rank and file severely, and one slightly wounded.

49th Regt.—One rank and file dangerously, one officer, one serjeant, three rank and file severely, and four rank and file slightly wounded.

Royal Marines.—One drummer killed.

55th Regt.—One camp follower severely wounded.

Rifle Company, 36th M.N.I.—One private killed.

Total.—Three killed, sixteen wounded.

Name of officer wounded—Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, 49th regt.

"Wellesley, at the anchorage of Just-in-the-way, September 5, 1841.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit, for your lordship's information, the copies of two letters from Mr. Hall, commanding the H.C.'s steam-vessel *Nemesis*, reporting the destruction of a Chinese battery on the island of Quemoy, on the 31st of August, together with three war junks, within the harbour of Shei-po, on the 17th inst.; and I have much pleasure in adding my commendation of the spirit of enterprise and activity which is exhibited by Mr. Hall, his officers and crew, upon every opportunity.

"I have the honour to be, my lord,

"Your lordship's most obedient servant,

"W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral."

"Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., &c.

"H.C.S. *Nemesis*, Amoy, Aug. 31, 1841.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, in compliance with your orders conveyed to me through Capt. Fletcher, that after having towed the boats to the respective forts on the northern shore to be destroyed, I proceeded to reconnoitre the island of Quemoy; on my way across, I observed three forts on different islands to the S.W. of us without any guns in them; after closing the island of Quemoy at 10 A.M., saw a small round tower fort on the larboard bow, bearing S.E., which I steered for. As we approached, observing the Chinese soldiers deserting the fort, I sent away the first cutter and first gig, under the command of Mr. Freese, my chief officer, to destroy the fort; at 10-25 the boats returned, having destroyed three guns, one ginja, and about 35 stand of matchlocks, 35 cutlasses, and a quantity of spears and gunpowder. At the same time I observed a sand-bank fort, mounting 13 guns, with a number of large junks and an encampment, with banners displayed in every direction, at the entrance of a river distant about two miles to the eastward, and close to a tower apparently of some note, from the appearance of the buildings, and mandarin houses, &c.

"Having fulfilled my orders, I rejoined Capt. Fletcher, and embarked him and his party on board.

"I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) "W. H. HALL, Commander."

"Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., &c.

"H.C. Steamer *Nemesis*, Buffalo's Nose, Sept. 19, 1841.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the H.C.'s steamer *Nemesis*, under my command, was obliged to part company with the fleet (being light, and consequently very leewardly), and tide it up in shore in smooth water. On the morning of the 17th inst., being off Shei-poo, the wind being strong against us, and the weather looking very threatening, and having only one day's fuel left, I deemed it necessary to proceed to the nearest port to procure wood. Having procured a fisherman to act as pilot, I entered the harbour of Shei-poo, and just inside passed an island, on which were two forts, but which allowed us to pass without firing. I then had hopes of getting wood without being obliged to proceed to extremities. I hauled in to an anchor close off the town (off which were anchored upwards of a hundred merchant junks). As we neared the anchorage, a fort, situated at the southern end of the town, opened fire on us, which I immediately returned, my crew being at quarters. I then anchored by the stern in a good position, within pistol-shot of the fort. We soon silenced them, and I then landed with my crew, the enemy retreating as we advanced. After setting fire to the barracks and destroying four guns (two of them brass, nine feet six inches long and four inches bore) in the fort, I returned on board, immediately despatched boats, manned and armed, to search for wood, and succeeded in obtaining seven boat-loads (about 25 tons) sufficient to fill the bunkers and holds. After completing our wood, I sent the boats to destroy three large war junks, which they accomplished by setting fire to them, after having towed them to the opposite side of the harbour, clear of the town and merchant junks; one of these junks mounted 14 guns, which, as well as a quantity of matchlocks, cutlasses, and gunpowder, we effectually destroyed. A large body of troops having collected to the southward of the town, I weighed and steamed close in, and dispersed them with grape and cannister; I then proceeded to the upper end of the harbour, firing at the two forts on the island in passing, and came to an anchor to allow the men to get their dinner; after which I weighed and proceeded to attack the two forts on the island. When within good range, I opened the fire with round shot and rockets; the enemy not returning the fire, I anchored and landed with three boats manned and armed. On entering the forts, I found the enemy had deserted them. Having destroyed in one fort five guns, and in the other four guns, I burnt the carriages and tents of the encampments, and

returned on board, weighed, and proceeded out of the harbour. During the whole time we were engaged, thousands of the inhabitants, and nearly all the crews of the merchant junks, were unconcerned spectators of the scene, quietly looking on, and appeared perfectly to understand that we were at war only with the government. Even a fleet of merchant junks thus arrived during the day, passing close to us in beating up the harbour. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Auchmuty Pylden Freese (mate R. N.), my first officer, and the rest of my officers and crew. I am happy to say, this was achieved without any casualty on our side, although the loss on the side of the enemy must have been very great.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "WM. H. HALL, Commander."

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B.

"Wellesley, at the anchorage of Just-in-the-Way, Sept. 25, 1841.

"My Lord,—The accompanying copies of letters from Lieut. M'Cleverty, R. N., commanding the Hon. Company's steam-vessel *Phlegethon*, will detail to your lordship the treacherous conduct of some of the inhabitants of the town of Kokew-so, or Kogisau, in decoying part of the crew of the *Lyra*, English trading vessel, under the promises of selling them stock and vegetables, into an ambuscade of Chinese troops, by which one of the seamen was killed, and Mr. Wainwright, the chief mate, after being desperately wounded, fell into their hands; another seaman was also wounded, but escaped on board. As this base proceeding occurred within a very short distance of the village where Mr. Stead, the late master of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* transport, was murdered, in March last, Lieut. M'Cleverty promptly determined on landing, and attacking the mandarin military post, and, supported by the masters and crews of the merchant vessels *Lyra* and *Anne*, after gallantly putting to flight a very superior force, he caused their barracks, as well as the small town adjoining the village, where Mr. Stead was assassinated, to be destroyed. Intimation has been given of the motives which induced this measure of retribution, and I sincerely hope that it may have the effect of checking similar acts of atrocity on the part of the Chinese.

"Lieut. M'Cleverty, who is on all occasions most zealous and active, speaks highly of the conduct of acting Lieut. Ryves, and all the party that accompanied him. The latter officer has served long, with an excellent character, as mate in her Majesty's service; he is the orphan son of a most estimable naval officer, and I understand he was amongst the foremost of the party from the *Phlegethon* who entered the first battery which was taken possession of outside the barrier wall, in the late attack on Amoy.

"I have the honour to be, my lord,

"Your lordship's most obedient servant,

"W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral."

(Then follow the letters of Lieut. McCleverty and Mr. Hubertson, master of the *Lyra*, giving the details.)

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores found in Ningpo when occupied by the Force under the command of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., 13th October, 1841.

Mounted on the walls of the city, 18; in the magazines (not mounted), 7: total, 25 iron guns. Gun-powder tubs 1,617, about lbs. 100,000; sulphur do. 7; saltpetre do. and jars 9; bamboo canister filled with leaden balls, No. 1,080; rockets, bamboo, and arrow, considerable quantities; gun-carriages with wheels, No. 12; shot, about tons 50; shells, Chinese, boxes 9; leaden balls, 405 boxes and a number of packages—the average weight of the boxes about 150lbs. A large collection of ginjals, matchlocks, swords, and spears, were found in the different magazines, which, with the gunpowder and gun-carriages, have all been destroyed.

Return of ordnance found on the batteries on the banks of the Ningpo river, 10th October, 1841. Brass ordnance, 67; iron do. 90. N.B. All the defences on the left bank of the river, as well as the entrenched heights on the right bank, were covered with ginjals, matchlocks, spears, &c. The ordnance, both brass and iron, are nearly all of a very superior description, and although having great thickness of metal, yet the arrangements in the foundry and gun-carriage manufactory shew great improvements to be in progress, our carriages and guns being taken as models.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCEMENT OF NATIVES.

Among the recent reforms at this presidency, there is none of higher importance in its consequences than the admission of natives of the country into the administration of justice. To effect this object, it has been resolved to make the moonsiffship the foundation of the establishment, by ordaining that no one shall be appointed to the higher grades of judges who has not served his time as a moonsiff, and by nominating none to this latter office who have not passed a creditable examination before one of the four committees established at Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Patna. These examinations are half-yearly; and during the past week, the result of that which was held in July last has been published by order of Government. It suggests various reflections.

First. The very disproportionate number of candidates for examination at the presidency, as compared with the candidates in the other cities. The number who offered themselves to the Presidency Committee was *forty*; to that at Dacca, *three*; at Moorshedabad, *four*; and at Patna only *two*. Whatever may be the cause of this difference, it cannot but be detrimental to the interests of the country, that the districts around the metropolis should thus monopolize the high judicial prizes offered by Government for national competition; and that so large a tract of country as that which is comprised within the circles of the other committees should lose all incentive to exertion. It was the object of Government to diffuse the elevating influence which these prospects of honourable employment impart throughout the different parts of the presidency. The circle of Patna, in which the official language is Hindoostanee, comprises nine districts, and more than eighty native judges, and yet only two individuals presented themselves for examination; a number entirely inadequate to keep up the supply.

Secondly. The result of this examination shews how complete a revolution the adoption of the vernacular language in the courts is now producing in native society. When Persian was the official language, almost every situation in the courts fell to the Mahomedans, who had been trained to a knowledge of that language. The Hindoos were for the most part excluded from all judicial situations. The exclusion was attempted to be justified by the assertion that they possessed less official aptitude than the followers of the prophet, as if religion had any thing to do with the matter. When judicial offices were first thrown open to the natives by our late Governor-General, four-fifths of the appointments fell to Mahomedans. One of the strongest arguments adduced for the adoption of the vernacular language in the transaction of public business was, that it would tend to break up this system of unjust exclusion, and give the Hindoos a chance of attaining official dignities. The result has more than realized these expectations; it has in fact unduly depressed the Mahomedan scale, and raised that of the Hindoos. Of the twenty candidates who obtained diplomas of fitness at the July examination, only three were Mahomedans.

Thirdly. The total neglect of the judicial service of government by young men in European habits, by East-Indians generally, as exhibited in the result of the examination, shews a deplorable deficiency of mental independence. Of the twenty candidates who obtained diplomas, *one*, and *one* only, bears a Christian name, Mr. A. R. De Souza, who presented himself to the Patna committee. Of all public employments in the gift of Government, those in the judicial service are by far the most respectable and honourable. It is the most gentlemanly profession going; yet all the alumni of our Christian seminaries could not afford one solitary candidate for these honours, though twenty of their successful students must, during the last year, have crowded the secretaries' levees with letters of recommendation for the honour of being

made section writers, and the privilege of working themselves into a premature grave by copying ten gross of words for the rupee.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 25.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this society on the 8th December, some leaves of a shrub called *Douree* (which turned out to be identical with the *Grislea tormentosa* of Roxburgh) were laid before the meeting by Brig. Twemlow, who stated that the tribes on the hills north of Ellichpore drank an infusion of the leaves as tea.

Brigadier Twemlow also mentions that the Olibanum tree (*Boswellia thurifera*) grows in great abundance on the Ellichpore Hills; that it can be propagated from cuttings to any extent; that it produces a gum resin which can be made into tapers, or, if made with bricks mixed with charcoal, would make a substitute for fuel.

A specimen of hops, grown at Bangalore, was presented by Dr. Smith. This specimen of Indian hops, perhaps the first ever produced in the country, when received, was full of aroma and of a bright colour, and excited much attention. In July, 1838, Dr. Smith states, a box of hop plants was sent from England to the Mysore society, whence one half was forwarded to the Neilgherries. The Neilgherry plants all died, and the first hot season killed all in the society's garden at Bangalore, except one. That one Dr. Smith reports, at the date of his letter (August 19th), to have become a strong, healthy plant, and there are nineteen strong vines produced from cuttings from it, while as many more have been given away. Last year (1840) three or four blossoms made their appearance, and during the present year nearly all the plants have flowered. In a few months, Dr. Smith states, he hopes to have between 200 and 300 plants.

The secretary called the attention of the meeting to communications from Capt. Bayles and Mr. Finnie (one of the American planters) on the success which has attended their efforts to introduce the American cotton into Bundelkund, and to improve the indigenous cotton of the country. Capt. Bayles states, that many causes have combined to make the experiments (as far as profit is concerned) this year a failure; but they have proved to his perfect satisfaction, and to that of all unprejudiced men, the grand benefit of the cultivation, which is most particularly shewn by the fields of cotton grown by him and his party from native seed, when looked at and compared with the fields of the ryots produced from the same seed and in the same site; that grown by the natives themselves having yielded next to nothing, and being now (25th November) perfectly dried up; whereas "ours, though it has been picked over several times, is still full of bolls, forms, and even blossoms." Mr. Finnie says:—"We have made but little, very little, cotton this year, but we have made more than we have places to put it in. The plan of establishing a plantation, without either a gin-house or cotton-houses, is new to me; and, judging from the present prospect, we will be no better off next year than we are now. We can hear of no measures being taken to provide us with the necessary out-houses, to store away this year's gram crop, or the next year's cotton crop. Had we made a large crop this year, it would only have become food for the white ants. I most sincerely hope, for the sake of the enterprise and the credit of all concerned, we may be able to go on without the hindering causes that have hitherto operated against us. I am about to make what you will term a bold assertion, but it is one upon which I am willing to risk my future reputation. Let Capt. Bayles have a sufficient capital at his command, place him in possession of the necessary land, allow him to provide efficient assistants, the necessary plantation essentials, machinery, teams, &c. &c. uncontrolled by those whose mis-construction, or wilful indifference, is calculated to embarrass our operations, we will (I mean each of us) commence now and advance progressively, increasing every year, and the tenth year the produce of our respective plantations shall be 10,000 bales of good cotton, weighing each 400 lbs., and increasing 1,000 bales every year afterwards, at a greater profit to the producer than can be done in any other country; and the great beauty of it is, it will not require one-tenth of the capital that it would require in the United States."

DOST MOMAMMÉD KHAN.

We said we should watch, with some interest, the proceedings with regard to Dost Mahommed at this crisis, and a Kurnaul letter lets us see that our late speculation regarding his "place of rest," during the present crisis, was tolerably well founded, and that he will not be allowed to go to Loodianah, or else that he will be placed in stricter custody, if he refuse compliance with the fair and reasonable views of Government. Our letter says:—"The Dost arrived here on the 4th inst., and, at Capt. Nicholson's request, the general has issued an order that no European officer is to visit him, without the general's permission; but the Dost's people go everywhere and hear all news, and the Dost is highly indignant at the order. He is told that he must go not to Loodianah, but to Saharunpore or Mussoorie; but he says that he has both Lord Auckland's and Sir W. Macnaghten's written promise that he is to go to Loodianah." We have no doubt whatever, that in any thing the general or the officer in charge of the Dost may do, they will be acting under instructions from the Governor-General in Council, and we think the Dost is not shewing an uncloven foot by his persistance in keeping to the Loodianah terms; for he cannot complain of the other proposed places, on the score of climate, and at Mussoorie he would have his usual personal freedom, whereas at Loodianah that will certainly and necessarily be taken away, during the unsettled state of Afghanistan.—*Englishman*, Dec. 16.

UPPER ASSAM.

A letter, dated Bishnath, Dec. 8th, bringing news from the Upper Assam frontier, informs us that Government have given orders for taking final possession of the Dwars, i. e. doors of the hill passes through which the Bootan tribe descend into the plains. Lieut. Scott, the assistant political agent, has gone to take possession, with a small party of regulars from Bishnath; but a native report had reached there, that about 6,000 Bootans had assembled and intended disputing our measures; if so, a larger force will have to be sent; but our informant thinks there will be no fighting, for they are alarmed at the red-coated soldier, and cannot stand against a disciplined force armed with muskets. The light cavalry has been ordered from Jumalpoor to Gowahatty; the deputy commissary, with the Sebundeas, will move into the Dwars in the vicinity of Gowahatty, and the 23rd N.I. are under orders of the commissioner, should he require further reinforcement.—*Cal. Cour.*, Dec. 21.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES.

Under orders from home, the following arrangements are sanctioned:—

On the 1st May in each year, the actual unappropriated balance of the fund is to be compared with the balance estimated in the prospective calculation upon which the fund was formed; half the excess will be regarded as accumulated capital available for the purposes of the fund;* and the nine annuities annually offered at half-value will be granted at such rate as may thereby be afforded, provided that in no instance shall they be granted at less than a quarter value. With respect to the refund of subscriptions, refund is to be confined to the excess which may have been paid beyond the half-value of the annuity. If the subscribers shall adopt a rule in strict conformity with the above, it will receive the sanction of the Court, and they will authorize its being acted upon retrospectively from 1st May, 1840, should the managers thereby be enabled satisfactorily to adjust the claims of parties who then either accepted annuities at the half-value, in expectation of refund, if the experi-

* Actual balance of fund on the 30th April, 1840	..	..	..	..	Co. Rs.	52,34,838
Estimated balance of fund on the fifteenth year of its institution	..	..	..	..		24,40,175
Excess of actual over estimated balance	..	..	..	..	..	27,94,663
				One-half	..	Rs. 13,97,331

mental plan were continued, or declined these terms, pending the Court's decision. The point, however, is to rest with the managers, and it is not the Court's intention to exercise any interference in individual cases. Under this arrangement, one-half the surplus will still remain unappropriated, and it is to be made available to a reduction of the Company's contribution to the fund, under the provisions contained in the 62nd para. of the despatch to Bengal in the Public Department, dated 8th December, 1824.

THE LATE MR. L. WILKINSON.

Little did we think, when reviewing Mr. Wilkinson's *Essay on the Marriage of Hindoo Widows*, that the country was so soon to be deprived of the services of that eminent philanthropist, and that the publication itself would form his last contribution to the interests of India. But death has now snatched him away in the midst of all his plans of utility. In him Government has lost one of its most eminent servants, the service one of its brightest ornaments, and India one of its most indefatigable benefactors. He came out to India about seventeen years ago, and could not, therefore, have been much beyond the age of thirty-five at the time of his premature death. After having served in several minor appointments, he was nominated political agent at Sehoré. The talents he there displayed in the management of public business brought him the frequent commendations of Government, and led to the offer of a secretary's bureau at Bombay, which he, however, declined, under an apprehension that his health would not stand the confinement of such an office.

Few public servants, in the enjoyment of public honours and emoluments, have ever so completely identified their own prospects and happiness with those of the people among whom their lot was cast, as did Mr. Wilkinson, and he was anxious that the same feeling should pervade all his countrymen; hence he looked with a degree of jealousy upon every thing which was calculated to weaken their connection with India, or impair the warmth of their attachment to its interests. It was on this ground that he disapproved of the privilege of furlough granted by the Court of Directors to the service. He considered that its inevitable tendency was to draw off the mind of the civilian to new associations at home, which would render him anxious, on his return, to abridge his stay in India, and induce an unwillingness to devote his energies to the cause of native improvement. The great business of his life was the improvement of the people in knowledge, virtue, and happiness, and he devoted his great powers to this object with a degree of zeal and perseverance which has few examples. Being convinced in his own mind that the progress of amelioration would be more rapid, if we could enlist the services of the priesthood in our plans, he laboured incessantly to bring them to the adoption of our scientific truths; and he succeeded in producing a happy revolution in the minds of many of the literati in Central India, more especially in reference to astronomical studies, the results of which will be more apparent as time rolls on. He afforded the warmest encouragement to the translation and printing of books in the learned language of the east. By the natives of the country in which his political influence lay, he may be said to have been adored. His efforts for the amelioration of the country were warmly appreciated by them, and they looked up to him as a father and a guide. The cause of vernacular education had no sincerer or more enlightened friend than Launcelot Wilkinson, and his death has left a void which will not be easily filled up. His last effort was directed to the removal of that great bane of Indian society, the prohibition of the re-marriage of Hindoo widows; and if he had lived, he would assuredly have assisted in arousing the native mind in that part of India, and paving the way for the adoption of a more enlightened practice. It is with a melancholy pleasure that the mind now reverts to the earnestness with which he advocated those benevolent views. But though dead, his efforts will not be lost; the good he has endeavoured to promote will survive him. The practice which he devoted his energies to subvert will assuredly become extinct; and during the struggles which may precede its downfall, his exertions in the good cause will be remembered with feelings of

gratitude, and serve to animate the minds of those who are engaged in following out his views.

We cannot better close this brief notice of Mr. Wilkinson than by a quotation from one of his last letters to us, than which nothing can exhibit more brightly the benevolence of his character.

"I wish Dr. Duff had more reason than he has when he calculates on the existence of any general desire to study English on the part of natives at a distance from the presidency. All his brother-missionaries of the Scotch church on the Bombay side have found, I believe, Maratha schools more beneficial, beyond the presidency and Poona, than English schools, and still he is offended because the governor-general would avail himself of those very means of improving the people of India, which his own brother-missionaries find most advisable and beneficial for the interior. Five English schools have been established round about this; they have all failed—utterly failed—all the official influence that could be safely used could not keep them open. A few years' genuine experience would satisfy the doctor of the state of feeling of the natives of the interior towards English and education generally. The fact is, that there is little or no desire either for English or for that education which we would give through the vernaculars. Still we can get many to learn to read and write their own language—they all feel the use of that much. By a little address, tact, and prudence, and by the bribery of rewards, we can carry many a little further, and some to an extent of attainment far beyond any thing their *own* native works can give. But we cannot secure one boy out of a hundred that will give his heart and soul to learn English, and we cannot excite our apathetic semi-barbarous subjects to prosecute the subject sufficiently long to enable them to read and understand the plainest prose composition. Our money and time at present are equally thrown away in the attempt. By making an united and well-directed effort for the promotion of education through the vernaculars, we may in a few years create a curiosity and desire in the minds of a few to master our own language."—*Friend of India*, Dec. 9.

The following is from Sehore, and the testimony it bears to the high respect with which Mr. Wilkinson was regarded by the natives of Bhopal will, we are sure, be read with satisfaction by the friends of that lamented gentleman:—"Mr. Wilkinson, the agent, died here on the 13th of November, and was followed to the tomb by thousands, literally thousands, of lamenting natives, amongst whom were the Nawab and minister of Bhopal."—*Agra Ukbar*, Dec. 9.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held November 17, Mr. Dickens moved, "That it is expedient to renew the negotiation with the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, and that, for this purpose, one or more new members be added to our London agency, with full authority to conclude any arrangement whatever, except such a one as shall bind dissentients of this company, to join the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, or leave the latter at liberty not to bring out the *Precursor* and place her in the Calcutta and Suez line." Mr. Wm. Prinsep moved, as an amendment, "That, with reference to the small support which the public have given to the present scheme, to the large further subscription which would be required from the present shareholders (being full fifty per cent. on the amount already subscribed), and to the failure of the negotiation with the Oriental and Peninsular Company, it be resolved that instructions be given to our London agents, in case of the vessel being in Great Britain when our communication reaches there, to proceed forthwith to tender the *Precursor* either to Government, to the East-India Company, or to any other body prepared to purchase her at cost price; or, in failure thereof, to advertise her for sale by auction, at a time not less than three months from the date of advertisement; and that thereupon this company be dissolved;" which amendment was carried without any dissentients. Mr.

Prinsep then moved, "That it be resolved, if, previous to the execution of the order conveyed in the above resolution, the Oriental and Peninsular Company should come forward with an offer to take over the vessel as she stands, giving shares in their company to those subscribers who have paid up their subscription for the amount so paid, and allowing dissentients to receive back their contributions without interest, in that event our agents in London be authorized to confirm such arrangement, provided the vessel be placed at once upon the Suez line;" which was carried unanimously.

NATIVE STATES.

Afghanistan.—Official Notification.—Fort William, the 27th Nov. 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the annexed copies of despatches from Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B., detailing the results of several affairs with the insurgent tribes of the Eastern Ghilzies, on the road from Cabool to Gundamuck, in which, under extreme disadvantages of position, the gallantry and zeal of the troops under his command have been severely tried and conspicuously displayed.

From Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K. C. B.

"To Capt. Grant, Officiating Assist. Adj. General, Cabool.

"Camp, Bootkhak, 12th October, 1841.

"Sir,—I have the honour to state to you, for the information of Major-Gen. Elphinstone, C. B., that the task of forcing the pass of Khoord Cabool, and defeating the rebels posted within it, has this morning been accomplished.

"After fully weighing the whole of the information brought to me at various periods, in the course of yesterday, I came to the conclusion that the main body of the insurgents was posted behind a breastwork near the middle of the pass, and that they would defend it, as well as the almost inaccessible heights on either flank of it. My plan of attack was therefore arranged as follows:—I determined to employ 200 juy-zailchees, under the well-known sirdar, Jan Fishen Khan, to create a diversion, by assaulting, in flank and rear, the precipitous ridge which forms the southern side of the Durra, whilst the troops under my command entered its gorge, and attacked the enemy in front. The force left camp at 6 A.M. The advanced guard consisted of the two guns of foot artillery, under Lieut. Dawes, two companies of the 13th light infantry, under Capt. Fenwick and Lieut. George King, the flank companies of the 35th N. I., under Capt. Younghusband, and a detachment of pioneers, under Capt. Broadfoot, the whole being in charge of Capt. Seaton, 35th N. I. The remainder of the 13th and 35th formed our main body. As we approached the insurgents' position, we found that all the reports of our spies had been substantively correct, but that the enemy were withdrawing from behind their breastwork in the valley, and occupying the rocky ridges of the mountains on either side. They opened upon us a well-directed fire, and at the very commencement of the affair, I received a wound from a ball above the ankle, which ultimately compelled me to leave the field. Whilst I remained on it, however, I directed two companies of the 13th, and one of the 35th, to ascend the precipices on either hand in face of the enemy; and I must in justice to them mention the gallantry, activity, and perseverance with which this duty was performed, and the enemy driven by our skirmishers from point to point of eminences almost perpendicular. When compelled to retire, I resigned the command into the hands of Lieut.-Col. Dennie, C. B., and have the pleasure to forward his report, detailing the further progress and completion of the affair.

"I beg to add, that whilst I remained at the head of the force, the conduct of both officers and men afforded me the highest satisfaction, and I am greatly pleased with the spirited and judicious manner in which Lieut.-Col. Dennie brought the matter to a close. The exertions of my brigade-major, Capt. Wade, and of Capt. Havelock and Lieut. Airey, of Major-Gen. Elphinstone's personal staff, who attached themselves to me as volunteers on this service, demand my amplest acknowledgments. The last mentioned of these officers had a horse shot under him. I beg to forward the casualty return of the 13th: that of the artillery, sappers, and 35th N. I. shall follow.

"A memorandum of the ammunition expended is also annexed. I am thankful for the promised reinforcement of two guns; and if the 37th N.I. can also be promptly sent out, it will relieve the troops from a part of very harassing out-post duty, in an exposed plain in the vicinity of mountains.

"P.S. I ought not to have forgotten to mention, that Capt. Bellew, assist. qu. master gen., who had previously, under General Elphinstone's instructions, reconnoitred the passes occupied by the enemy, accompanied me during my march from Cabool, and ably aided me, until the moment of my being wounded, upon which he continued to render valuable assistance to Lieut.-Col. Dennie. To brevet Capt. Trevor, 3rd light cavalry, politically employed on this occasion, I was indebted for the information obtained at Bootkhak; upon it my plan of attack was based, and it proved correct in every particular; and he was personally active and conspicuous throughout the engagement."

From Lieut. Col. W. H. Dennie, C.B., Commanding 13th Light Infantry.

"To Major Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, K.C.B., Commanding.

"Camp, Bootkhak, 12th Oct. 1841.

"Sir,—I beg, on my return to camp, to report the details of the progress and completion of the affair with the rebels, in the Khoord Cabool Pass, begun in so spirited a manner under your personal command this morning.

"On receiving over charge of the troops, in consequence of your wound compelling you to leave the valley, I pursued your plan of operations, by pressing the enemy, as much as the nature of the ground would admit, on both flanks, and rapidly moving on the main column and guns, with the intention of dislodging them from their breast-works, if still occupied; but this the insurgents had evacuated, though they ventured to dispute the possession of the precipitous heights, and to direct a well-aimed fire against our main force. Disconcerted, however, by the bold manner in which they were met by our skirmishers as they scaled the mountain sides, and by the steady progress of the advance, they gradually abandoned their first position, and retired to the highest ridges and pinnacles of the Durra. I had resolved from the first not to allow any lateral opposition to divert me from the main purpose of clearing the valley, and a little before 7 A.M. I had the satisfaction of reaching the southern gorge of the pass, and establishing there the 35th N.I. and the guns, in an excellent post, constituted by the walls of a strong and capacious, though deserted fort. By this time our skirmishers had everywhere got possession of the heights, and the Afghan force, under Jan Fishen Khan, had also crowned the mountain, and displayed their banners on its summit.

"You are aware that it was part of your original plan that the 13th light infantry should return to their encampment at Bootkhak; as the column marched back, the enemy again shewed themselves on several points of the defile, and opened a fire, and some loss was sustained in repelling these attacks, and in withdrawing our flanking parties. The troops finally arrived at Bootkhak about 2 P.M., a good deal harassed by the exertions of the morning. You will see by the returns that the casualties have not been few, which arose from the great advantage afforded by the ground to an enemy trained to mountain warfare.

"Permit me to add the expression of my admiration of the fearless manner in which the men of the 13th, chiefly young soldiers, ascended heights nearly perpendicular, under the sharp fire of the insurgents. The sepoys of the 35th rivalled and equalled them in steadiness, activity, and intrepidity. I am happy to say that no loss whatever of baggage of the native infantry was sustained in traversing this valley of plunderers.

"I have not yet received the casualty returns of the 35th N.I., but have reason to believe that it is in amount about equal to that of the 13th, and am informed that they have one officer, Capt. Younghusband, severely wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Major Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, K.C.B., in forcing the Pass of Khoord Cabool, on the 12th October, 1841.

Killed.—H.M. 13th light inf., 2 privates; 35th N.I., 2 sepoys; sappers and miners, 2; total, 6

killed. *Wounded*.—6th batt. artillery, 1 private; H.M. 13th light inf., 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 16 privates; 35th N.I., 1 officer, 1 corporal, 8 privates; sappers and miners, 2 privates. Total 33.

Officers wounded.—Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., commanding, severely; Capt. Wade, major of brigade, slightly; 13th light infantry, Lieut. Meln, severely; Ensign Oakes, slightly; 35th N.I., Capt. Younghusband, severely.

From Major Gen. R. H. Sale, K. C. B.; commanding 1st Brigade of British troops serving in Afghanistan.

"To Capt. Grant, Offg. Assist. Adj. General, Cabool.

"Camp in the Valley near Teezeen, October 23rd, 1841.

"Sir,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. Elphinstone, C. B., that the force united under my command, consisting of the 1st brigade of infantry, No. 6 light field battery, the mountain train, the corps of sappers and miners, a squadron of the 5th light cavalry, and a rissalah of the Shah's 2nd cavalry, marched from Khoord Cabool towards Teczeen yesterday morning. Lieut. Col. Monteath, 35th, commanded the advance guard, Lieut. Col. Dennie, 13th, the main column, and Capt. Oldfield, 5th light cavalry, the rear guard, in each of which troops of the several arms were appointed according to the best of my judgment. The force felt its way cautiously through the defiles of the Huft Kotul, occupying with skirmishers the hills on either flank, and leaving parties for the protection of our baggage and rear on selected points. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the advance and main body had halted in the valley of Teezeen. From this low ground another vale stretches out towards the south-east, and on the sides and summits of the mountains which enclose the latter were posted in every quarter bodies of the insurgents, whilst another portion of their force, consisting of foot, led on by sirdars on horseback and their mounted followers, shewed a determination to dispute with us the possession of a conical hill, which partially closes the entrance of the branching valley, and barred our approach to Moohummud Ulzal's fort, a large work backed by gardens, which the rebels still garrisoned. From this eminence the advance guard under Colonel Monteath drove them by a combined attack, and I then directed the 13th light infantry and a portion of Capt. Abbott's battery to advance under Lieut. Col. Dennie, and assault the fort itself. The insurgents, however, abandoned it after directing from it a feeble fire. I immediately determined to establish in it a depôt for my sick and wounded, and to take it as a point of support for ulterior operations and an appui to my camp, to be fixed under its walls; but as the enemy continued to occupy in force a nearly circular range of heights, and even boldly to skirmish in a lower part of the valley, it became necessary to drive them from such segments of the mountain as would, if remaining in their hands, have given the power to command our position, and fire upon the troops with advantage at night. This led to a succession of skirmishes, which were maintained with great coolness and spirit by several companies of the 13th, and one of the 35th, aided by the guns of Capt. Abbott's battery and the mountain train, and supported by the cavalry. The combat was prolonged until after dusk, and the ammunition of one of the companies of the 13th having been expended, it was compelled temporarily to retire, and a very promising officer, Lieut. Edward King, was killed at its head. A supply of cartridges and a reinforcement were promptly sent up, and the affair ended by the rebels being pushed off every part of the steep mountains which we designed to retain. The returns will shew that our loss has been slight, and I have no doubt that the enemy suffered severely from the fire of our skirmishers and the shot of our batteries. The force bivouacked in position without an attempt being made upon our line. Morning shewed us the heights everywhere deserted by the rebels, and if a negotiation, which they have opened in very humble terms, should not end in their entire submission, I purpose to attack the principal fort to-morrow.

"I regret to have to add that, though every precaution was adopted for the security of our line of communication, a large interval was created between our main body and rear guard, by the circumstance of the latter having to await at Khoord Cabool the arrival of carriage from the capital for part of the public baggages. A light-armed enemy, well acquainted with the country, did not fail to take advantage of this, and

I fear that some ammunition and valuable stores have fallen into their hands. I beg to forward the report of Capt. Oldfield, detailing every occurrence whilst he commanded the rear guard, also the returns of killed and wounded, and of ammunition expended.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the force under the command of Major Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, K. C. B., in the attack on the enemy's position in the Valley of Teezeen, on the 22nd October, 1841.

2nd comp. 6th battalion artillery, wounded 1; squadron, 5th light cavalry, wounded 1; H. M.'s 13th light infantry, killed 4, wounded 9; sappers and miners, killed 1, wounded 6; mountain train, wounded 2. Total, killed 5, wounded 19.

Name of officer killed—Lieut. Edward King, H. M.'s 15th light infantry.

Wounded—Lieut. Frere, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, slightly; Lieut. Orr, sappers and miners, severely.

From Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, K. C. B., Commanding the 1st Brigade of British troops serving in Afghanistan.

“ To Capt. Grant, Offic. Assist. Adj. General, Cabool.

“ Camp, Jugdulluk, October 28, 1841.

“ Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. Elphinstone, C. B., that the force under my command reached this place to-day: last night passed over without the slightest insult to our out-posts at Kuttah Sung, but during the morning's march, we descried small parties at a distance on both flanks, especially near the outlet of the Purree Durree, which afterwards united in a combined attack on our rear guard. Our loss has been small, and the enemy was everywhere baffled and held in check by the fire from our guns and skirmishers. Owing, however, to the jaded state of our camels, it became necessary to destroy a good deal of camp equipage, to prevent its falling into the rebels' hands. The daily repetition of these attacks has given rise to suspicions of the sincerity of the chiefs in the mind of the political assistant, in which I am compelled to participate, though I shall be happy to find that their submission at Teezeen was made in good faith, and that these petty hostilities are acts of men not under their control.”

From Major Gen. Sir R. H. Sale, K. C. B., Commanding the 1st Brigade of British troops, serving in Afghanistan.

“ To Capt. Grant, Offic. Assist. Adj. General, Cabool.

“ Camp, Gundamuk, 30th October, 1841.

“ Sir,—Yesterday, the force under my command was again engaged with the insurgents of these mountains, and the affair was the sharpest which we have had since penetrating the pass of Khoord Cabool. I experienced little molestation in my camp at Jugdulluk, but observed towards sunset and by moonlight evident indications of the enemy which had attacked our rear guard earlier in the day, being in the act of moving off over the hills with a view of concentrating between my force and Sookhab. Maj. Gen. Elphinstone is acquainted with the localities, and will not have forgotten that the only entrance to the valley of Jugdulluk from the eastward is by a long and winding kotul, overlooked and commanded by a lofty range of mountains, partially clothed with bushes and dwarf trees. Of these really terrific eminences, the rebels had, as I had anticipated, taken possession, in more considerable numbers than we have been opposed to since leaving Teezeen. Holding all the salient points of the hills, and secured by breastworks, they shewed a determination to dispute with the utmost obstinacy the progress of our flanking parties, and to endeavour to prevent the débouche of our advance and main column. To enable us to effect this, I had to detach companies from every corps in the force to the right and left, which aided by the artillery won their way inch by inch up the lofty heights. Much, however, remained to be done, and the fire of the mountaineers from several of the tallest summits was unabated, and success was everywhere doubtful; when a single company of the 13th, under Capt. Wilkinson, was directed to advance up the defile itself. It pressed forward at a rapid pace, supported by all the reserves which remained available, and to the surprise of the whole force found that the enemy had neglected to guard the main outlet. This van-guard, therefore, it supports, and the guns were quickly established

on the narrow table land, from which they had it in their power to take the whole of the defences of the rebels in reverse. Our troops commanded the route to Sookhab, and the enemy seemed to decline all further opposition. The march was resumed, but as the cumbersome train of baggage filed over the mountain, the insurgents, again appearing from beyond the most distant ridges, renewed the contest with increased numbers, and the most savage fury. Our rear guard made the best dispositions for defence and rescue; but the suddenness of the onset caused some confusion, during which, notwithstanding the efforts of the troops, some baggage and camp equipage fell into the hands of their opponents. Capt. Wyndham, of the 35th, was killed at this crisis of the affair; and several brave men of all the corps fell or were wounded. Soon, however, by the praiseworthy exertions and cool and soldierlike order and example of Captains Backhouse and Broadfoot, of the Shah's service, and Fenwick, of the 13th, confidence was restored, the aspect of the affair changed, and the rear guard extricated from the defile. It continued in the best order to retreat, and to repel the enemy who had followed it up to the point at which the loftier hills wear away. Our casualties of yesterday and the day before amount to one hundred and thirty; amongst whom are one officer killed and four wounded. This loss will not be considered heavy by those who have seen the heights from which the rebels were driven, and are acquainted with the habits and character of the mountaineers to whom we were opposed. I have to-day marched to this place without any interruption worthy of mention.

"From the details of this despatch, the Major General Commanding in Affghanistan will be enabled to draw his own inferences as to the actual state of our relations with the refractory chiefs who were admitted at Teezeen into a treaty of reconciliation with the government against which they had rebelled. But it belongs more peculiarly to my vocation in the field, now that there is a prospect of brief repose in the vicinity of this cantonment, to report with much satisfaction the cheerfulness, steadiness, and perseverance with which the troops have performed every duty required of them; since leaving Cabool, they have been kept constantly on the alert by attacks by night and day; from the time of their arrival at Teezeen they have been invariably bivouacked, and the safety of our positions has only been secured by unremitting labour and throwing up intrenchments, and very severe out-post duty; whilst each succeeding morning has brought its affair, with a bold and active enemy, eminently skilful in the species of warfare to which their attempts have been confined, and armed with juzzails, which have enabled them to annoy us at a range at which they could only be reached by our artillery. Though compelled by the effects of my late wound to witness these conflicts from a doolie, I must bear my unequivocal testimony to the gallantry of officers and men on every occasion of contact with the enemy, and especially in scaling the tremendous heights above Jugdulluk. I enclose casualty return.

"I beg to express my sense of the highly able assistance which I have received in all our attacks and skirmishes, and throughout the operations, from Lieutenant-Cols. Dennie and Monteath, C.B. I have been much pleased with the address and able management of Capt. Abbott, of the artillery, who has twice commanded the advance guard; and the exertions of Capt. Wade, my brigade major, and of Capt. Havelock, Persian interpreter to Gen. Elphinstone (temporarily attached to me), in conveying my orders from point to point, and aiding in the dispositions, deserve my warmest commendations."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the force under the command of Major Gen. Sir Robert H. Sale, K.C.B., on the advance to and storming of the Pass of Jugdulluk, on the 28th and 29th of October, 1841.

2d Comp. 6th battalion artillery, 1 killed, 5 wounded; 5th regt. lt. cav. squadron, 1 wounded; H.M.'s 13th lt. inf., 4 killed, 33 wounded; 35th regt. N.I., 19 killed, 32 wounded; sappers and miners, 7 killed, 20 wounded.—Total 31 killed, 91 wounded.

Names of the officers killed and wounded: killed, Capt. Wyndham, 35th N.I.; wounded, Lieut. Jennings, 13th lt. inf., severely; Lieut. Holcombe, 13th lt. inf., severely; Lieut. Ratray, 13th lt. inf., severely; Lieut. Coombs, 35th N.I., severely.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is most disastrous. The absence of official accounts, and the difficulty of procuring information at all, owing to the communication with Cabul being cut off for nearly two months, may have led to exaggerated reports and fears of the worst; but the facts, of which there can be no reasonable doubts, are sufficiently alarming.

It would appear, from the statements in the papers, that the actual cause of the sudden outbreak of the eastern Ghilzie chiefs, and the hostile closing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, was this:—those tribes received a regular sum from us for keeping the road clear, and safely conveying the dawks, &c., and it is said that the officer whose duty it was to make this payment had, by some mistake, paid Rs. 1,60,000 more than was due, which mistake the Shah's government was called on to make up; but his majesty argued that he could not be responsible for the errors of our own officers; and upon this the *employé* in question put the chiefs under stoppages until the amount should be recovered. They rose up in arms, and closed the passes. Another account states that something did occur of this nature in the pecuniary arrangements with the eastern Ghilzies, but it was on the part of the king's own minister, and not on that of any officer employed by our Government. However, before the chiefs left Cabul, they declared to the envoy they were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement which, in Sir William's opinion, left them as well off, upon the whole, as they had been before. This, however, seems to have nothing to do with the Cabul insurrection, which at present appears to be the result of plots and treasons on the part of Zemaun Shah, the (blind) elder brother of Shah Shooja, whom he preceded on the throne, and who is an intriguing man, in favour of himself or of his son.

Gen. Sale's brigade, which had been under orders for the provinces, was sent out to drive the Ghilzies from their position, and to re-open the communication. This was effected with serious loss on our side. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harassed by the enemy, and after eighteen days, during which our men were almost incessantly engaged, they reached the above place, much shattered and exhausted, and thence, after further annoyances from the enemy, moved upon Jellalabad.

In the meantime, while Sale's force was at Gundamuck—on the 2nd of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at Cabul. It was so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the envoy and minister speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition, and every thing quiet and peaceable at the capital. He was about to leave Cabul at that very time to proceed to Bombay, to assume the governorship of that presidency. The occupation of the Khoord Cabul Pass, and the subsequent opposition which Gen. Sale had met with, had ceased to cause any anxiety, as it was supposed that the insurgents to the eastward had been effectually put down. But in the midst of this supposed security, the storm broke over Cabul with terrific fury.

As far as we can gather from the disjointed accounts, the first manifestation of the popular anger consisted in a murderous assault on a party of our officers, who were then leaving the darbar. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the European regiment, were massacred; and another officer, Lieut. Sturt, of the engineers, cut down in the very presence of Shah Shooja himself. At first, such was the overwhelming force of the rebel bands, that our troops could do little more than hold themselves in their entrenched camp, and in the Balar-Hissar, or citadel; but a series of actions, it appears, had subsequently taken place, in which our troops had several times routed the enemy with great loss. In these engagements it is supposed that several officers, and a large number of men, had fallen. The whole city was up in arms, the bazars were plundered, the houses of our officers ransacked and their property destroyed, the treasury pillaged, and other depredations committed in the town; whilst another large party, chiefly Kuzzilbashies, attacked the British cantonments about two miles from the town. The rebels are said to have declared one of Shah Zemaun's sons king; but whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues of this party, or whether it was a religious movement, having for its end the extermination of the British, is not very clearly known. A private letter states that the insurgents at first called upon Shah Shooja to leave us

and join them; but he refused to trust himself among his subjects; next, the supreme power was offered to Mahommed Akbar, the Dost's son (who appears to have escaped from Bokhara), but he declined, saying, "You deserted my father in his need; I will have none of you." Then a son of Shah Zemaun's was declared padshah, some accounts say a son of Shah Shooja.

The rebellion, at the date of the last advices received from Cabul (for one or two coosids had made good their way to Peshawar), had raged during seventeen days, but its force was unbroken. Several engagements had taken place, and our troops had distinguished themselves on various occasions, but all to very little purpose. The enemy at an early stage got possession of the commissariat godowns—two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, but the ammunition failing, the stores were captured. Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and turned against our party, and one of our magazines destroyed. On the 18th the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achieved by us a few days before, was at its height, and, though there seemed at one time some little hope of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being bought over to our side, at the date of the last intelligence, affairs were still wearing a fearful aspect. Col. Shelton commanded in the Balla-Hissar, and General Elphinstone (though some accounts say) Capt. Sturt, of the engineers, would seem to be commanding in the cantonments.

The 37th Bengal N.I., who left Major Gen. Sale's force at Seh Baba on the 26th Oct., returned to Cabul with very trifling loss. The cantonment fort was attacked, but the enemy were repulsed with great loss. On this occasion our cavalry made some splendid charges. On the 4th information was received of the insurrection having spread to the Kohistan, and that Lients. Wheeler and Maule had been murdered. During the skirmish in the town of Cabool, Capts. Swayne and Robertson, of H. M.'s 44th, and Gordon, of the 37th B. N.I., were killed. The enemy having obtained possession of a fort called Mahomed Khan, on the 6th a breach was effected, and the place was stormed in a few minutes in the most gallant manner. On this occasion Capt. Rabau was killed. The 5th Bengal cavalry and Anderson's horse highly distinguished themselves. On the 8th the enemy attempted to re-capture the fort, but were driven back with loss. The 9th and 10th were passed with skirmishing on both sides, but on the 11th an engagement occurred, in which our troops were completely victorious, and recaptured the two guns taken in the city.

Cabul itself is said to be in ashes. The officers of the 44th are supposed to have been killed, when the corps was making its way from camp at Seeah Sung to the Bala Hissar. Brigadier Shelton, it is said, started with four companies, and succeeded in gaining the citadel with only *one* company, the other three having been cut up! It is also said that three companies of the 44th, which went to Zoornut, are unaccounted for; nor is it certain that the 54th N.I. reached Cabul in safety. It appears that Sir W. H. Macnaghten was in the entrenched camp, where they were well supplied with ammunition, but somewhat distressed for food. Capt. Nicoll, of the horse artillery, was in the Bala Hissar. Two of the troop guns, under Lieut. Waller, were sent to defend the commissariat godowns; for some time he kept the enemy at bay, but having exhausted his ammunition, the godowns were captured by the insurgents. The gallantry of the troops is highly spoken of. The 5th cavalry behaved admirably, as did also Anderson's horse, who charged through a dense mass of their opponents, then re-formed, and charged again. The 54th were in cantonments. The force at Cabul consists of the 1st troop 1st Bde. H.A., 2 squadrons 5th cavalry, 4 ditto Shah's cavalry, H.M. 44th foot, 5th, 37th, and 54th N.I., 6th Shah's ditto, 3 corps Shah's sappers, besides the 3rd Shah's regt. at Charekar, and some Affghan troops. The guns are, 6 iron nine-pounders, 3 24-pounder howitzers, 2 twelve ditto, 5 six-pounders, 3 mountain guns and howitzers, 3 5½-inch mortars, besides some guns of the Shah's, of which 2 six-pounders and a sixteen-pounder were at Charekar.

Whilst these events were occurring at the capital, Charekar, to the north of Cabul, was besieged by the Kohistanees, and the single corps of Ghoorkhas there posted (the Shah's 4th regiment), after a gallant defence, cut to pieces. All the offi-

cers attached to it (except Lieut. Haughton, who escaped, severely wounded), were killed: Lieut. Rattray, the political agent at Kohistan, fell there also. About this same time, Capt. Woodburn, with a party of 120 men, was proceeding from Ghuzni to Cabul, when he fell in with a large body of the insurgents, and the whole of his little band were massacred. Ali Musjid and Pesh Bolák, which lie on the eastern part of Afghanistan, between Peshawar and Jellalabad, were attacked also, but with no calamitous result; and Ghuzni, only garrisoned by a single regiment, has been beleaguered by the enemy.

Capt. Woodburn, it is stated in one account, was travelling between Ghuzni and Cabul, towards the latter place, when he observed some Ghilzies plundering some property belonging to Capt. Conolly, who had passed up before. He attempted to interfere, but proved too weak; he and nearly all his party were killed. One account says only two men escaped to Ghuzni; another makes the number of those who got off six; and a third account states that upwards of a hundred were killed. Another statement says that Capt. W. was enticed into a sort of fort, and the moment they secured the gates, they fired on them; that only one native officer and one sepoy escaped. Woodburn was first shot and then cut to pieces.

The garrison of Ali Musjid, in Khyber, of only 150 Eusofzyees, under Mr. P. Mackeson, had held the place gallantly for five days against the insurgent Affreedees, 1,500 in number; and on the 20th November, Capt. F. Mackeson, the political agent at Peshawar, had been able to send supplies to its relief, and was not in anxiety about its immediate security. Strong reinforcements had been sent by the Sikh government, to act in co-operation with Capt. Mackeson. Ali Musjid had not been further attacked, and Capt. Mackeson had also made arrangements, on which he placed dependance, for opening two roads to Jellalabad. By one of these he hoped to be able to forward ammunition to that post.

At Pesh Bolák, rumours had been afloat from the 11th November, that there would be an attack on the place, which had a garrison of only 250 Eusofzees; and, not to treat these reports with perfect contempt, Capt. Ferris (Shah's service) strengthened the guards. On the 13th, about 10,000 Ooloos rose; a few attacked the camp and were repulsed. All our party took refuge in the fort, but finding the place not tenable from its dilapidated condition, and there being only forty rounds of ammunition per man, it was resolved to leave the place and try to save their lives. For this purpose they bribed two chiefs to assist them, and they proved true to their word. They left on the night of the 16th, and reached Peshawar on the 21st. The party consisted of Drs. Stiven and Ritchie, Capts. Ponsonby and Ferris, Lieuts. Jackson and Harrington, Mrs. Ferris and sister. The ladies were disguised in Afghan dresses, and mounted behind men: all their property was abandoned. The letter received did not mention any thing regarding the men of Capt. Ferris's battalion. Two ladies, who were with Capt. Ponsonby and party, underwent the fatigue of walking upwards of 150 miles. Capt. Ponsonby had taken refuge in a fort, where he had been promised protection; but discovering too late the treachery of those on whom he had depended, he and his companions managed to effect their escape in the night. They were aided by one of the enemy, who, however, was deaf to every entreaty, till beguiled by the promise of a reward. The party were obliged to give notes of hand, not having the money with them. They were robbed of every thing they possessed. The insurgents got treasure to the amount of Rs. 38,000, 100 camel-loads of merchandize, belonging to a cafila, and some supplies which were going up for the envoy.

A letter in the *Agra Ukhbar* gives the following account of this affair:—Pesh-Bolák is half-way between Lallporah and Jellalabad, and there is a cantonment there for one of Shah Shooja's regiments, the "Jezailchees," or rifles, commanded by Capt. Ferris. The officers attached to this corps were Capt. Gerrard, 2nd in command, Lieut. Lukin, adjutant, and Dr. Ritchie. Capt. Gerrard, with 300 men, had been detached to succour Capt. Burn's post at Gundamook; this, with various demands upon his regiment, left Capt. Ferris but 250 men to defend his post, keep open the communi-

cation, and guard treasure to the amount of Rs.50,000. Near the cantonment is an old fort, ill-calculated to stand a siege. In October, Capt. Ponsonby, assist. adj. general, Lieut. Harrington, 5th light cavalry, with 24 troopers, and Dr. Stiven, superintending surgeon, halted at Pesh-Bolák, at the recommendation of the political agent (Capt. Mackeson), as the country a-head was said to be in a state of insurrection. A Parsee merchant, with a large and valuable investment, also took refuge at Pesh-Bolák. Matters continued tranquil until the 13th November, when at night the piquets were attacked, but without sustaining any loss; the enemy were driven off. Next day, there issued from the Golahi forts, close to the cantonments, some 200 men, who opened a sharp fire, and advanced to the officers' bungalows. To repel them, the troopers of the 5th light cavalry (late of the 2nd) and a company of the jezailchees turned out, and a very pretty affair took place in skirmishing order. Although the ground was not favourable for cavalry, the troopers behaved well. The enemy being compelled to retire by the superior fire of the jezailchees, we commenced to render the old fort defensible. Our enemies were rapidly increasing in number, and soon returned, filling the air with horrid yells, brandishing their swords, and cutting all sorts of war capers and antics. During the remainder of the day and the whole of the night, a continued fire was kept upon the walls, and well replied to by our men, who were enabled to pick off a number of the enemy. On the 15th, the Shinwarries, the Sungoo Kail, Del Suruk men, and Pesh-Bolákhees, besides a numerous body of Kochees or wandering Ghilzies, joined the Golahi men, comprising altogether a force of 5,000. They surrounded the fort, and became bold even to rashness. To cool their ardour, we contrived, with immense labour, to raise the only gun we had (a six-pounder), and getting it into position on the centre bastion at the west side of the fort, a few round shot from it caused them to approach with more caution. Our men behaved nobly; poor fellows, obliged to work day and night, they had no rest; they seemed, however, to consider it good sport, and when any of the enemy were knocked over, they crowed amazingly. At length the miserable intelligence was communicated to us by the adjutant, that we had but one day's supply of ammunition in the magazine! Capt. Ferris had sent in his indents to Cabul six months before. He had represented the state of the fort, too; but who cares for an outpost? In this state of things, we tried negotiation; but the villains knew we were in need both of men and powder, and swore they would give terms to none, except the ladies. To attempt a description of the sufferings of Mrs. Ferris and her sister would require an abler pen than mine; we felt our very heart-strings wrung, and were compelled to seek relief from such torture by resorting to the stern work before us. And we did serve out the "turbanned warriors;" they went down one after another like nine-pins.

We now made a discovery calculated to appal the stoutest heart; we had enemies inside the fort, as well as out. Treachery was at work, and the knowledge of the fact threw a gloom over our spirits. Capt. Ponsonby, on going to his post at night, called for the native officer under him; he was replied to by the snap of a pistol, which fortunately missed fire. Seeming not to observe the circumstance, Capt. Ponsonby ordered the man to mount the wall, which he did. The following day, the native officers reported that one of their number was corresponding with the enemy; they undertook, however, to manage him in their own way—they harangued him, taunted him with perfidy, and succeeded in making him ashamed of himself, and finally made him swear upon the *Koran* to be true to his salt: his conduct eventually proved his sincerity, for he exerted himself most strenuously against the enemy. On the morning of the 16th, we were informed the enemy were preparing mines. We had sent letters for assistance to Jellalabad, to Tora Baz Khan, the Mohumud chief at Lallporah, and to Capt. Mackeson, at Peshawar; but it was evident none of them had been received. We had, in vain, tried negotiation, and having only 25 rounds per man left, we held a council of war, and decided upon cutting our way through the multitude around us. Meantime, we plied the gun, and gave no indication that could lead the enemy to guess our intentions. Our own men, however, had observed

the failure of the ammunition, or apprehended something had gone wrong, and several of them threw their bundles over the wall, preparing to desert: five of them led the way, jumped into the ditch and ran off to the enemy, who at once cut them in pieces before the eyes of the garrison, upon whom the lesson was not lost. The shades of evening fell, and the war-worn garrison of Pesh-Bolak prepared for a still greater trial than any they had yet been put to. The two ladies were placed on horseback behind two of the native officers; the garrison was disposed so as to render their fire effective in front, to both flanks and to the rear, and the camp followers were securely placed between the main body and rear guard. Every thing being arranged, the gates were opened, and a few of the rear guard continuing to fire from the walls to lull suspicion, the word to "march" was given, and we issued forth. We were challenged; the answer was a bullet, and in a moment all was a blaze of fire; the balls whistled from every quarter, while we heard the shrill cries of the Affghans, who charged sword in hand up to the column. Ferris' orderly was cut down, and his horse shot in the mouth; blows fell hard and fast, and many of our men fell under them, but still we fought the good fight, and pressed on. The enemy, not relishing the unexpected entertainment, began to sheer off, probably attracted by the plunder of the fort, where they were well rewarded for their labour. We had yet to sustain the fire from a fort that lay in our road, but we passed it unhurt, and had the satisfaction of continuing our march without interruption, until we reached the pass above Huzar-nou, when about 40 men attacked the rear guard, but were beaten off.

The Huzar-nou people were laying in wait for us on the high road, but as we proceeded by a different route, they were disappointed. At three o'clock in the morning of the 17th, we reached Girdee, where we found Tora Baz Khan, who received us hospitably, and at daylight conducted us to Lallporah. A large body of Momurds were assembled here, and indicated by their looks, what infinite pleasure it would afford them to pounce upon us, and they even solicited their chief to hand us over to their tender mercies, or at all events to seize and send the Feringees to Azeez Khan. This latter bit of humane advice originated with Khaled Khan, the chief of Ghoshtah. We heard too, there were 4,000 Kochees on the watch, and Tora Baz Khan frankly declared that Lallporah was no place of safety for us. The Khyber was closed too, and the Khyberries at that moment surrounded Ali Musjid. What was to be done? We possessed nothing but our arms and the clothes on our backs, and it was necessary, to better ourselves, to quit a land where we had but one friend, and he unable to assist us for any length of time. In this juncture, we offered the Khan the sum of Rs. 3,000 on reaching Peshawar, if he would conduct us thither, being aware there was a road through his country leading to Tatterah, which lies east of the Khyber. He consented, and ordered his nephew to go with us.

On the morning of the 19th, we commenced an ascent of the utmost difficulty, which occupied us all day, and during our progress, we had to clamber with hands and feet by the side of the most stupendous precipices. As I feel quite sure that no written account can convey an adequate idea of its nature, I shall not attempt to describe it; let it suffice to say it was all but impossible, and, that after a march which continued from day-break until night-fall, we bivouacked on the plain of Peshawar, and next morning marched a distance of twelve miles into Peshawar.

Our loss, in killed and wounded, has not been so severe as might have been expected, yet in proportion to the number of our force, it is considerable, *viz.* cavalry, killed, 5th light cavalry, 6; wounded, 5th light cavalry, 2; infantry, killed, 18; wounded, 24. A number of the camp followers were cut up, each officer having lost three or four servants.

The latest authentic intelligence from Cabool, states that eleven officers have been killed—*viz.* Sir A. Burnes and his brother; Lieut. Broadfoot, 1st Europ. regt. (brother of him who fell at Purwan Durrah), and Capt. Broadfoot, commanding the Affghan sappers and miners, with Sir Robert Sale; Lieuts. Wheeler and Maule,

Shah's service; Capts. Swayne, Robertson, Codrington, Gordon and Raban (44th); and four severely wounded—viz. Capts. Paton and Trevor, Shah's service, and Lieut. Stuart and Lieut. Rattray. The name of Ensign Salisbury, Europ. regt. with Shah Shooja's force, is mentioned in one account as killed at Charekar. One account states that Major Eldrid Pottinger was mortally wounded at the same place. Sir Alexander is said to have been in the act of mounting his horse when he was shot by an Armenian whom he had formerly dismissed from his service.

Advices had been received from Candahar to so late a date as December 7th, at which time all was quiet; the communication with Cabool had been suspended for thirty-three days. It is said that emissaries were going about endeavouring to stir up the people. Our troops were all in the town, and well prepared, and had no fear whatever of the result of a rising. A brigade from Candahar had been sent, under Col. Maclaren, to the relief of Cabool. This is considered an ill-judged and impolitic measure, for it could scarcely reach its destination in time to render the required assistance, and it is apprehended that the brigade, marching at such a season of the year, and through a line of country beset by enemies, will be exposed to disasters, fatal perhaps to the entire force. In addition to this, the weakening of the Candahar post is fraught with danger; the departure of one-half of the force to the northward would be a signal to the Western Ghilzies to revolt. The latest accounts of this brigade state that, after reaching Tazee, 114 miles from Candahar, within four marches of Ghuznee, it had been obliged to retrograde on account of the inclemency of the season.

Akram Khan, the Dooranee chief, who was taken by Capt. Conolly, near Durawut, was blown from a gun. He was a young man, and shewed much firmness to the very last. A riot was expected, and a couple of companies of the 42nd were in attendance; but the execution passed off very quietly.

A letter from Candahar states that there were 60,000 armed men between Khelat-i-Ghilzie and Cabool; that matchlocks were making and selling near Candahar to people who came from distances to procure them; that Christie's horse had mutinied, and that the Ghilzie prisoners, in charge of Lieuts. Burnett and Crawford, from Khelat-i-Ghilzie, had been rescued (the Gooroo included), the latter officer having been killed and the former wounded.

Ghuznee, which is occupied by 1,000 men, with some guns, in charge of Col. Palmer, is said to be invested by the insurgents. The garrison, however, is supposed to be well provisioned, and will probably be able to hold out through the winter, provided their ammunition last them; they might then march out when the winter opens, and return by the Kyber or Bolan Pass, provided the enemy would let them.

The fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie is 200 miles west of Cabool, and 90 east of Candahar; it is occupied by 500 men. The fortifications around it, lately in the act of being constructed by us, are still incomplete, and should the insurgents move upon it in force, its garrison will likely share the fate of the slaughtered Ghorka regiment at Charekar.

General Sale (who was suffering from the effects of his wound) maintained his position at Jellalabad, though at first pressed for want of provisions, which Captain Mackeson had made arrangements for supplying from Peshawar. It is said that Sir William Macnaghten had ordered him to bring his brigade to Candahar; but the general held a council, and determined not to make the attempt. On the 12th November, he had moved out and completely routed the Oolooos insurgents, who surrounded Jellalabad. The insurgents, with the Ghilzies and Shiawariés, amounting altogether to near 3,000 men, subsequently took up a position within three miles of our troops and occupied several old forts, carefully avoiding the plain, but pushing forward a few men, by whom a desultory fire was kept up on our defences, without doing much damage. While hostilities were thus carried on at one side of the town, flour, &c. were entering at the other. The road to Rumul and Ali Daghian was free. On the 1st Dec., the enemy was joined by considerable reinforcements,

and plucked up courage to come down upon our troops in great force, keeping up a brisk fire on three sides of the town. A portion of the garrison sallied forth and drove them like a flock of sheep before them. They ran too fast for our infantry; numbers plunged into the river and crossed to the other side. After this defeat, it was probable, that the whole would disperse; at all events, that they would be cautious ere they molest our force again. The force had full supplies for six weeks and were in no immediate want of stores or ammunition.

Capt. Mackeson, in a note from Peshawar of the 4th December, mentions the receipt of intelligence of the force under General Sale having gained another complete victory over the insurgents in that neighbourhood.

Gen. Avitabile, by order of the Sikh government, had sent six guns and plenty of ammunition to Gen. Sale's assistance, and these, with the forces despatched and about to start from Ferozepore and Kurnaul, would soon reach Gen. Sale. If with these he could force the passes in reverse, he might easily reach Cabul, by which time it is to be hoped that the fury of the insurrection would be spent, and then we should, as we shall inevitably in the end, sweep before us the tribes who have broken out.

The utmost efforts were making in every quarter to throw an overpowering force into Afghanistan, though the difficulty of moving troops through the Sikh country, through the Khyber, or the Bolan Pass, are formidable. The obstructions to military movements, with the snows of winter already on the ground, are still most alarming.

Reports were in circulation of intelligence having been received from Cabul up to the 30th November. According to them, the insurgents were beaten by us with tremendous slaughter about the 23d, and were suing us for mercy; this casts a doubt upon the whole.

The following corps have been ordered to march:—H.M.'s 9th from Meerut; a camel battery from Nusseerabad; 30th N.I. from Ferozepore, to meet 53d N.I. from Loodiana, and to proceed in the wake of the 60th and 64th N.I.; 33d N.I. from Meerut; 3d troop 2d brigade horse artillery (Capt. Alexander) to join the 9th foot; Lieut. Smith's camel battery has proceeded from Delhi to Ferozepore; the troop of horse artillery from Kurnaul to Loodiana.

The Punjab.—There is no alteration in the state of affairs in this quarter. A large force is said to be collected, under Gen. Court, opposite Ferozepore. A letter from Loodiana says: "Dhyan Singh and his two brothers have absconded, and Atar Singh (Ujjet Singh's uncle) is in march from Thanesur to Lahore, expecting some great out-break."

Oude.—A letter, dated Lucknow, November 18th, says: "The cholera has broke out dreadfully in the Sultanpore district, so that numbers of villages have been completely depopulated: this, with the tyrannical rule of a relative of the present deputy minister, Moulvie Ibrahim, *alias* Sherf-oo-Dowla, has been a sad calamity to the ryots. The cold-hearted tyrant has been seizing all their cattle, as well as their implements of husbandry, to make up for his losses. For the last three years, no accounts have been rendered for the revenue of the districts in the direction of Sultanpore, and it is supposed that the whole of the jumma is divided between the individual in question and his satellites. Perhaps it is not generally known, but it is a fact, that Sherf-oo-Dowla, after overthrowing the Diwan Rajah Balkishen, got three lacs of rupees from Rajah Rutten Singh, as *nuzzurana*, for the dewanny. The rajah paid down 50,000 on the spot, and promised the other two-and-a-half lacs, which being now unwilling to give, Sherf-oo-Dowla has threatened him too.—*Cal. Cour., Dec. 2.*

Extract of another letter, dated 4th December:—"Confusion and anarchy are often talked of, but I may well say they exist to the very letter of the word in this devoted country. The whole kingdom is up in arms; the chukladars are slaughtering the ryots on one side, and the thalookdars are, on the other hand, murdering the

king's troops whenever they get the advantage. Dwijun Singh made a *dour*, a few days ago, on Bulrampore, and took the rajah of that place by surprise, when he succeeded in killing about 400 men in cold blood, and the heads of the principal people he sent into Lucknow, to the *putwah* minister, Sherf-oo-Dowla: the latter for this transaction was using his utmost endeavours to induce his majesty to grant a dress of honour for the Rajah Bahadoor, when intelligence arrived that his own friend and relative, Hukeem Mahomed Ali Khan, the chuckladar of Sultanpore, had received as great a licking as ever a merciless tyrant could have deserved, from the rajah or talookdar of Budiyan (a place not three miles from the British cantonment of Sultanpore). Robert's 1st regiment was engaged in this bloody conflict with the rest of the *nujeebs*, and it is reported that this once invincible regiment was now obliged to take to its heels. The Gounwars, sword in hand, pursued the king's troops for two miles, as far as the great nullah, when the rajkoomars returned to their fort. Capt. Hearsay suffered a loss of eighty men in killed and wounded; amongst the former, Lieut. Spry and a Mr. Nesbitt, who were interred with military honours the next day in the British cantonment of Sultanpore. Almost every fort is to be attacked, of which there are several thousands in the Nawanbdom; and as for troops, it is well known what the king has got now, after disbanding some of the best by the advice of Sherf-oo-Dowla, the deputy minister. It is supposed that, in the fort of Budiyan, there were seven talookdars fighting against the king's troops, *viz.* the Soojahgur Rajah; the Daopore Roy, Prythee Paul; the Udhar-gunge Thalookdar, Chahar-ja-Bux; the Puckradee Zemindar, Hopedar Singh (brother to the famous Hurpaul Singh); the Talookdar of Mudpore, Dabee Singh; the Zemindar of Dhala Suraj Singh, brother to Futta Bahadoor of Dwarka, &c."—*Agra Uhhbar*, Dec. 9.

Tibet.—We have received the following intelligence from a source by no means unworthy of credit: "A Chinese army of several thousand men was, on the 27th of November, within forty koss of Almorah, in the direction of Ladak, in full pursuit of the Sikh army, which had lately invaded Tibet. The Sikhs made overtures for a retreat, but the Chinese general laconically replied, 'the Chinese make no terms with black barbarians.' It will be an interesting epoch if the Chinese enter our territories, and more especially if our faithful allies, the Sikhs, lead the way therein." We have concurrent knowledge from other informants to justify us in believing in the substance of this detail, and we have no doubt that the Sikh troops, which advanced some time ago from Ladak towards the east (north of Kemaon), have been attacked and routed by a large Chinese force, and have, it is said, lost their leader. We hope this is true, for the Sikh aggression was unjustifiable, and, indeed, our government remonstrated months ago against the violation of the Chinese frontier by the Sikhs, in a tone so serious, that the Lahore Durbar sent positive orders for the Sikh force to retrace its steps towards Ladak. It was, we believe, a movement of the hill rajahs, particularly Golab Singh's, who are not very obedient to, nor easily coercible by, the present Lahore government.—*Englishman*, Dec. 11.

Nepaul.—Letters from Katmandoo state that something had been proposed to the Rajah of Nepaul to which he was averse; and that he forthwith left his capital, at the head of three regiments, and was encamped, on the 20th of November, at Bisowlya, sixteen koss from Seegowlee. Lieut. Williams, the assistant resident, had persuaded him to return.

EXCERPTA.

An important Act has passed the Legislative Council, by which the civil judges are empowered to appoint curators for the protection of property against wrongful possession in cases of succession. It is drawn up with great care, and in very perspicuous language, and will prove a great boon to the country, by preventing the seizure and misappropriation of property, which so constantly occurs.

A handsome legacy has fallen to the Company, in the shape of three lacs of rupees, left by Brigadier Williamson, who lately died at Barrackpore.

A melancholy accident occurred, on the 12th October, to an assistant in the bullion department of the Calcutta Mint, Mr. Teague, who retired about the middle of the day, evidently exhausted, and for the purpose of taking his tiffin, in a small empty place in a room where a great fly-wheel is situated. The working of the wheel produced a cooling agitation of the air in the apartment, and Mr. Teague, placing himself on a chair, with his back to the wheel, must have fallen asleep. He had his feet against a railing in front, and, while sleeping, lost his balance and fell backwards. The wheel caught him in the head, taking off half of the cranium, with almost inconceivable quickness.

A dreadful explosion took place at Allahabad, on the 6th October, in an old building in the fort, which had been formerly used as a powder magazine. The room was boarded, and small quantities of powder had, from time to time, fallen through the crevices, and accumulated to a large heap, without being perceived. A number of men were employed in repairing the premises; one of them was smoking on the board floor, and laid down his hookah, a spark from which fell through and ignited the powder, which blew up, and killed a dozen men, and wounded seven or eight, of whose recovery there are slender hopes.

The metropolitan magistrates have abandoned their project of taxing the religious edifices of Calcutta, in deference to the plainly expressed wishes of Government on the subject. At a late meeting, a singular offer was made to them. An individual presented a contract, engaging to sink the dead bodies in the river, *to take the skins*, and to pay Rs. 80 a month to the municipal fund. The offer was declined, on the ground that the conservancy of the river was a Government and not a magisterial affair.

The Assam Chinese labourers exported some time back from Calcutta to the Mauritius are represented as giving great satisfaction to their employers, who regret that they are so few in number.

While the influence of the native press over the native community has considerably increased, its character has much and seriously deteriorated. From the sordidness and covetousness inseparable almost from the native character, the conductors and editors of the leading native journals, feeling the ascendancy they have established for themselves, turn it to the purposes of making money at the sacrifice of all principle and honesty. It is a custom that now commonly obtains among them, to ferret out private transactions, occurring in respectable native families, and drag them to public notice. Parties apprehensive of this description of pernicious publicity are obliged to save themselves by the only effectual means, as they think, in their power, namely, a *douceur* to the journalist, to bribe him to silence. In this way the editor of one Bengallee journal in particular has already amassed a small fortune.—*Hurkara*, Nov. 23.

In the Supreme Court, 29th November, in the case of “the Queen v. Aga Kurboolie Mahomed and others,” the Court pronounced judgment, discharging the rule for a new trial, by the opinion of the majority of the bench. Sir E. Ryan, C. J., was of opinion, that there had been a misdirection in law at the trial, and that upon this ground a new trial ought to be granted. He, however, concurred with the rest of the Court, that no new trial ought to be allowed upon the other grounds on which the rule *nisi* was obtained. Sir J. P. Grant held that the direction to the jury was good in law, and that no ground had been shewn for a new trial. Sir H. W. Seton concurred with Mr. Justice Grant. The defendants availed themselves of the Court's permission to appeal to the Queen in Council. The sentences were accordingly respited till the first term of 1843.

Pertab Chand, the hero of the Culna affair, is in confinement, under a sheriff's warrant, for debt.

The question of Dr. Spry's eligibility to a seat in the Orphan Management has been decided by the votes of the army against the office-bearer. The majority against his admission was a considerable one—233.

The arrangements set on foot by Government, for horsing the dawk between Cal-

cutta and the north-west provinces, or a portion of the great north road, are proceeding very satisfactorily; already contracts have been entered into for a part of the route.

The first successful effort has been made in the north-west provinces to convey the mails by carts. The contractors are Moorly Dhur and Co., who have engaged to convey the post at the rate of from seven to eight miles an hour. Their mail-cart performed the journey between Allahabad and Cawnpore in the very short space of seventeen hours. They have 105 horses on 129 miles of road, and pay Rs. 20 a month for each horse. The contract, it is said, will be more advantageous to the public and to Government than to them.

The *Christian Advocate*, November 27, says: "We understand the Dhurma Subha are about to pass, or have already passed, a law to the effect, that baptism alone will not be a sufficient cause for the loss of caste—provided the parties have not taken food with their fellow-Christians. The law will, we doubt not, operate beneficially for Christianity, though the design of the Subha doubtless is to retard its progress. The numbers anxious for baptism must have materially augmented within the last few years, or the Subha would not deign to consider the subject or legislate upon it."

A letter from Burdwan gives a deplorable account of the rice crop in that district: "A more scanty one has never been known; there will be plenty of straw, but very little paddy, as the majority of fields have nothing but husks on the ears, and many not even husks. The price of last year's paddy and rice has already increased ten per cent., and I expect it to be forty or fifty per cent. higher, when the out-turn of the crop now being reaped has been ascertained. This district has been reckoned the granary of Bengal; the grain produced in it has been sent to almost every market between this and Diamond Harbour."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTURBANCES AT HINGOLEE.

Another insurrectionary movement of the Arabs on the frontiers of the Nizam's territories has taken place. About 4,000 assembled on the north-western frontier; the Nizam's troops from Hingolee and Ellichpoor, and a large detachment from Nagpoor, under Col. Dowker, consisting of two companies of H.M. 39th regt., a squadron of the 6th light cavalry, a troop of horse artillery, and some foot artillery, together with three companies of the 46th N.I., and one of the 43rd, marched against them. The Nagpore detachment is not, however, to proceed beyond the Nizam's territories.

A thousand Arabs laid the village of Cherolee under a contribution of Rs. 10,000; they received 5,000, and on the receipt of the other they intended to occupy Chandah. A chief, under the name of Appa Sahib, heads the Arabs—the name has created a great sensation. Cherolee is within ten miles of Chandah.

We have letters from Hingolee of the 28th ult. The Hingolee brigade had been employed about three weeks against a fellow who was personating Appa Sahib, the deceased Raja of Nagpoor. He had succeeded, according to the reports of the Mahratta sarkars, in assembling a force of 4,000 men, though this number was probably exaggerated. Having at last surrounded Chandah, and written to the Nagpore officer in the name and with the title of the deceased rajah, and declared his intention of crossing the Wurda eastwards, it became necessary to put him down; so a detachment marched under Col. Dowker from Nagpoor. A wing of a regiment and two guns had been out for a week previously from Ellichpoor, and two companies also patrolling near Karunja. These, with the Hingolee force, in a great degree surrounded the man, who has fled, it is reported, into the Mahore jungles. The great leader in

this rising is one Boorhanee La-a-Fakeer—he was formerly an officer in Appa Sahib's employ, and when he was dethroned, took his turban from his head, and declared he would never put one on till Appa came to his right, or was released. The death of Appa at Joudpore was, he pretends, an imposture; that the real man visited him safe and well, and having satisfied himself that he was the real man, resumed his turban with great pomp, and used his influence in the country for men to reinstate him. It does not appear that this large band has done any mischief by plunder or excess; on the contrary, it has been orderly.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 4.

Information has reached the presidency that the would-be Rajah of Nagpore, Appa Sahib, has been caught and caged by Capt. Johnstone, of the Nizam's army. He was to be sent to Nagpore, where no doubt he will be taken good care of. The Arab insurgents, it is said, have fled in the direction of Jaulnah.—*Mad. Herald*, Dec. 11.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

Dr. Peart's statement, touching the failure of the cotton crop under the American course of culture, at Coimbatore, had but too much foundation. Much apprehension is at present entertained for the fate of the cotton crops, which, according to all former accounts, promised most favourably, but of late, owing to the singularly adverse season, are so fast withering away, that the planters fear they shall garner but little of the expected produce of their labour. The failure, if it prove one, is entirely to be ascribed to the long and unexpected drought, the rain having ceased to fall at Coimbatore since the 2nd November. At Errode, too, nothing can be more melancholy than the present appearance of the fields planted with the New Orleans seed, although but six weeks ago they were in so highly flourishing a state, that the planter pronounced that "he had never seen finer cotton, even in America." The plants grew apace, put forth their blossoms and their fruit; yet, after all, sickened and withered away!—*U. S. Gaz.*, Dec. 17.

EXCERPTA.

The Court of Directors have sanctioned the introduction of a more convenient head-dress for the native army, with the proviso, of course, that the prejudices of the sepoy are in no way to be interfered with. We trust that the opportunity thus afforded for making a long-required improvement in the dress of the army will be judiciously taken advantage of, by following the advice of experienced officers rather than the dictates of fancy, as has been heretofore but too frequently the case.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 15.

The *Englishman* says that "Lord Auckland has positively refused to allow the Russian prince permission to travel in the Punjaub." The Russian prince is the illustrious personage who, some time back, paid this part of India a visit, and was entertained by Lord Elphinstone. That the Governor-General may have prohibited him from proceeding to the Upper Provinces of British India is by no means improbable, for his lordship has too much penetration not to see through the Muscovitish traveller's designs, however artfully they may be veiled, and no doubt thinks it as well that his oriental peregrinations should not be extended farther north than Bengal. But Prince Saltokoff may travel through the length and breadth of the country of the five rivers without let or hindrance.—*Mad. Herald*, Nov. 3.

Orders have been received from the Supreme Government, directing the abolition of the present salt monopoly, as also that of tobacco in Malabar and Canara, and substituting a tax thereon, as upon other articles of produce, in lieu of the existing arrangements. This change will, it is supposed, be productive of an enormous gain to Government, as, owing to the excessive rogues which obtains amongst the underlings employed in the salt branch of the revenue department, and the impossibility of establishing any efficient check over them, the Government are at present far less gainers than they will be under the new regulations.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Aug. 10.

The Supreme Government have sent instructions to this presidency to send no more troops to the Anglo-Burmese provinces.

The farewell entertainment offered by the members of the Madras Literary Society to their president, Sir Robert Comyn, on the occasion of his departure from India, took place at the Banqueting Room, on the 15th December. The chair was filled by Lord Elphinstone; and Sir Robert Dick, Archdeacon Harper, Messrs. A. D. Campbell, Dent, Arbuthnot, &c. were present. Cordiality and warmth of feeling towards their guest actuated every one present.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADEN.

The following are extracts from some letters from Aden:—

"Our affairs with the neighbouring tribes are getting worse and worse, and I see nothing but the bitterest hostility being so deeply rooted, that it will continue and spread for years to come. The hour of reconciliation is passing fast away. For the last fourteen months, they have offered us no molestation, nor made the slightest effort to attack us; and in the minds of the cleverest men at Aden, they will never think of doing so again, unless driven to it by us. They have, no doubt, stopped the supplies of farm produce for three months or so, but this was with a view to establish a fixed duty on each loaded camel coming into Aden. This they state is necessary, in consequence of being deprived of all duties and profits which they formerly derived from the port of Aden.

"Capt. Haines got the commanding officer to send a party of troops, consisting of 580 men, to surprise and burn a village some twelve miles from the barrier, called Shaik Maida. They started on the 5th October. One of the party says: "We marched from the Turkish Wall when the moon rose, at ten o'clock; the march was tedious and harassing; we had also a 12-pounder brass gun. At dawn of day, we reached the fort, but found it had been evacuated, nor did we see a single Arab: the fort was completely blown up by mining. After the men had rested an hour or two, we commenced our return march, and immediately our rear and the whole of our right flank were bravely attacked by the Arabs, who, though in number far inferior to us, kept up a continued fire of matchlocks into the column. The fog being extremely dense, all we could do was to continue our march, covered by clouds of skirmishers, who kept them at a respectable distance: they did not shew any wish or intention to close with us, but they certainly did use their matchlocks in a manner as much to be admired as it surprised us. No light infantry in the world could have skirmished better than they did. We had five Europeans wounded, and one officer (Licut. Bailie, of the artillery) rather severely in the temple, by a slanting ball. They followed us about ten or eleven miles; the fighting continued for two hours. On our return, we destroyed a large building at Shaik Othman, which was built by the Arab chiefs as a place of meeting to plan their attacks on our posts. For the first five or six miles the country is a continued plain of hard sand, covered by stunted tamarisk; after that, the surface begins to undulate, which gradually increases to small hills of sand to the height of twenty or thirty feet, covered by a dense jungle of the *Acacia Arabica*, some of thirty feet high. At Shaik Maida, the surface is, in many places, covered by small fragments of primitive rock, such as felspar, mica, slate, quartz, &c., which induce me to think that the hills, which were distant, and rising to a great height, are primitive rock. I saw neither tree nor shrub, except the *Acacia*. There is only one well at Shaik Maida, close to the fort; depth ninety-six feet, water sweet and good; there is no cultivation, though some parts which I saw are capable of producing grain."

The *Bombay Times* (from whence we take these extracts) publishes some letters from Aden, violently vituperating Capt. Haines and Mulla Jafer, and charging them

with acts of oppression and injustice. The writers, however, evince a spirit which inclines us to distrust their fidelity.

SCINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN.

Letters from Dadur state that Major Outram had succeeded in apprehending the murderer of Lieut. Loveday, whose sentence he had referred to the Governor-General. It is stated, on authority of many, among whom are Kummul Khan, several of the Brahoos chiefs, with the bearer and servant who were with Lieut. Loveday at the time of his death, that he was cut down by the Hubshee, Cassim, a slave of Gool Mahomed's, and his strictest guardian while a prisoner. The murderer has confessed the act, and in his defence stated, "that being left alone to guard the prisoner, after the Brahoos army had run away at the approach of the British, he had done so as long as possible; but every moment the British army came nearer, until he could stay no longer with safety to himself, when he cut down the prisoner, and ran after the rest." He denied that he had received any instructions to this effect from the minister, Gool Mahomed; and the whole tenor of his evidence proved, that the Daroga was quite innocent of all participation in the act; a fact which was, by the political agent's order, communicated immediately after the trial to Gool Mahomed by special message.

Chiefs were coming in daily, and it was quite evident that the people at large were with the young Khan. Still, our ally does not feel that he will be secure if the British force is at any time removed. Major Outram was busily engaged in settling the pass; but it is supposed that so long as Shah Shooja holds Shawl and Seebee, and the Murrees hold Hurnaie, the matter will be difficult of adjustment.

Extract of a letter from Dadur, dated 26th November:—"Our camp is in an uproar—four battalions are prepared to move above the passes, but are awaiting further instructions from Candahar and Major Outram. The Bolan Murrees are looting all the casilabs that generally come down to Cutchee through the pass at this season of the year. Cutchee is tranquil. Daily rumours are spread in camp; it has for the last few days been confidently said, that the whole of the Dooranees are in a state of insurrection. Capt. Leeson, commanding the Shah's cavalry, hemmed in about 10,000 of the unfortunate rebels, and played great destruction amongst them. The country towards Candahar is tranquil enough. About Quetta the enemy are assembling in great force, and Killa Abdoola, where we had stowed eight months' grain, is said to have been burnt to the ground. The pass is dreadfully infested by the Kakurs, and they have hitherto practised destruction with impunity; casilabs daily being robbed, post packets nine out of ten destroyed, and small detachments cannot move without the fear of being robbed and murdered—this is the state of things, as far as we are acquainted with them. Should a requisition be made for more than four regts. it could not be complied with; the force in Upper Scinde consists of four troops H. B. det. 3rd comp. artillery, two companies of Golundause, a company of Madras sappers and miners, wing 3rd L. C. and irregular horse, wing II. M. 41st regt. and 1st, 6th wing, 8th, 20th, 21st, and 25th regts. N. I.; so that, with the present force in Upper Scinde, I believe it will be hard work to keep the Murrees and Kakurs down. The troops at Quetta were prepared for an attack. It appears that the Kakurs are collected to the amount of three thousand, and are waiting for further reinforcements to attack Quetta. The originators of the Cabul insurrection are a people of the Dooranee tribe, known by the name of "Goolam Khana," the personal attendants of Timour Shah, and have taken the name from having been the slaves as well as attendants of Timour Shah. They are said to master about forty thousand strong. In the engagement which lately took place, about four thousand are said to have been killed and wounded. I have heard that Shah Shooja has been imprisoned and his eyes put out."

Extract of a letter from Quetta, dated 16th November: "The greater part of the force has left this for Dadur; a regt. of N. I. and a wing of cavalry have gone after the Murrees. Only the 20th regt. N. I. and twenty-four men 3rd company 1st bat. art. are left here. The Kakurs have been holding consultations, it is rumoured,

for attacking Quetta; but I do not think they will do so at present, the cold season having set in, but they may do so in summer. We are, however, prepared."

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

The *Bombay Times* announces that the American cotton cultivation in the western presidency has been hitherto attended with very indifferent success. The planters located in the vicinity of Broach have sown about two hundred acres, but the crop is not expected to exceed one bale of cotton! "The expense and labour bestowed was large, and the first appearance of the plants above ground led the planters to expect great results, but, shortly, they became stunted in growth, and all the hoeing and attention lavished on them did no good. The plants, generally, are but three or four inches high, withered and diseased, while the native cotton in the same spot is three feet high, covered with healthy blossoms."

EXCERPTA.

The duties to be levied in future at the port of Sonmeance have been fixed at Rs. 2 per maund (equal to 84 lbs.) on piece-goods of every description, cardamoms, cloves, &c.; and on metals, sugar, coffee, and other bulky articles, a duty of eight annas on the same weight. This modification will be very acceptable to the Affghan traders; and as it is probable that goods will be brought this season to Sonmeance of a kind not hitherto imported, the Jain of Beila has delegated to Lieut. Gordon, the British agent at Sonmeance, the privilege of regulating the duty to be charged upon them.

The *Bombay Times* states that no fewer than 3,000 African slaves have lately been imported from Zanzibar to Muscat: 600 Abyssinian Christians have also been brought to the slave market.

Accounts had been received from Major Harris and his party. They were proceeding cheerfully in the Abyssinian expedition, and had arrived safely within four miles of Anebobar.

A letter from Zanzibar, dated the 22nd August, states that H. M. S. *Lily* had made prize of an English schooner, the *Joshua Carroll*, completely equipped as a slaver, and recently arrived from the Mauritius, as for the purpose of conveying free labourers to that island. She had water and rice for 150 persons for thirty-five days, with a quantity of hay, and a slave deck in the hold ready to lay down. A considerable amount of dollars was also found concealed in different parts of the vessel.

Singapore.

By arrivals during the week from the coast of Borneo, we learn that the Lanoon pirates are still in great force in that quarter, plundering the trade, ravaging villages and islands on the coast, and committing every species of devastation. One of their most recent exploits is an attack on the island of Serhassan—where Mr. Gill, the chief officer of the *Sultana*, was so long detained on his voyage over from Borneo Proper—on the lower part of which they have established themselves, after driving away the inhabitants. The island abounds in coco-nut and fruit trees, with the oil manufactured from the former of which the inhabitants carried on a trade in exchange for rice. These plantations, among other ravages, the pirates were cutting down, and of course intercepted all the supplies destined for the consumption of the inhabitants, so that these poor islanders ran the risk of being starved unless some assistance reach them in season.—*Free Press*, Nov. 2.

Burmah.

King Tharawadi was still at Rangoon, but very quiet, and all parties are unanimous in representing the aspect of affairs, as far as regards the intentions of the Burmese, to be most peaceful. "Much ado about nothing" has been brought out with a very

strong cast. The markets were in a very unsettled state; the natives will neither buy nor sell, nor even go out to cut timber, as they say there will be a war, in spite of its being explained to them that our object is to prevent war. Every one seems to think that Tharawadi is very much afraid of us, and he was expected soon to leave Rangoon. One account says that the news of the capture of Amoy, and a certain independent tone in which the commissioner of Maulmain now writes, together with the arrival of our forces at Maulmain, with sickness in a discontented camp, has made H. M. resolve to return.

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, December 1st, says: "There appears no doubt that a monopoly of timber has been formed at Rangoon, but to whom given, or whether kept in the royal hands, does not appear. The effect seems to have been already to nearly double the usual prices given for timber. It is not easy to divine the object of this measure, whether it be to make money or to put an end to the trade altogether. Indeed, there is a mystery hanging over all the proceedings at Rangoon which puzzles every one. The king's advent in the place, the activity evinced in fortifying it, the apparent intention of remaining there a long time, if not permanently, and the embargo on staple articles of trade, are circumstances not easily to be accounted for. Of one thing, however, we may now, we think, be pretty well assured, that whatever alarm may have arisen of an attack on these provinces having been designed, none is now in contemplation: at least, no signs of any such thing are discernible, either in the doings at Rangoon or in our more immediate neighbourhood. The old governor of Bileng has resumed his station at Martaban, just as quietly as he quitted it some fifteen or twenty days ago."

Persia.

Sir John McNeil reached Tehran on the 4th or 5th of October: his reception is stated to have been of the highest distinction given in Persia. Numerous troops were drawn out, and a deputation of nobles, with some of the ministers, met him a mile from the gate of Tehran, and the Shah gave him the most flattering personal reception at the palace. All Persian troops are to be removed from Ghorian and its neighbourhood. The southern and south-western parts of the low country are in the usual unsettled state; many of the Chau Arabs on the Persian frontier are emigrating to Bussorah, under Turkish rule. Shaikh Hussain, the governor of Bushire, having squeezed to the utmost all the town, is now making a tour of the villages and districts under his government, and applying the screw to the utmost power the people can bear. The Arabian court is quiet; the commodore lately found some of the chiefs had been guilty of a breach of the slave treaty, and by perseverance, acting on what he considered the meaning of the treaty, he has succeeded in getting some of the slaves, and he and the vessels under him are looking sharp after the boat which brought them: he takes his ground on the third article, relative to Jumalees. At Kaugh, all goes on smoothly, and people do not like the thought of giving it up now.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 4.

China.

The official despatches, which appear in another part of this month's Journal, contain full details of the important successes of our expedition. The Canton papers state that, at Chusan, as usual, the Chinese had removed the government treasure, so that there would be little or no prize-money. At Ningpo, the people returned to their houses, hanging up over the doors the characters *shun-min*, 'submissive people.' Confidence in the moderation of the victors was growing up among the people, and though the houses continued closed, all sorts of provisions were plentiful, not only in Ningpo, but at Chusan also. In the former place, very little treasure, only about Dollars 20,000, was found; but the corn magazines were well stocked with a

two years' supply. The principal cause of the mortality at Chusan last year, namely, a want of fresh and sound provisions, will not exist on the present occasion.

The private accounts concur with the official despatches in representing the Chinese to have fought with determination. One writer says: "The Celestials fought with a desperation scarcely before witnessed; in several instances, the pike of the enemy crossed the British bayonet, with a determined resolution to conquer or die; but desperation could not compete with British courage and discipline; the sons of Han were entirely routed, with immense slaughter; the rifles here and elsewhere did great execution; every ball brought its man down. At first, little quarter was given; but soon a stop was put to the dreadful carnage."

Another account says: "On October 2nd, the Chinese made a most gallant defence of a small hill upon which they were posted; so determined was their resistance, that the bayonet and spear crossed each other several times; a soldier of 55th had his bayonet in the body of a Chinese at the moment he received his adversary's spear through his own ribs."

Of the carnage the following details are given: "Josses of all descriptions strewed our path; dead bodies were found intermingled with their hideous idols, most horrible to view. The entrance gate, looking towards the ships, was that in which the shell from the *Wellesley* had exploded; we had an opportunity of witnessing its effect: six men were lying down horribly mutilated, one nearly in half. At 4 p.m. we again walked on shore and entered the city; in one house we saw a man and woman lying dead; a man with a shot through his thigh, and a poor woman with her leg shot off, since amputated and doing well; at another place we saw four poor children lying dead from the effect of our shot; God only knows where the poor mother was; the father was frantic, sometimes embracing his lost dear ones, at another rushing madly towards a large vase of water, attempting to drown himself, but he was restrained by his friends. We retired: it was a scene too distressing to witness—several other scenes are on record—but enough of these miserable miseries, the necessary, or rather unavoidable evils of war."

Ningpo river is described as of surpassing beauty, with plenty of water for large vessels many miles above the city. The river is rather narrow; a transport moored off Ningpo in eleven fathoms has just room to swing clear; but vessels may lie alongside the banks of the river, which are very steep. Ningpo is about 8 miles in circumference, and the country from Chinhae to the district capital a perfect garden. Provisions were plentiful at Ningpo, at the Tinghae prices; very good bread was obtained, and the artillery have got back their old Chusan baker; they are quartered in the hall of audience, where Captain Anstruther used to be examined before the Chinese officers. Capt. A. has got possession of the cage in which he was crammed, and it is reported it will be sent on to Calcutta.

Nothing is known of the further intended operations of H.M.'s forces, or the purposes of H.M.'s Plenipotentiary; the rebellion of the Yellow River may induce the emperor to endeavour to pacify the foreign rebels. Sir H. Pottinger, it was expected, would winter at Amoy, and the admiral's arrival at Hongkong was shortly looked for. Up to the 25th October, no Chinese envoy had been sent to Sir Henry, from which a continued determination on the part of the Chinese to trust the issue of the contest to the fate of arms may perhaps be inferred, notwithstanding the effect of our more recent operations.

Letters have been received from Amoy to the 29th October. All was then quiet, and the Chinese merchants were beginning to confide in their new masters. Supplies were abundant.

The losses of the Chinese at Amoy were detailed to some extent in a memorial to the emperor by Yen Pih-tow, governor of Fuhkeen and Chekeang, who asks for 3,000,000 taels of silver (or about 3,333,000 dollars) for immediate use. Keang Keyun, of Kiumun (or Quemoy), the governor says, fell into the water and died, in endeavouring to drive back the assailants, as they were landing. He was the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, the admiral being to the northward and wind-

bound. Four other officers are reported, by the governor, as having fallen in the action; their names are Ling Che, Hwa Kwoking, Yang Shanke, and Le Keming—one a colonel, and the others of the rank of ensigns. Wang Shetsin, Na Tanchoo, and Yang Tinkeang, were among the wounded; the first a major, the second and third, lieut.-colonels. Among the soldiers, the killed and wounded were very many.

The Chinese authorities at Amoy collected about 200 war-boats and many fire-rafts, preparatory to an attack on H.M.'s ship *Druid*; but previously sent a friendly message to Capt. Smith, requesting or ordering him to move H.M.'s ship out of the waters of Amoy; and if he reverently obeyed the orders, they would allow H.M.'s ship to pass out unmolested. It is said to this friendly message Capt. Smith returned as friendly an answer, to the effect, that he had no time to move H.M.'s ship; but that if they did not move and immediately disperse his imperial majesty's flotilla, he would forthwith undertake that task himself. The Chinese, with much more complaisance than Capt. Smith evinced, immediately followed that officer's friendly advice, and the flotilla has been no more heard of.

It is said that the Chinese are very busy in again fortifying the city; and new forts are being erected on the hills at the back, from which in May last it was commanded by British artillery. Napier's Fort is also rebuilding, and the passage of the river has been most effectually choked up near Howqua's Fort. There is only just space enough on one side of the river for junks to pass through. The mandarin boats are still numerous near Napier's and Howqua's Fort, and it is said, that a number of stone-laden junks are kept in readiness to be sunk whenever the English should again threaten to pass up. Although trade is proceeding quietly at Canton, it is carried on under the apprehension of interruption at no distant period, and hence the conditions upon which it exists are highly unfavourable to the foreign, and particularly British merchant.

The fate of Keshen is sealed. An imperial edict is couched in the following brief, but solemn terms: "I order that the already degraded (from being a) great minister of state, Keshen, according to the sentence of the great council of the imperial kindred, be detained in prison until autumn, when he is to be beheaded according to his sentence. Respect this." The *Canton Register* remarks: "whether the sentence will be carried into execution, we will not presume to say; but the fact of condemnation to death of one of the imperial clan, both by blood and marriage (we believe), evinces the determination of the cabinet of Peking to hold out à toute outrance against foreign domination."

An imperial edict, dated September 19, banishes the comprador, Paou-pang, to Ele, as a slave, for life; Chaou Tsze-yung, the che-hëen, is to be degraded, and Fun-poo, the foo-yuen of Shan-tung, to be delivered over to the proper board for punishment.

Commissioner Lin has been, by an imperial edict, degraded to the 4th rank, and sent to Ele.

The emperor is at great pains to convince his people that the foreign barbarians have been defeated, and issues thanksgivings to the gods for the manifest favour shewn in repulsing them with great loss from before Canton by a most seasonable thunderstorm, and in utterly destroying them afterwards during the typhoon.

• Asiatic Russia.

The *Cologne Gazette*, of the 31st December, publishes a letter stating that, in consequence of the treaty of London, closing the straits, the tribes of the Caucasus, who revolted, no longer receive assistance so regularly as formerly, and no doubt was entertained that they would be obliged to submit, and recognize the rights of sovereignty acquired by Russia in consequence of the treaty concluded with the Sultan.

R E G I S T E R.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

PRECEDENCE IN INDIA—CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

General Department, Oct. 27, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the following copy of a warrant, containing a table of precedence for defining the progressive and relative rank of persons holding appointments in India, which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to issue under her Royal Sign Manual, to be published for general information; together with an extract from the despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council in the Public Department, dated the 18th of Aug. 1841 (para. 2), with which the copy of her Majesty's warrant was received.

Extract of Warrant of Precedence in India, dated 28th June, 1841:—We do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure, that the following table be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereafter named, *viz.*

The Governor-General, or Governor-General for the time being.

The Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor (or Lieut. Governor) of Agra.

The Chief Justice Bengal.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Chief Justice Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Chief Justice Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, when also a Member of the Supreme Council.

Members of the Supreme Council of India, according to their situation therein.

Members of Council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.

The Commander-in-Chief at Madras, when also a Member of Council.

Members of Council at Madras, according to their situation therein.

The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, when also a Member of Council.

Members of Council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, according to date.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, according to date.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, according to date.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Naval Forces.

The Commanders-in-Chief of the Army at the several presidencies (not being Commanders-in-Chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.

Naval and Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.

Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.

Members of the Law Commission, according to their situation therein.

Civilians, with reference to their rank and precedence, to be divided into six classes.

Civilians of thirty-five years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class I., and from date of entering such class to rank with Major-Generals, according to date of commission.

Civilians of twenty years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class II., and from date of entering such class to rank with Colonels, according to date of commission.

Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Archdeacon of Madras.

Archdeacon of Bombay.

Civilians of twelve years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class III., and from date of entering such class to rank with Lieut. Colonels, according to date of commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class IV., and from date of entering such class to rank with Majors, according to date of commission.

Civilians of four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class V., and from date of entering such class to rank with Captains, according to date of commission.

Civilians under four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class VI., and to rank with Subalterns, according to date of commission.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council, in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at native courts, or on occasions of intercourse with natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the Members of Council at the presidencies in India.

Extract of a Despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 18th Aug., 1841.

Para. 2. The denominations of Senior and Junior Merchant, Factor, and Writer, under which the civil service have heretofore been classed, having become quite inapplicable, in consequence of the alteration in the constitution of the East-India Company, are to cease from the date of the promulgation of the warrant at the respective presidencies, and in assigning relative rank to our civil service, they will thenceforward be divided into six classes, according to their date and standing, as defined in the warrant.

* BURMESE PRIZE MONEY.

Fort William, Oct. 27, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication to the army of the following orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, authorizing payment to the military and naval forces employed on the occasion, of a further portion of the booty captured during the late hostilities against Ava, and which has been granted by her Most Gracious Majesty as prize.

Then follows extract of a military letter from the Court, dated 2nd September, 1840. It refers to the correspondence (in 1831 and 1837) on the claim preferred on behalf of the forces employed in the war, to compensation for the value of boats and other property captured and destroyed to prevent their again falling into the enemy's power; and to a royal warrant, of which a copy is subjoined, granting (on the Court's application) the sum of three lacs of Co.'s Rupees in full satisfaction of the claim, both as to principal and interest. This warrant, although bearing date the 17th October, 1838, only reached the Court on the 14th August, 1840, having been detained by the Lords of the Treasury, pending the consideration of a memorial on the subject, presented by Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell. The letter proceeds: "Observing in your military consultations of the 30th June, 1826, a schedule or statement, as transcribed in the margin,* of certain proceeds of Burmese booty, which did not appear to have formed part of the sums granted by his late Majesty in the warrant, dated on the 17th September, 1831, and being desirous that any sums belonging to the captors, and remaining undistributed, should be included in the grant, for which application had been made, we requested the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury to advise her Majesty to grant as booty the several sums specified in the said schedule, with interest due upon them, provided such principal and interest shall not have been already included in the Royal Grant of 17th September, 1831, and provided the sum shall be recovered by us, or on our behalf. The grant has been in conformity with this application, and we now call your special and immediate attention to this part of it, in order that the exact state of the prize fund may be ascertained, and all sums due to it realized for distribution. You will observe that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant one moiety of the sums due or to be realized under the Royal Warrant, to the East-India Company, for their own proper use, and the remaining moiety to us, in trust to distribute the same for the use of the commanders, officers, and men belonging to the army, navy, and marines employed in the Burmese war, to be appropriated and distributed amongst such forces, in the manner, and subject to the provisions directed and contained in the warrant of his late Majesty, dated the 17th September, 1831.

"We have now to announce to you our resolution to grant to the forces the Company's moiety of the booty which may be available for distribution under this grant. The distribution is to be made to those who participated in the grant under the warrant of 17th September, 1831, and according to the same scheme or schedule; you will not, however, pay to any individuals of the Royal Navy the shares which may be allotted to them individually, according to the said scheme or schedule, but will apprise us of the aggregate amount of the shares allotted to those individuals, in order that we may pay the said amount to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who will order the same to be distributed, according to the rules of the navy. Agreeably to the desire of the Lords of the Treasury, we shall authorize payment of the amount of the legal expenses incurred by Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, in connexion with the present grant. The amount, viz. £978. 18s. 6d., you will deduct out of the prize fund. You will also repay us out of that fund for the amount of the stamp duty and fees on the grant, viz. £2,626. 4s., which we have paid to H.M.'s Government. You will observe that this stamp duty is assessed on the whole amount of the grant, actual and conditional. We have, however, received an assurance from the Lords of the Treasury, that if any portion of the amount should prove to be irrecoverable, their Lordships will be prepared, on receiving a representation to

* Statement of the Proceeds realized and in course of realization by the Prize Agents, shewing how they have been appropriated:—

Subscribed through the agency to Messrs. John Mackenzie and Co., of Calcutta, in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans, Sa. Rs. 74,300; deposited by Messrs. John Mackenzie and Co., of Calcutta, in the Treasury, upon receipt, Sa. Rs. 60,384. 14.; current account of ditto ditto, Sa. Rs. 3,238. 6. 8.; subscribed through the agency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, on the 4 and 5 per cent. loans, Sa. Rs. 65,687. 13. 11.; cash remitted to ditto ditto, not yet acknowledged, Madras Rs. 25,670. 14. 2. or Sa. Rs. 24,104. 1. 9.; balance of prize sales in course of collection, Sa. Rs. 5,651; Total, Sa. Rs. 2,42,366. 4. 4.

that effect from us, to direct a return of the proportion of the stamp duty charged on the sum which it may be found impracticable to recover; you will, therefore, duly apprise us of that proportion, the amount of which you will not, of course, deduct from the prize fund."

The Royal Warrant refers to that of his late Majesty; to the amount of booty and plunder taken, exclusive of boats and other property destroyed; to the grant thereof to the Company; to the memorial of the Company stating that they were disposed to believe that three lacs of rupees would be a liberal equivalent for all the booty taken and relinquished by the forces, and that large sums had been realized by the prize agents, and invested, which were not included in the grant of 1831, and praying that the sum of three lacs might be granted to the Company in full satisfaction of the claim; the warrant thereupon grants the said sum of three lacs to the Company in full satisfaction of the claim, if not included in the grant of 1831 and if recoverable; one-half to be for the use of the Company, the other to the commander, officers, and men employed in the war, to be distributed as directed in the warrant of 1831.

Statement of Assets for Distribution.

Amount with the Government Agent, as per his acc. curr., 31st May, 1841, with interest, less Sa. Rs. 18,041 included in the first distribution, <i>vide</i> G. G. O. 19th Dec. 1836	...	...	4,48,106	12	3
Interest allowed (<i>vide</i> G. G. O. 9th Oct. 1837) on amount of military stores and other property included in first distribution, <i>viz.</i> Sa. Rs. 4,99,642, from different periods to 19th Dec. 1836, above-mentioned, at 5 per cent. per annum	...	...	2,89,805	6	1
Amount authorized as compensation in lieu of value of boats and stores destroyed	...	...	3,00,000	0	0
Amount of sundry items at credit of fund	...	...	10,376	3	2
			<hr/> 10,48,288		
			5 6		

Deduct.

Amount paid to officers and men of the 10th and 16th Madras N.I., and of various detachments and single officers engaged in Burmese war, for whom no provision was made in first distribution, in consequence of necessary prize-rolls not having been furnished	...	...	47,466	9	5
Amount of legal expenses incurred by Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Campbell	...	...	£978	18	6
Ditto of stamp-duty and fees	...	...	2,626	4	0
			<hr/> £3,605		
			2 6		
			<hr/> 38,454		
			10 7		
			<hr/> 85,921		
			4 0		
Remaining for distribution	...	...	9,62,367	1	6
Five per cent. commission for prize-agents	...	...	48,118	5	8
			<hr/> 9,14,248		
Leaves for distribution, Co.'s Rs.	...	...	11 10		

Scale of Distribution.

Proportion assigned to each Class.	Rank.	No. of Shares in each Class.	Amount of each Share.
1st Class, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of whole ...	Commander-in-chief General and flag officers	2 6	28,570 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9,523 6 9
2nd Class, $\frac{1}{8}$ ths	Brigadiers, field officers, superintending surgeons, dep. adj. general, dep. qu. master general, and dep. comm. general, commanders and captains of H.M.'s ships and Indian navy Captains, brigade majors, surgeons, aides-de-camp, pay masters, and assistants and dep. assistants in the Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Commissary General's Department,—	128	1,785 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3rd Class, $\frac{1}{8}$ th	Lieutenants, pursers, surgeons, chaplains, and masters of H.M.'s ships and Indian navy, captains of marines,— Commanders of pilot vessels, and of division of gun boats, with salaries of from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month	447	255 10 7
4th Class, $\frac{1}{8}$ th	Subalterns, adjutants and quarter masters of H.M.'s regiments, assistant surgeons, assistant commissaries and deputy assistant commissaries of ordnance,— Assistant surgeons, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, mates, and 2nd masters of H.M.'s ships and Indian navy, lieutenants and quarter masters of marines,— Commanders of pilot vessels with salaries of Rs. 200 per month	975	117 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5th Class, $\frac{1}{8}$ th	Conductors and warrant officers of corresponding and inferior rank, native commissioned officers, rissaldars, resaidars, naib rissaldars, and woordee majors, staff serjeants and serjeants, havildars, drum and trumpet majors, and native doctors,— Midshipmen, captains' clerks, volunteers and petty officers (1st and 2nd classes) of H.M.'s and Indian navy, serjeants of marines, mates, gunners, syrangs, tindals, secunnies of the Bengal Marine Department, and individuals receiving from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month	4,363	26 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6th Class, $\frac{1}{8}$ ths	Corporals, naicks, kote duffadars, privates, and relative subordinate grades, fife majors, gun Lascars, ordnance drivers, hospital apprentices, permanent bhisties, and public establishments which proceeded by sea to the scene of action,— Seamen and boys of H.M.'s ships and Indian navy, marines, Lascars of the Bengal Marine Department, and individuals receiving less than Rs. 50 per month	53,077	4 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 9. Mr. E. Thomas to officiate as magistrate and collector of Seharunpore.

15. Lieut. G. Verner, adj. of Sylhet, Light Inf. Bat., to officiate as assistant to political agent in the Cossyah Hills during the absence of Mr. H. Inglis on leave.

16. Mr. E. Da Costa to be sudder ameen of Hooghly.
 Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as judge of Mirzapoor, during absence, on leave, of Mr. R. J. Taylor.
 Mr. R. B. Morgan to officiate as magistrate and collector of Humeerpoor.
 18 Dr. H. Falconer, M.D. to be superintendent of government botanical gardens in the north-western provinces.
 Mr. F. B. Gubbins, on being relieved of his present duties at Ilissar by Mr. T. H. Sympton, to proceed to Delhi, and to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector during absence of Mr. E. T. Colvin on political duty.
 19. Lieut. F. C. Birch, adj. 31st N.I., to be officiating postmaster at Cawnpore.
 20. Mr. J. H. Walker to officiate as deputy collector in zillah Goorgaon.
 22. Major T. D. Carpenter, superintendent with the ex-rajahs of Coorg and Satara, made over charge of his duties to Capt. George Johnston, sub-assist. com. gen.
 Mr. H. H. Thomas to continue to officiate as a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad.
 Mr. T. P. Woodcock to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Ally Gurh, during absence, on leave, of Mr. M. J. Tierney, or until further orders.
 Mr. W. R. Kennaway to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Futtehpore.
 Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as magistrate and coll. of Futtehpore.
 Mr. L. J. H. Grey to exercise powers of joint mag. and deputy coll. in Rungpore.
 Mr. W. T. Tayler to officiate as collector of Purnea, v. Mr. W. T. Trotter.
 Mr. G. Martin to officiate as magistrate of ditto, v. Mr. Tayler.
 Mr. J. R. B. Ross to be a deputy collector in the Sunderbuns.
 Mr. N. Smith permitted to resign his app. of collector of Rungpore.
 24. Mr. George Alexander resumed charge of general post office.
 26. Messrs. R. H. Mytton and E. Bentall reported their return from England.
 27. Mr. R. N. Farquharson to officiate as mag. and collector of Sarun.
 Dec. 1. Mr. W. Blunt, to officiate until further orders, as an extra member of Board of Customs, salt and opium, and of the marine board.
 Capt. A. B. Clapperton to perform duties of master attendant, until further orders.
 Mr. A. T. Dick to be collector of Rungpore, v. Mr. N. Smith.
 Mr. L. J. H. Grey to be magistrate of ditto, v. Mr. Dick.
 3. Mr. T. P. Woodcock to officiate as magistrate and collector of Paneeput.
 Capt. J. Fitzgerald on special duty with H. H. the Baiza Bacc, delivered over charge of his duties to R. D. Luard, Esq., acting sub-collector of Nassick.
 6. Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, to be political agent in Bhopal, consequent upon demise of L. Wilkinson, Esq.
 Major F. H. Sandys to be political agent at Mehidpore, v. Capt. Trevelyan.
 Capt. G. J. Fraser to be assistant in charge of Nimaur, v. Major Sandys.
 Capt. W. Riddle to be assistant to resident at Nagpore, v. Capt. Fraser.
 Lieut. W. F. Eden to be 1st assistant to resident at Indore.
 Cornet Alfred Harris, to be 2nd assistant to resident at Indore.
 Lieut. H. Montgomery, assistant to commissioner, to officiate as superintendent of the Ashtagram division, Mysore, during absence of Capt. Chalmers, and to succeed to the appointment on resignation by the officer of his office in the commission.
 Capt. E. W. Cartwright, 23rd Bombay N.I., officiating assistant political agent at Dadur, resigned his app. on 31st Oct.
 7. Mr. H. C. Hamilton to be magistrate, collector, and salt agent, at Pooree, v. Mr. J. K. Ewart, dec.
 Mr. F. Skipwith to be collector of Behar.
 Mr. E. Bentall to be civil and sessions judge of Jessore, v. Mr. Swetenham proceeded to Europe on furlough.
 Mr. L. Barber to be deputy collector in Bulloah.
 8. Mr. J. J. Harvey to officiate as collector of Government Customs.
 9. Surg. G. A. Turnbull of Nizam's army, to succeed superintending surg. D. S. Young of the force, on the resignation or departure of latter officer.
 13. Capt. G. Forster, 49th Madras N.I., to be commandant of Nagpore residency escort and superintendent of bazars, in suc. to Capt. Duke.
 Capt. P. A. Reynolds permitted to resign his appointment as assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.
 14. Mr. B. H. Cooper to exercise powers of a joint mag. and deputy coll. in Dacca.
 17. Dr. F. J. Mouat to be professor of chemistry and materia medica at the Medical College.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 9. The Rev. Anthony Garstin, assistant chaplain, appointed to station of Hazareebaugh, and to officiate for the Rev. H. Hutton, at Dum-Dum.

Dec. 11. The Rev. John Spencer to officiate as chaplain of Kurnaul.

The Rev. R. P. Brooke to be chaplain of Loodhiana and Ferozepore.

15. The Rev. H. Fisher to officiate for the Rev. W. Palmer as junior presidency chaplain, and the Rev. R. Eteson to officiate for the Rev. H. Fisher as chaplain of garrison of Fort William, on departure of Rev. W. Palmer for Cape of Good Hope.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 17, 1841.—Brigadier Home, c. n., of Madras estab., to be a brigadier of 1st class, and to command Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Brigadier Trewman, about to proceed to Europe, on med. cert.

22nd N. I. Ens. Peter Drummond to be Lieut. from 1st Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. Campbell MacMillan, dec.

25th N. I. Lieut. Walter Hore to be Capt. of a company, from 16th Nov. 1841, v. Capt. John Rowe Flower, dec.—Ens. Andrew Hunter to be Lieut., from 8th Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. F. W. D. Lloyd, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.—Ens. John R. Moore to be Lieut., from 16th Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. Walter Hore, prom.

Brev. Maj. W. Garden, 36th N. I. and dep. qu. mast. gen., to be qu. master general of army, with official rank of Lieut. Col., from 5th inst., v. Col. Wm. Dunlop, dec.

Capt. John Paton, 58th N. I. and first assist. qu. m. gen., to be deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, with official rank of Major, v. Maj. Garden, prom.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet:—Lieut. F. Baker, 9th L. C., and Lieut. R. S. Ewart, 30th N. I., from 14th Nov. 1841.

Cadet of Infantry G. R. Brown admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 24.—*35th N. I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. M. E. Moorhouse to be capt. of a company, and Ens. P. A. P. Bouverie to be lieut., from 29th Oct. 1841, in suc. to Capt. Wyndham, killed in action.—Ens. R. B. Norton to be lieut., from 20th Oct. 1841, Lieut. C. H. Jenkins, dec.

The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet:—Lieut. R. G. Grange, 10th N. I.; Lieut. S. J. Tabor, 7th L. C.; Lieut. M. R. Onslow, 4th L. C.; all from 19th Nov. 1841.

Cadet of Artillery H. Tombs admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd-lieut.

Cadets of Infantry H. S. Belli and F. M. Gilbert admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

24th N. I. Ens. E. N. Dickenson to be lieut., from 19th Aug. 1841, v. Lieut. Fred. Adams, retired.

70th N. I. Ens. Edwin Thomas to be lieut. v. Lieut. G. S. H. Brown, retired, with rank from 6th March, 1841, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. T. Caddy, prom. to Capt. of a company.

Capt. H. J. Guyon, 31st N. I., to be major of brigade at Cawnpore, v. Troup, who has marched with his regt.

Capt. John Jervis, 5th N. I., to be superintendent of family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, v. H. Carter, promoted to a regimental majority.

Brev. Capt. G. M. Hill, 17th N. I. and aide-de-camp on personal staff of Gov. General, to be superintendent of family money and paymaster of native pensioners in Oude and Cawnpore, v. Capt. Jervis.

Brev. Capt. W. S. Monteath, 69th N. I., to officiate for Lieut. C. G. Fagan, as deputy paymaster at Benares.

Nov. 29.—Major Arch. Irvine, c. n., of Engineers, and member of the Military Board, directed to resume duties of his office.

Dec. 1.—*6th L. C.* Cornet S. F. Macmullen to be Lieut., from 20th Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Robert Trotter Knox, dec.

3rd N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Rulfe to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. H. C. Griffiths to be Lieut., from 18th Nov. 1841, in suc. to Capt. W. Little, dec.

Cadet of Infantry W. W. Ward admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

John Macrae, m. n., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, 53rd N. I., app. temporarily a brigadier of 2nd class, for a particular service.

Surg. Robert Rankine permitted to retire from service of E. I. C. on pension of his rank, from 30th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Frederick Furnell to be surg., from 30th Nov. 1841, v. Surg. R. Rankine, retired.

The undermentioned officers placed temporarily at disposal of Commander in Chief during continuance of service on which their regiments are about to be employed, and directed to proceed to Ferozepore by dawk at the public expense:—Lieuts. E. S. Capel, adjutant Calcutta native militia, and H. Ramsay, junior assist. to commissioner

of Kemaon; Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, commandant of Bhaugulpore hill rangers; W. Riddell, assist. in depart. for suppression of Thuggee; and Lieut. J. E. Verner, Capt. of cavalry, in the Bundelcund legion; Capt. A. Knyvett, in charge of executive engineer's office, Saugor division.

Dr. J. S. Logan to officiate in medical charge of Lucknow Residency.

Assist. Surg. M. Lovel, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, now at Umballa, app. to charge of medical duties of that place during Dr. W. Jameison's absence on deputation to the Indus.

Assist. Surg. Charles McCurdy in charge of med. duties of civil station of Cawnpore, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Dec. 8th.—57th N.I.—Ens. Alex. Forsyth to be Lieut. from 28th Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. Robert Reynolds dec.

Assist. Surg. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D., placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for employment as officiating civil assist. surg. of Furreedpore.

Dec. 15.—Late 2nd L. C.—Cornet J. H. L. M. Toone to be Lieut. from 16th Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. E. K. Money dec.

Ens. G. N. Oakes, 46th N.I. and aide-de-camp on personal staff of Gov. General, to act as adj. to Calcutta native militia, during absence of Lieut. E. S. Capel proceeded to join his regt. on service.

Cadet of Artillery Alfred Wintle admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd-lieut.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. Col. T. M. Taylor, of late 2nd L. C., member of the military board, directed to resume duties of his office.

Dec. 15.—*Malwa Contingent*.—Brev. Capt. G. Timins, 34th N. I., to be commandant; Brev. Capt. T. T. Wheeler, 56th N. I., to be commandant of cavalry; Lieut. E. Andrews, 7th Bombay N. I., to be commandant of infantry.

Head Quarters, Nov. 8, 1841.—Assist. Surg. J. McRae to afford med. aid to detach. of recruits at Cawnpore, under command of Capt. A. W. Tayler, employed in raising men for service of H. M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk,

Lieut. G. G. Bowring, 59th N. I., to act as interp. and q. m. to 10th L. C. at Ferozepore.

Nov. 9.—Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard, to join and do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

17th N. I.—Lieut. J. S. D. Tulloch to be adj., v. Burroughs prom.

Assist. Surg. W. H. B. Ross, 2nd Eur. Regt. to proceed to Hazareebaugh, to relieve Assist. Surg. E. Boulton from medical duties of that station.

Nov. 10.—Capt. J. Powell, 28th N. I., to receive charge of brigade office at Barrackpore, from Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Dickson, 51st N. I., and to act as maj. of brigade, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. H. J. Guyon, 31st N. I., to act as maj. of brigade at Cawnpore, in room of Capt. T. H. Shuldham, 52nd N. I.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. F. H. Thomas to act as adj. to left wing of 48th N. I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters.

Assist. Surgs. R. H. L. Bird and W. W. Wells, former to proceed in med. charge of detach. of H. M. 31st Foot towards Agra, and latter to remain in med. charge of detach. of H. M. 3rd bufs, and depôts of H. M. 13th and 44th Foot; date Cawnpore, 19th Oct.

Assist. Surg. Bird, on arrival at Agra, will be at disposal of Superintending Surg. of the circle for duty at that station.

Unposted Cornet A. P. C. Elliott to do duty with 9th L. Cavalry at Kurnaul.

Nov. 17.—Unposted Ens. M. R. Somerville posted to 61st N. I. at Agra.

Lieut. C. A. Nicholson, 25th N. I., to act as adj. to the regt. v. Hore, who is relieved from the duty.

Nov. 18.—8th L. C.—Cornet F. W. Drummond to be adj. to the regt. v. Murray, who is permitted, on account of ill health, to resign the situation.

Unposted Ens. F. G. Stainforth to do duty with 51st N. I. at Benares.

Surg. J. F. Steuart, M.D. (on furl.) removed from 59th to 73rd N. I.

Surg. H. Clark (on fur.) removed from 22nd to 59th N. I.

Surg. G. G. Spilsbury, posted to 22nd N. I. at Delhi.

Assist. Surg. F. Fleming (on leave to Cape) removed from 52nd to 72nd N. I.

Nov. 19.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Short to act as adj. to 45th N. I., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. G. Biddulph.

Ens. R. H. Hicks to act as adj. to detachment of Europ. inf. recruits at Dum-Dum.

The following removals and postings of field officers in regt. of artillery made:—Lieut. Cols. I. Pereira from 5th to 3rd batt.; P. L. Pew from 2nd to 5th batt.; C. H. Bell (proceeding on leave) from 3rd to 2nd batt.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, 2nd N. I., lately appointed a deputy judge adv. general on estab., posted to Cawnpore division; but he is permitted to continue to act as adj. to his regt., whilst it is employed on service west of the Indus.

Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson to accompany wing of 3rd batt. artillery, in room of Assist. Surg. R. W. Wrightson reported sick; date Dum-Dum 13th Oct.

Lieut. C. G. Walsh, 14th, to do duty with Sylhet Light Inf. Bat.

Nov. 22.—Assist. Surg. J. Sutherland to proceed on medical charge of detachment of recruits, &c. from Dum-Dum towards Kurnaul.

Lieut. Col. R. Benson (on fur.) removed from 53rd to 30th N. I.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild removed from 30th to 53rd N. I., and directed to assume command of the corps and detachments under orders for Afghanistan.

Nov. 23.—The following removals and postings of field officers made:—Col. Sir J. Bryant, Kt. and C. B. (on furl.) from 3rd N. I. to 1st Europ. Light Infantry; Col. F. Walker (new prom.) to 3rd N. I.; Lieut. Col. J. Blair (on staff employ) from 15th to 8th do.; Lieut. Col. A. Carnegie (new prom.) to 15th do.; Lieut. Col. O. Stubbs (on leave to Cape) from 63rd to 24th do.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Smith (new prom.) to 63rd do.

Nov. 24.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wilson, 4th N. I., to act as major of brigade in Rohilcund and Kemaon district, in room of Capt. D. C. Keiller.

Assist. Surg. G. Harper, 64th N. Infantry, to afford med. aid to resallah of 3rd irregular cavalry and company of sappers and miners, proceeding to Cabul with first convoy; date Ferozepore 11th Nov.

Assist. Surg. W. S. Comberbach to receive med. charge of 55th N. I.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps specified, and directed to join:—John Robertson to 7th N. I. at Necmuh; Ens. F. R. Croly, 26th do. at Ferozepore; Ens. G. A. Croly, 63rd do. at Futehghurh; R. D. Macpherson, 15th do. at Dinapore.

Lieut. and Adj. R. Campbell to act as 2nd in command to 1st Assam Sebundy Corps, consequent on transf. of Major W. Simonds to inva. estab.

Nov. 27.—The undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with corps:—J. Robertson, with 58th N. I. at Benares; F. R. Croly, 32nd do. at Dinapore; G. A. Croly, 32nd do. at Dinapore.

35th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. M. E. Moorhouse to be interp. and qu. master.

Nov. 29.—The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps specified and directed to join:—C. R. Douglas, 25th N. I., at Barrackpore; F. W. Ripley, 22nd do. at Delhi; M. A. Garstin, 25th do. at Barrackpore.

Dec. 1.—Assist. Surg. H. Irwin, 30th N. I., app. to med. charge of staff at Ferozepore, in room of Assist. Surg. G. Harper; and Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, 26th N. I., to act as brigade maj. at ditto, in room of Capt. Knyvett, in consequence of march of 64th N. I. to Cabul.

Assist. Surg. M. Grierson, on duty at Mussoorie, app. to med. charge of Landour dépôt, on departure of Assist. Surg. M. J. M. Ross, of H. M. 16th Lancers.

Lieut. H. J. Piercy to act as adj. to 2nd L. Inf. Bat. in room of Lieut. T. Riddell, of 60th N. I., proceeding to rejoin his own corps.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. P. Thomas, 64th N. I., to act as detachment staff to convoy, consisting of 64th regt., 4th comp. 6th bat. artillery, 5th comp. sappers and miners, and 1st troop 3rd irregular cavalry, proceeding from Ferozepore to Afghanistan.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns to do duty:—Cornet H. E. Young with 6th L. Cavalry at Sultanpore; Ensigns O. E. Rothney, T. H. Wilson, and J. Peel, with 9th N. I. at Benares; Ens. E. D. Elderton, with 32nd do. at Dinapore.

Dec. 2.—19th N. I. Ens. F. P. Layard to be interp. and qu. master.

70th N. I. Lieut. H. B. Impey to be interp. and qu. master.

4th Irregular Cavalry.—Lieut. A. J. W. Haig, 24th N. I., to be adj. v. Money, dec.

Dec. 3.—Surg. T. E. Dempster, 1st brigade horse artillery, at present on sick leave at Simla, app. to medical charge of convalescent dépôt at Landour.

Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek, doing duty with 4th bat. artill. to relieve Assist. Surg. C. McCurdy from med. charge of civil station of Cawnpore; and Assist. Surg. McCurdy (whose services have been placed at disposal of Commander in Chief) to do duty with 4th bat. of artill. until further orders.

Lieut. C. F. Brûere, 13th N. I., permitted to resign adjutancy of that corps.

The services of Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, 18th N. I., doing duty with Arracan local batt. placed at disposal of officiating commissioner of Arracan.

Dec. 4.—10th N. I. Ens. A. N. Cole to be interp. and qu. master.

Dec. 7.—An exchange of appointments between Lieuts. J. Brind and G. P. Salmon of artillery, sanctioned: the former accordingly appointed adj. and qu. master to 3rd bat. and latter adj. and qu. master to 5th bat.

Dec. 8.—Lieut. and brev. Capt. J. B. Lock, 5th N.I., proceeding with convoy under command of Lieut. Col. J. Tulloch, directed to do duty with 60th do., until he can rejoin the corps to which he belongs.

The following removals and postings of ensigns made:—Ens. W. Metcalf from 74th to 35th N.I.; Ens. W. Darell, from 71st to 35th do.; Unposted Ens. A. G. Nedham, doing duty with 32nd, to 74th do.; Unposted Ens. W. W. Wards (not arrived) to 71st do.; Unposted Ens. J. G. Lawrence, doing duty with 9th, to 24th do.; Unposted Ens. H. W. H. Cox, doing duty with 73rd, to 70th do.; Unposted Ens. O. E. Rothney to 45th do. at Dacca.

The undermentioned Ensigns to do duty with corps:—A. L. Newman with 65th N.I. at Dinapore; E. Whelan with 73rd do. at Allahabad.

Capt. R. T. Sandeman, 33rd N.I., to do duty at Landour depôt.

3d L. C. Lieut. G. G. Bowring, of 59th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master, vice Marsh app. assistant in thuggee department.

10th L. C. Lieut. J. Munro to be interp. and qu. master.

33rd N.I. Ens. H. B. Lumsden, 59th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master, vice Marsden appointed adjutant to his own corps.

34th N.I. Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, 63rd N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

50th N.I. Lieut. J. Remington, 12th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

58th N.I. Lieut. A. Campbell to act as interp. and qu. master.

The undermentioned Ensigns, proceeding with the convoy under command of Lieut. Col. J. Tulloch to join their regiments in Afghanistan, appointed to do duty as follows:—J. Sibley and C. N. Halhed, of 54th, and G. T. Gowan and W. Forbes, of 27th, with 60th N. I. E. S. Garstin, M. J. Slater, and C. C. Crigan, of the 5th, with 64th N.I.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been declared by committees to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the College Examiners:—Lieut. H. B. Melville and Ens. Thomas Pottinger, 54th N.I.; Lieut. J. Munro, 10th L.C.; Ens. A. N. Cole, 10th N.I.; Ens. F. P. Layard, 19th do.; Ens. J. H. Frith, 39th do.; Ens. R. H. Gennys, 44th do.; Ens. H. B. Lumsden, 59th do.; Ens. S. F. Graham, 6th do.; Ens. F. Thomas, 70th do.; Lieut. G. C. Hatch, 57th do.; Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, 63rd do.; Ens. H. B. Impey, 70th do.; 1st-Lieut. H. F. de Teissier, regt. of artill.; Lieut. A. Campbell, 58th N.I.; Ens. A. H. Ternan, 3rd do.; Ens. F. L. Elsegood, 41st do.; 1st-Lieut. H. Hammond, regt. of artill.; Ens. B. E. Bacon, 50th N.I.

Returned to Duty, from Europe.—Nov. 17.—Maj. M. G. White, 66th N.I.—24. Lieut. R. C. Pennington, 11th N.I.—Dec. 1. 1st-Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, artillery.—15. Lieut. J. T. Bush, 24th N.I.; Veterinary Surg. J. Hough, 7th L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 24. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. G. Lawson, late 2nd L.C., for health.—Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 23rd N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. R. Moore, 25th N.I., for health.—Dec. 1. Cornet D. Christie, Cavalry, for health.—Lieut. Col. John Graham, 20th N.I., for health.—8. Brev. Maj. John Hall, 8th N.I., for health.—Lieut. E. N. Dickenson, 21th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Le Messurier, 61st N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. E. Boulton, for health.—13. Brigadier, W. S. Whish, c.n., commandant of artillery, for health.—Lieut. George Ranken, 69th N.I., for health.—15. Maj. H. C. M. Cox, 58th N.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. M. Kittoe, 6th N.I., for health.—Brev. Capt. H. H. Say, 45th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 8. Surg. T. Tweedie, 3rd member of Medical Board, for two years, on med. cert.—Lieut. G. Newbolt, 31st N.I., for two years, on ditto (eventually to V. D. Land).—15. Ens. H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I., for two years, on med. cert. (instead of to Europe).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.)—Nov. 10. Lieut. W. V. Mitford, 9th L. C.—Capt. G. R. Talbot, 2nd Europ. Regt., on med. cert.—18. Lieut. W. Barr, artillery, on med. cert.—Capt. T. Fraser, 7th L. C.—24. Lieut. F. Pollock, engineers, on med. cert.—26. Ens. L. R. Christopher, 71st N.I., on med. cert.—Dec. 8. Assist. Surg. H. S. Thornton, civil station of Pubna, on private affairs.—Nov. 30. Superintending Surg. G. Lamb, Dacca Circle.—Dec. 2. Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th N. I., on med. cert.—Lieut. G. Baillie, 64th do., on med. cert.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to submitting an application to resign the service).—Nov. 19. Lieut. Col. C. H. Bell, artillery.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Nov. 25. Cornet Roche, 3rd L. Drags., to be an extra aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Nov. 12. Lieut. and Adj. Vaughan, 41st F., for health.—15. Capt. Pearson, for one year, on private affairs.—Lieut. the Hon. W. G. Osborne, 26th F., for health.—19. Lieut. Layard, 9th F., for health (via Bombay).—Major Raban, 22nd F., for health.—Lieut. Coles, 22nd F., for one year, for health.—24. Lieut. Moore, 3rd L. Drags., for health.—Lieut. Piercy, 2nd Queen's Royals.—29. Lieut. Walpole, 39th F., for health.—Lieut. Wolfe, 39th F., for health (via Bombay).—Dec. 8. Capt. Cowper, 40th F., for one year, for health.—Assist. Surg. Sinclair, 39th F., for health.—Capt. Mansel, 16th Lancers, for health (via Suez).—Major Campbell, 44th F.

To Ceylon.—Nov. 19. Capt. Sargent, 18th F., for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kadjeree.

Nov. 20. *Vancatareddy*, from Moulmein; *Carthage*, from Boston.—21. *Trio*, from Khyouk Phyou.—22. *Gleaner*, from Leith; *Sir William Wallace*, from Penang; *Thomas Rukerson*, from Marseilles; *Troubadour*, from London and Cape; *Kestrel*, from Newcastle, &c.—23. *Cato*, from Boston; *Cinq Freres*, from Bourbon.—24. *Lady Bute*, from Greenock; *Eleanora*, from London; *Forbes*, from Khyouk Phyou; *Thomas Metcalfe*, from London and Cape.—25. *Hooghly*, from Havre de Grace; *Trident*, from Marseilles; *Paquebot des Mers du sud*, from Bordeaux, &c.; *Theodore Eugene*, from Bourbon; *Pekin*, from London and Madras.—26. *Gratitude*, from Mauritius; *Asie*, from Bordeaux.—29. *Cypress*, from Marseilles.—Dec. 1. H. C. steamer *Ganges*, from Moulmein and Khyouk Phyou.—3. *Berhampooter*, from Sydney.—*President*, from Liverpool; *Zemindar*, from Khyouk Phyou.—7. *Constellation*, from Glasgow.—8. *Dido*, from Singapore and Penang; *Ameia*, from China and Singapore.—10. *Mary Louisa*, from Mauritius; *Victoria*, from Moulmein; *Diane*, from Bordeaux; *St. George*, from Bristol and Cape.—11. *Lennox*, from Liverpool; *Edmonstone*, from China and Singapore; *Auguste*, from St. Malo and Mauritius; *William*, from Penang; *Gardner*, from Liverpool; *Beresford*, from Mauritius.—12. *John Hepburn*, from Rangoon; *Vernon*, from London and Portsmouth.—14. *Percy*, from Sydney; *Mellekel Behar*, from China and Singapore; *Crest*, from London and Table Bay; *Eliza Leishman*, from Mauritius; *Plantagenet*, from Torbay and Cape; *Maidstone*, from London; 15. *Wanderer*, from Hull; *Majestic*, from Newcastle and Torbay; *Undaunted*, from Glasgow; *Flora McDonald*, from Moulmein; *Anna Watson*, from Sydney; *Globe*, from Bordeaux.—16. *Inglewood*, from Mauritius; *Gateshead Park*, from Newcastle.—18. *Ariel*, from Macao and Singapore.—19. *Red Rover*, from China and ditto; *Rising Star*, from Penang; *Jeune Frederick*, from Nantz, &c.; *Amherst*, from Chittagong; *Col. Newall*, from Rangoon, &c.; *Elizabeth*, from Sydney.

Departures from Saugor.

Nov. 12. *Winchester*, for Singapore; *Cordouan*, for Bordeaux; *Tallentire*, for Mauritius; *Manilla*, for —; *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Bombay; *John Cree*, for London; *Salazes*, for Bourbon; *Alderman Thompson*, for Moulmein.—13. *Fuzel Currim*, for Judda; *Warrior*, for Mauritius; *Siam*, for Mauritius; *Norfolk*, for Mauritius; *John Cooper*, for Singapore and China.—15. *Massasoit*, for —; *Clown*, for Singapore and China; *Paragon*, for London; *Bellone*, for —; *Leocadie*, for Bourbon.—19. *Jessie*, for Penang.—20. *Competitor*, for Mauritius.—21. *Elizabeth*, for Moulmein; *Viscount Melbourne*, for China; *Princess Royal*, for Liverpool; *Trustie*, for London.—22. *Futty Rohoman*, for Bombay.—24. *Agnes*, for Bombay; *Vulcan*, for Mauritius; *Seymour*, for —; *Otterspool*, for Liverpool.—25. *Integrity*, for London; *Cambrian*, for Mauritius; *Snipe*, for China; *Amherst*, (H. C. S.) for Arracan; *Mercure*, for Bourbon; *Globe*, for Bourbon; *Coquette*, for Moulmein.—29. *Bangalore*, for Suez.—30. *Sylph*, for China; *Alavie*, for Judda; *Hereford*, for Liverpool.—Dec. 1. *Gentoo*, for Boston; *Bazaar*, for Boston; *Nouvelle Ermanche*, for Bourbon.—3. *Essex*, for London; *Arethusa*, for Madras.—4. *Northumberland*, for London; *Samdany*, for Judda.—8. *Waterloo*, for Colombo; *Maria*, for Mauritius.—9. *Patriot*, for Pulo Penang; *Victor*, for Colombo.—10. *Maas*, for Batavia; *Surat Merchant*, for Penang; *Minerva*, for Moulmein; *Ganges*, (H. C. Steamer) for —.—11. *Heart of Oaks*, for Mauritius; *Colonel Burney*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Caribbean*, for Liverpool.—13. *Wild Irish Girl*, for Madras and Colombo; *Owen Glendower*, for London.—14. *Passenger*, for Singapore and China.—16. *John Mitchell*, for London.—17.

—*Courier*, for London; *Theodore Eugène*, for Bourbon; *Thomas Henry*, for London.
—18. *Ruparell*, for Bombay.

Freights to London (Dec. 22).—Sugar, £2 15s. to £3 per ton; Saltpetre, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Rice, £3 to £3 7s. 6d.; Oil Seeds, £3 3s. to £3 10s.; Rum, £3 15s. to £4; Hides, £2 15s. to £3; Shell Lac, Lac Dye, Hemp, and Jute, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £4 to £4 4s.; Raw Silk, £4 4s. to £4 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 22.* At sea, the lady of Henry Inglis, Esq., daughter.
Oct. 13. At Cabool, the lady of Capt. E. R. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., son.
22. At Futtelghur, the wife of W. H. D'Gruyther, Esq., daughter.
26. At Simla, the wife of Mr. James Christie, son.
Nov. 2. At sea, Mrs. Mackinnon, son.
9. At Calcutta, the lady of J. G. Siddons, Esq., daughter.
14. At Futtelghur, Mrs. Charles Carwood, son.
— At Bareilly, the lady of W. H. Ryves, Esq., 7th irregular cavalry, son.
15. At Monghyr, the lady of A. Howatson, Esq., son.
16. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Turner, 51st regt., daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of F. J. Alexander, Esq., 8th Cavalry, son.
17. At Allahabad, Mrs. G. R. Clive, son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Brev. Major W. J. Thompson, 12th N.I. son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. S. Belletty, son.
18. At Cawnpore, the wife of Charles Allen, Esq., civil service, son and heir.
19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. B. Boileau, artillery, son.
20. At Howrah Mills, the lady of James Macdonald, Esq., son.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Donald Mercado, daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Rutherford, 28th N.I., son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Cones, daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. John Twentymann, son.
23. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. S. Ross, commanding the H. C. war-steamer *Hooghly*, son.
— At Seebasgur, Upper Assam, the lady of John Thornton, Esq., son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. V. Rees, son.
24. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Stephen G. Lucas, daughter.
— At Allahabad, the lady of Fred. Currie, Esq., civil service, son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edward Townsend, daughter.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Smith, son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Newbound, son.
— At Meemtroo, the lady of Edward Eddin, Esq., M.D., daughter.
26. The wife of Mr. C. H. Dissent, son.
— At Entally, the wife of Mr. L. J. Ballantine, son.
27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Keelan, son, survived only six hours.
— At Sulkeah, the lady of T. M. Wade, Esq., daughter.
29. At Serah Champaran, the lady of Robert Tayler, Esq., son.
— At Moisingunge, Kishnaghur, the lady of Thomas Savi, Esq., son.
30. At Allygurh, the wife of Capt. Henry Palmer, 48th regt., daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. C. Y. Bazett, 9th L. C., daughter.
Dec. 1. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Garstin, daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of R. Crawford, Esq., daughter.
2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph A. Camell, son.
— At Garden Reach, the lady of Joseph Hughesdon, Esq., daughter.
— At Allipore, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberlege, daughter.
3. At Midnapore, the lady of Capt. Todd, 14th M.N.I., daughter.
— In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Campbell, 55th Foot, daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Alfred Huish, horse artillery, son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Saunders, son.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. W. Tibbets, daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney-at-law, son.
4. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Capt. W. J. Rind, 71st regt., son.
— The wife of Mr. C. Brownfield, son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Capt. J. P. Roberts, son.
5. At Benares, the lady of George Lindsay, Esq., C.S., daughter.
6. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. E. Cumberlege, 73rd N.I., daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. T. Crowe, H.M. 55th regt., daughter.
— Mrs. P. H. Holmes, son.
— The lady of the Rev. R. B. Boswell, son.

- Dec. 7. At Bankipore, Patna, Mrs. W. H. Jones, jun., daughter.
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Gray, 18th N.I., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Herrold, daughter.
 — At Meerut, the lady of T. J. Chichley Plowden, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Coolie Bazar, the wife of Mr. James Ellis, Invalid Estab., daughter.
 9. At Calcutta, the lady of John Oman, Esq., of Colgong, son and heir.
 10. The lady of Alexander Ross, Esq., B. C. S., son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of J. J. L. Hoff, Esq., son.
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Wm. Edwards, 18th N.I., daughter.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Kemp, son.
 — In Fort William, the lady of Capt. G. T. Greme, Esq., daughter.
 — At Kidderpore, Mrs. T. H. Hockly, son.
 — At Ghazee pore, the wife of Charles Raikes, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Ireland, 11th M.N.I., daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Benjamin Bourdeau, daughter.
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. G. T. Marshall, Sec. to the College of Fort William, daughter.
 — At Cossimbazar, the lady of Augustine Jones, Esq., daughter.
 20. The lady of W. D. Shaw, Esq., son.
Lately. At Tez pore Assam, the lady of John Strong, Esq., son; the child survived only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 15. At Dinapore, Ens. C. T. E. Hinde, of 65th regt., to Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Capt. Souter.
 18. At Lucknow, Capt. Francis Wheler, commanding 7th regt. Irregular Cavalry, second son of the late Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the late William Bishop, Esq., of Greys Wood, Surrey, and North Bank, Regent's Park, London.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. John Manuel, of the govt. steam dept., to Miss Maria M'Leaneu.
 22. At Calcutta, Glastin S. Apcar, Esq., late of Singapore, to Miss Hosannah Chatter Gasper.
 27. At Mullye, Lieut. Sullivan H. Steer, 56th N.I., to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late W. I. Baldwin, Esq., of Tirhoot.
 30. At Calcutta, Mr. J. K. Rogers, to Miss G. Pearson.
 Dec. 1. At St. James's Church, Mr. James Buddiley, to Mrs. Amelia Varney.
 6. At Cawnpore, Rebecca, fourth daughter of the late Don Mariano Castilla, of Lima, to Henry Charles Eddy, Esq., M.D., 7th Irregular Cavalry.
 8. At Calcutta, M. Manuk, Esq., to Miss Anna George Gregory.
 11. At Chandernagore, Fortune Mazuel, Esq., to Miss Maria Mathilda Gontiere.
 — At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. James Watson, to Miss Agnes A. M'Cann.
 13. At Dinapoor, R. E. Ronald, Esq., indigo planter, Tirhoot, to Ellen Maria, daughter of W. F. Lethbridge, Esq., of Sissownic, Monghyr.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 8. At Gorruckpore, of dysentery, Thomas Ross, Esq.
 22. Killed in action, between Cabul and Jellalabad, Lieut. Edward King, of H.M. 13th L. Infantry, in his 24th year.
 24. At Etawah, Lieut. C. M. Shairp, 6th Bengal N.I.
 Nov. 2. At Moradabad, Mr. Robert Thompson, late of 34th regt. N.I.
 6. At Simla, in her 19th year, Sophia Matilda, wife of Mr. James Christie.
 7. At Cawnpore, Mr. C. J. Colcs, aged 48.
 13. On the river between Sultanpore and Benares, James Maberly, Esq., C.S.
 14. At Bandel, Mrs. R. A. Ferrao, relict of the late Francis Ferrao, Esq., aged 47.
 15. At Pooree, in her 23rd year, Katharine, wife of E. T. Trevor, Esq., C.S.
 17. At Barrackpore, Capt. J. R. Flower, 26th N.I.
 — At Loodhiana, Lieut. E. K. Money, 4th Irregular Cavalry.
 — At Dacca, E. Paddison, Esq., after only three days' illness, of fever.
 18. At Hazrapore, Jessore, of cholera, Maurice Tweedie, Esq., aged 24, son of T. Tweedie, Esq., Medical Board.
 — At Calcutta, Conductor John Graves, ordnance department.
 19. In Camp near Kuta, in the Bolan Pass, Herbert Koc, Esq., assist. surg. Bengal medical estab., and doing duty with 3rd comp. 2nd bat. artillery proceeding to Candahar.
 — At Moradabad, Robert Terraneau, Esq.

- Nov. 19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary S. Bavey, aged 54.
 20. At Sultanpore, Benares, in the 33rd year of his age, after an illness of two days, Brev. Capt. Robert Trotter Knox, 6th L. C.
 21. At Howrah, Mr. William Baker, late of the ship *Elizabeth*, aged 20, only son of William Baker, Esq., M. D. Howden, Yorkshire.
 22. At his residence, Russnapuglah, Prince Mahomed Warrissooddeen, fifth son of the late Prince Mahomed Shookroollah, and grandson of the late Tippoo Sultaun, aged 28.
 — At Tailjory, near Furreedpore, Robert Shaw, Esq., aged 22.
 23. At Calcutta, T. M. Lackersteen, Esq., aged 33.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Roberts, aged 39.
 25. At Purneah, Eliza, second daughter of W. Trevor Taylor, Esq., c.s.
 27. At Calcutta, Benjamin John Deverell, Esq., indigo planter, aged 23.
 — At Ghazepore, on board his boat, on his way to the presidency, Brev. Major John Hicks, late of the 17th Regt. N.I.
 28. At Lucknow, Lieut. Robert Reynolds, 57th N.I., aged 22.
 — At Howrah, Elizabeth Sarah, only daughter of Mr. C. Noyes.
 — At Calcutta, Dorothea, eldest daughter of Mr. R. J. Cardozo,
 29. At Jessore, Mrs. Parry, sen., aged upwards of 70.
 29. At his residence, Somerset Place, Colvin's Ghaut, aged 61, Capt. Thomas Talbot Harrington, master attendant.
 Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. G. D. Botelho, aged 20.
 — At Entally, Mr. Edward Williams, aged 27.
 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. H. Grant, aged 18.
 4. At Hansi, Col. James Skinner, c. n., commanding at that station.
 5. At Calcutta, Edward Whyte, Esq., of the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. aged 32.
 — At Chandernagore, Mr. E. M. Sandford, junior, aged 41.
 6. At Calcutta, Miss Jane Peacock, aged 68, sister-in-law of Major B. Halfhide, H.M. 44th regt. of foot.
 7. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Ann-Russ, aged 28.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Ogilvie, aged 21.
 10. At Calcutta, the Rev. Richard B. Boyes, B.A., chaplain, aged 38.
 12. At Calcutta, Miss H. Barons.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Nelson, mate of the H. C. pilot service, aged 24.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Bagnall, junior, aged 29.
 13. At Calcutta, Emma, widow of the late Mr. F. Cock, of Agra.
 14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Joseph Brown, aged 19.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Mayne, aged 48.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Botelho, wife of Mr. F. Botelho, aged 22.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. F. B. Wardroper, Bundelkund legion.
 19. At Calcutta, Frederick Roxby, youngest son of the Rev. H. S. Fisher.
Lately. In camp, near Candahar, Capt. John Woodburn, 44th N.I., Bengal army, and commanding the 5th regt. of infantry, Shah Soojah's force.
 — In action, between Cabul and Jellalabad, Capt. Charles Wyndham, 35th regt. Bengal N.I., aged 34.
 — Near Cabul, in action, Lieut. C. H. Jenkins, 35th B.N.I.
 — At Meerut, Capt. Little, 31st regt. N.I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE RESIDENCY OF TANJORE.

Fort St. George, Dec. 7, 1841.—The residency of Tanjore having been abolished, under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the services of the late resident, Capt. A. Douglas, 49th regt. N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the officer commanding the army in chief, from the date (20th March, 1842) of the expiration of the leave granted to Capt. Douglas under date the 16th March last.

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 7, 1841.—Under instructions from Government, and with reference to G.O.G. 2nd Nov., 1841, the officer commanding the forces is pleased to direct that the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion shall be dissolved.
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banded on the 31st Dec., 1841, upon which date all arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and stores, are to be returned to the departments from which they were received.

The officers of the regiments are permitted to reside at Vizagapatam, and to draw their pay and allowances at that station until their services are required elsewhere or further orders. The non-commissioned officers, drummers, privates, &c. will be transferred to the pension list, on the stipends to which they are respectively entitled.

Adjutant Hobart will continue in his present rank as supernumerary until a vacancy occurs for him as adjutant of a veteran corps, and after the abolition of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, he is to remain at Vizagapatam till further orders, and take charge of such European pensioners as may wish to reside at that station.

The records of the corps are to be disposed of according to G.O. C.C. 12th Jan., 1820.

BREVET RANK—SERVICES OF THE 37TH MADRAS N.I.

Fort St. George, Dec. 21, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has high satisfaction in publishing to the army the following despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 27th Oct. 1841:—

1. "We have much gratification in announcing to you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to promote the undermentioned officers of our service by special brevet in the East Indies, for their services during the late operations near Canton, their commissions bearing date the 26th May, 1841, viz.—To be Lieut. Colonels: Major R. W. Wilson, 65th regt. Bengal N.I.; Major F. S. Hawkins, 38th regt., Bengal N.I.—To be Majors: Capt. Daniel Duff, 37th regt. Madras N.I.; Capt. G. A. Mee, 58th regt. Bengal N.I.; Capt. Philip Anstruther, Madras artillery; Capt. Henry Moore, 34th regt. Bengal N.I.

2. "The conduct of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Cotton, of the Madras engineers, and of Lieut. Hadfield, of the 37th regt. Madras N.I., is considered to have entitled them to a similar distinction; but the regulations of Her Majesty's army do not admit of the grant of brevet rank to subaltern officers for services in the field. The General Commanding in Chief has, however, announced his intention of recommending the grant of the brev. rank of major to those two officers on their attaining the regimental rank of captain.

3. "We have to express our entire approbation of the conduct of the whole of our troops engaged on the above occasion.

4. "In order to mark our sense of the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the 37th regt. Madras N.I., under most trying circumstances, we have resolved on constituting that corps a Grenadier Regt.

5. "We further direct, that the name of each European and native commissioned officer and non-commissioned officer, and sepoy, who composed the company of that regiment detached under Lieut. Hadfield, and who, by their steady courage and discipline, successfully defeated the repeated attacks of a large body of the enemy, and thus nobly sustained the credit of the native army, be entered in the regimental order book of that corps, with a record of the transaction to which it refers. We also desire that the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, of that company, be granted an addition to their pay and pension on retirement, either by admitting them to the advantages of the 'Order of Merit' or in any other manner which you may consider desirable.

6. "You will publish in general orders our sentiments as expressed in this despatch."

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 37th regt. N.I. be constituted a Grenadier Regiment from this date. The Commander of the Forces is requested to cause the required reports to be made to enable the government to carry into effect the orders of the Hon. Court contained in the 5th para. of the above despatch.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 23. Mr. Chamier resumed office of chief secretary to Government.

F. Copleston, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge at Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Phillips on sick cert.

A. Hall, Esq., re-appointed as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

26. F. Anderson, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

T. Pendergast, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

T. Onslow, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. Rohde.

30. W. C. Oswell, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Peters on sick cert.

A. Robertson, Esq., collector of Madras, resumed charge of collectorate.

F. B. Elton, Esq., reported his return to this presidency, and permitted to reside on Neilgherry Hills until further orders.

Dec. 3. James Fraser, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

7. William Gardiner Burn, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

10. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to act as registrar of Zillah Court of Chittoor, during employment of Mr. T. Onslow on other duty.

14. A. D. Campbell, Esq., permitted to retire from Company's service, from 6th May 1842, in compliance with his request.

17. A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as assistant judge, and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Kaye on leave.

20. T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., permitted to resign his situation as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.

21. T. A. Oakes, Esq., to act for H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., during his absence on sick cert. or until further orders.

Messrs. A. D. Campbell, H. Montgomerie, G. M. Ogilvie, and W. B. Anderson, have accepted annuities from the civil fund.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 22. J. Rohde, Esq., for two years, to Cape, on sick cert.—30. W. Ashton, Esq., for two years to Cape, on med. cert.—E. Peters, Esq., for one year, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—Dec. 6. R. J. Sullivan, Esq., for three years, to Europe, on med. cert.—7. Hon. W. H. Tracey, to Europe, with benefit of furlough allowance.—10. A. D. Campbell, Esq., for five months, preparatory to his retirement from the service.—13. T. L. Blane, Esq., to Europe, with benefit of furlough allowance.—18. J. Vaughan, Esq., for three months.—21. T. H. Davidson, Esq., for three months, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 14. The Rev. M. Bowie, senior Presbyterian chaplain, returned to presidency, and resumed duties of his office.

21. The Rev. F. W. Briggs to be chaplain at Bellary.

The Rev. R. W. Whitford to be chaplain at Quilon.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 30. The Rev. J. C. Street, to visit presidency, on sick cert., preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 23, 1841.—Assist. Surgs. W. Scott, M.D., and Alfred Wilkinson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 26.—Supernum. 2nd-Lieut. H. W. Hitchens, corps of engineers, brought on effective strength from 11th Oct. 1841, v. Fast dec.

Maj. Cortlandt Taylor, artillery, to resume charge of his office as superintendent of gunpowder manufactory on his arrival at presidency.

The undermentioned officers, whose services were placed at disposal of the Major-general commanding the forces for duty with their regiments in Burmah, directed to continue to discharge duties of their respective staff appointments until further orders:—Capt. G. Burn, 14th N.I.; Capt. C. F. Liardet, 14th do; Capt. A. M'Cally, 44th do.; Capt. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I.; Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33rd N.I.

Nov. 30.—1st Bat. Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. G. Balmain to be adj. and qu. master.

Maj. Gen. C. Hill, H.M.'s service, admitted on staff of this establishment, in suc.

to His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., appointed to command of the army of this presidency, and appointed to command of Mysore division of the army.

Lieut. Col. N. Alves, 22nd N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of a col., from 10th Sept. 1841.

Dec. 1.—Maj. Gen. J. Allan, C.B., of H.M. 57th regt., to command Malabar and Canara.

Dec. 3.—*Infantry*. Major A. Derville, from 31st L.I., to be lieut. col., from 5th Nov. 1841, v. Elderton deceased.

31st L.I. Capt. James Davidson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) D. R. J. Brett to be capt., and Ens. Colin Gib to be lieut., from 5th Nov. 1841, in suc. to Derville prom.

Supernum. Ens. A. R. Stuart to be brought on effective strength of army from 1st Sept., to complete the establishment.

Dec. 7.—Maj. Cortlandt Taylor, of the artillery, to act as principal commissary of ordnance, during absence of Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C.B., on foreign service.

Capt. H. Beaver, 5th N.I., to act as superintendent of gunpowder manufactory, during employment of Maj. Taylor on other duty.

Surg. Wm. Mortimer, M.D., permitted to resign his appointment as surgeon of General Hospital and superintendent of Medical School, from 31st Dec. 1841, and to return to Europe on med. cert.

Dec. 10.—Maj. Gen. W. H. Sewell, C.B., of H.M. 94th regt., to command Bangalore.

Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st Bengal L.C., to be aide-de-camp to the Maj. General commanding the forces, v. Brown.

Lieut. J. A. Light, 3rd L.I., to be fort adj. of Bellary.

Dec. 14.—Capt. J. N. Beaver, of 2nd N. Vet. Bat., permitted to resign appointment of station staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, 3rd L.C., appointed to charge of Invalids, &c. of the Hon. Company's Service, proceeding to England in ship *Essex*.

Lieut. W. H. Horsley, corps of Engineers, to be 1st assistant to Civil Engineer in 2nd division, but to continue to act as civil engineer of 8th division.

Dec. 17.—The undermentioned officers to have rank of captain by brevet, from 15th Dec. 1841:—1st-Lieuts. W. A. Orr and J. E. Mawdsley, artillery; 1st-Lieuts. F. Ditmas and H. A. Lake, corps of engineers.

Dec. 21.—Brigadier J. T. Gibson, 26th N.I., to command Vellore, and to discharge political duties formerly performed by the Paymaster of Stipends at that station.

Lieut. John Henry, 23rd L.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to command Bellary.

Lieut. Col. John Morgan, C.B., 24th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to command Masulipatam; but to continue as government agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends until relieved, or until further orders.

Surg. L. G. Ford to be 1st member of the Medical Board, from 18th Dec., v. Cuddy deceased.

Surg. George Adams to be 2nd member of the Medical Board, from 18th Dec., v. Ford, and to act as 1st member.

Surg. Ramsay Sladen to be 3rd member of the Medical Board, from 18th Dec., v. Adams, and to act as 2nd member.

Surg. J. Macleod to act as 3rd member of the Medical Board, until return of the 1st member, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. T. L. Matthews to be surgeon, v. Ricks dec.; date 10th Dec. 1841.

Assist. Surg. F. Cooper to be surgeon, v. Cuddy dec.; date 17th Dec. 1841.

Cadets of Cavalry Wm. Leslie and W. B. Fellowes admitted on establishment, and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry C. J. Birch, R. Hallows, R. Nicol, J. W. Rutherford, and W. J. Jones, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The undermentioned Assist. Surgs. permitted to enter on the general duties of army:—Thomas Dunlop, W. H. S. Burn, James Mackintosh, and Charles Richardson.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain; Nov. 20, 1841.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Cols. J. Morgan, C.B., from 14th to 52nd N.I.; J. Wright from 2nd to 50th do.; J. K. Luard from 16th to 2nd do.; J. Kerr (new prom.) to 16th do.; G. Hutchinson (do.) to 24th do.

That part of G. O. 9th June 1841, which announces Lieut. C. Lamb, 28th N.I., to be qualified as interpreter, cancelled; that officer is relieved from acting as qu. master and interp. 26th regt., and will proceed to join his own corps.

Lieut. R. Wooley, 28th, to act as qu. master and interp. of 26th N.I.

Nov. 22.—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry and Ensigns of Infantry posted to regts. specified, viz.—Cornets Wm. Leslie to 6th L. C.; W. B. Fellowes to 3rd do.—Ensigns Edward Bayley to 1st M. E. regt.; C. J. Birch to 19th N.I.; Richard Hallows to 2nd E. L. I.; Robert Nicol to 33rd N. I.; J. W. Rutherford to 47th do.; W. J. Jones to 4th do.; A. G. Davidson to 29th do.; A. J. P. Ewart to 16th do.; E. A. Saunders to 7th do.; Ernest Metcalfe to 48th do.; Francis Edwards to 30th do.; W. R. Campbell to 1st M. E. regt.; Frederick Keighley to 24th N.I.

Nov. 24.—1st. Lieut. J. G. Balmain removed from Horse Brigade to 1st Bat. Artillery.

Assist. Surgs. G. Morrogh, of E. Troop, and S. Cox. of F. Troop Horse Artillery, permitted to exchange Troops.

Nov. 25.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. J. W. Sherman, from 15th to 19th N. I.; and Surg. H. S. Brice from 19th to 15th do.; Surg. Sherman to continue to act as Garrison Surg. of Trichinopoly.

Nov. 26.—Veterinary Surg. T. Aston, removed from F. to A. Troop Horse Brigade.

Lieut. E. R. Sibly, of C. E. Vet. Bat. removed to 2nd N. Vet. Bat. and will proceed to join detachment at Cuddalore.

Ens. W. A. O. Strahan, 8th, to do duty with 2nd N.I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Courteney to do duty with 2nd Bat. Artillery.

Dec. 1.—The following removals ordered in the Infantry:—Lieut. Cols. W. Williamson, c.n., from 46th to 30th regt., and J. Wallace from 30th to 46th do.

Dec. 2.—Ens. A. R. Stuart posted to 31st L. I. as 5th ensign.

Nov. 30.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. W. G. Maxwell, m.d., from 10th to 2nd N.I., and Surg. H. G. Graham from 2nd to 10th N.I.; Surg. Maxwell to continue to do duty with 10th regt. until relieved.

Dec. 8.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. G. Beatson from C. E. V. B., to 11th N.I.; Surg. J. Lawder from 11th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. Forbes from 40th to 36th do.; Assist. Surg. R. H. Renwick from 11th to 40th do.

Dec. 9.—Assist. Surg. W. H. Scales removed from H. M. 57th F. to do duty with 3rd bat. artillery, and directed to join.

Dec. 11.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Cols. T. G. Newell from 42nd to 21st N.I.; H. Sargent from 31st to 22nd do.; I. Mackdowall from 21st to 42nd do.; A. Derville (late prom.) to 31st do.; Assist. Surgeon W. H. S. Burn to do duty with H. M. 57th regt.

Dec. 13.—Capt. W. P. Deas, deputy assist. adj. gen., to act as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Hill, commanding Mysore division of army, until further orders.

Dec. 15.—Capt. T. McGoun, deputy judge adv. general H. District, to conduct official duties of I. District during Capt. Hill's absence.

Dec. 17.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Jackson to take charge of 40th N. I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Rennie, or until further orders, without prejudice to his charge of artillery at Moulmein.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Scales removed from doing duty with 3rd bat. artillery to do duty with H. M. 57th regt.

Dec. 17.—Ens. E. F. Waterman, 25th N.I., to join his corps at Cuddapah.

Dec. 18.—Surg. R. Sutherland removed from 33rd N. I. to 1st bat. artillery.

Dec. 21.—Ens. L. H. Holland, 37th N.I., to proceed to Masulipatam and join party of recruits of that corps under the fort adjutant at that station.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Ens. R. Spence, 45th N.I., Trichinopoly, creditable progress; Ens. J. H. Russell, 29th N.I., Jaulnah, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Taylor, 2nd L.C., creditable progress; Lieut. M. Cholmeley, 27th N.I., Cuttack, creditable progress.

Assist. Surg. W. Kirkwood has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9 G. O. C. 5th Nov. 1840.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 23. Lieut. A. Russell, 46th N.I.—Dec. 3. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. P. Wilder, 6th L.C.—21. 1st-Lieut. C. J. Cooke, artillery; Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2nd N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 23. Lieut. F. H. Thompson, 12th N.I., for health.—Brigadier J. Napier, commanding Vellore.—Capt. F. S. C. Chalmers, 22nd N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Ens. A. M. Maddison, 50th N. I., for health (to embark

ditto).—26. Capt. P. Penny, 7th N. I. (to embark ditto).—Dec. 7. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. R. Scutt, 52nd N. I.—14. Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, 3rd L. C., for health.—Lieut. O. Brassey, 10th N. I., for health.—17. Capt. H. S. Waters, 3rd L. C. (to embark from Bombay).—21. 2nd-Lieut. C. C. Johnston, engineers, for health (to embark from Western Coast).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 21. Ens. J. W. Stokes, 31st L. Inf., for two years, for health (instead of to Europe).

To Egypt.—Dec. 7. Col. W. Monteith, K. L. S., chief engineer, on private affairs (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Dec. 7. Assist. Surg. H. Smith, 21st N. I., for two years, for health (permitted by govt. of Bombay).

To visit Presidency.—Nov. 26. Major J. Ward, 2nd N. V. B., from 24th Nov., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Capt. W. Reece, 10th N. I., from 1st Jan. 1842, preparatory to ditto.—30. Maj. Gen. E. M. G. Showers, on private affairs, from 10th Dec. 1841, until 20th Feb. 1842.—Capt. P. J. Begbie, com. of ordn. Southern division, for five weeks, on private affairs.—Dec. 2. Capt. J. E. Glynn, fort adj. Bellary, till 15th March 1842.—Lieut. C. J. Allardyce, 1st M. E. R., till 31st March 1842, on sick cert.—7. Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, 25th N. I., on private affairs.—7. Brev. Capt. R. Gill, 44th N. I., till 3rd March 1842.—Brev. Capt. J. O. C. Farran, 11th N. I., till 1st Aug. 1842.—10. Major Cotton, engineers, for one month, on private affairs.—Capt. Lawford, for six weeks, on ditto.—14. Lieut. R. Young-husband, 19th N. I., till 1st March 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Ens. J. P. Frye, 22nd N. I., till 10th March 1842.—21. Maj. W. Bremner, 47th N. I., till 20th April 1842.—Lieut. J. Fowler, 8th L. C., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Cornet the Hon. W. Arbuthnot, 2nd L. C., preparatory to ditto on sick cert.

To Bombay.—Nov. 30. Maj. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N. I., until 31st Jan. 1842, on private affairs.

To St. Thome and Eastern Coast.—Dec. 21. Cornet W. P. Cust, 7th L. C., till 10th March 1842, on sick cert.

To Lucknow, &c.—Nov. 26. Lieut. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N. I., from 30th Jan. to 30th July 1842, on private affairs.

To Ganjam.—Dec. 2. Maj. R. F. Fames, C. F. V. B., until 30th June 1842.

To Western Coast and Neilgherries.—Dec. 15. Capt. W. Hill, a deputy judge adv. gen., from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1842.

To Neilgherries.—Dec. 9. Capt. J. Woodward, 33rd N. I., from 30th Nov. 1841 to 1st Jan. 1843, on sick cert.—21. Brev. Capt. F. R. Trewman, 3rd E. I. L., till 30th June, 1842, on sick cert.—Lieut. H. W. Blake, 36th N. I., till 4th June 1842, on sick cert.

To Eastern Coast, Tranquebar, and Neilgherries.—Dec. 14. Capt. J. N. Beaver, 2nd N. V. B., from 30th Dec. 1841 to 10th June 1843, on sick cert.

Cancelled.—Dec. 21. The furl. to Europe granted on 9th Nov. to Capt. D. Archer, 20th N. I., at his own request.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 21. *Eleanor Lancaster*, from Calcutta.—24. *Sea Gull*, from London, Madeira, &c.; *Inverness*, from Mauritius.—Dec. 8. *Catherine*, from Vizagapatam; *Essex*, from Calcutta; *Amelia*, from Vizagapatam.—17. *Tenusserim*, from Moulmein.—18. *Wild Irish Girl*, from Calcutta.—19. *Wellington*, from London and Cape.—20. *Mary Ann*, from London.—21. *Henry Hoyle*, from V. D. Land.

Departures.

Nov. 20. *Coringa Packet*, for Moulmein; *Champion*, for Trincomallee and China.—21. *Royal Saxon*, for London; *Charles Dumergue*, for Coringa; *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Bombay.—28. *Greenlaw*, for Moulmein.—Dec. 4. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for Calcutta.—8. *Highlander*, for Moulmein.—15. *Sea Gull*, for Calcutta.—16. *Essex*, for London.—17. *Amelia*, for Vizagapatam.—19. *Catherine*, for Northern Ports.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Tavoy, the lady of Capt. S. Hutchings, 33rd M. N. I., son.

Nov. 10. At Bolarum, Mrs. D. S. Young, son.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Brev. Capt. G. Rowlandson, artillery, son.

15. At Belgaum, the lady of M. B. Pollock, Esq., 26th N. I., son.

17. At the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N. I., daughter.
18. At Kurnool, the lady of Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, 16th N. I., daughter.
20. At Madras, the lady of J. G. Fullerton, son.
26. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Anderson, 4th L. C., son.
27. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. A. Hyslop, commissary of ordnance, son.
- At Egmore, the lady of Capt. G. Hammond, son.
29. At Poonamallee, the wife of Mr. James Hilton, medical department, son.
- Dec. 1. At Perembore, the lady of the Rev. W. Porter, daughter.
6. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. Gunning, daughter.
7. The wife of Mr. J. H. Court, son.
9. At Bellary, the lady of Brev. Capt. L. Moore, 5th L. C., son.
- At John Pereira's, the wife of Mr. T. Wilmot, daughter.
10. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart., son.
- At Ootacamund, the lady of Maj. J. L. Butcher, daughter.
14. At Calicut, the lady of H. V. Conolly, Esq., daughter.
15. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. T. Thompson, Adj. 34th L. I., daughter.
- At Mowbray Gardens, the lady of Capt. Tudor Lavie, artillery, daughter.
17. The wife of Mr. Arthur John Twigg, daughter.
18. At the residence of Lieut. Col. Sim, the lady of Capt. W. C. M'Leod, principal assistant to the commissioner in the Tenasserim provinces, son.
- The lady of F. Moore Lane, Esq., son.
19. At Vepery, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Leitch, son.
- At Chintadrapettah, Mrs. J. Rogers, son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 16. At Cannanore, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Maj. William Miller, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Lieut. Alfred Cooper, 46th regt. N. I.

— At Bellary, Mr. Robert Lawrance, to Miss Jane Mary Ann Newman.

23. At St. Mary's, Fort St. George, Harris B. Thompson, Esq., 15th N. I., to Helen Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. H. J. Mathews, of the Madras army.

Dec. 1. At Vepery, Mr. James Archibald Cox, to Miss Agnes Owen Daly.

14. At Madras, William Henry Scales, son of the late Joseph Scales, Esq., of Hangers Green House, in the county of Middlesex, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late J. A. Brown, Esq.

20. At Madras, James Fraser, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of Affleck Fraser, of Culduthell, Inverness, to Emma Jane, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Owen Wynne Gray, of H. M.'s 62nd Foot.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. At Kilpauk, the lady of Capt. J. S. Sherman, 13th regt. N. I.

23. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Caban, aged 46.

24. At Vepery, Helena, wife of Mr. Andrew Wight, aged 38.

30. At Nellore, Matilda Julia, daughter of Capt. T. J. Ryves, 1st M. Europ. regt., Assist. Surveyor-General, aged eight years.

Dec. 6. At Royapettah, Mr. Joseph Leonhard, clerk at the Sudder Adawlut.

10. At Secunderabad, Surg. John Ricks, 1st battalion artillery.

17. At Madras, James Cuddy, Esq., First Member of the Medical Board.

Lately. At Vepery, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Thompson, aged 79, widow of George Thompson, Esq., Madras civil service.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

THE FIELD FORCE IN SCINDE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 8, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the brigade commands of the field force in Scinde, as originally constituted by the G. O. of the 20th Oct. 1840, and 26th March 1841, together with the staff appertaining to them, shall cease from the 1st January next.

The troops remaining in Upper Scinde, as detailed in the margin,* are to be designated the "Scinde F. Force," and the following proportion of staff is sanctioned

* H. M. 41st Regt.; 6th, 8th, 20th, 21st, and 25th Regts. N. I.; 3rd Regt. L. C.; one comp. E. F. Arty.; one Goulundaze Battn.; detail Sappers and Miners; Irregular Horse.

for the force, until further order, viz.—officer commanding, interpreter, brigade major, deputy assistant quarter master general, superintending surgeon, deputy medical storekeeper, and deputy judge advocate general.

Consequent on the reduction and new organization of the force, the following arrangements for the performance of the duties connected with the commissariat engineer, ordnance, and pay departments, are sanctioned:—an assistant commissary general to be stationed at Sukkur, with an officer under him in charge of the bazars, and with control over all the stations in Cutch and Upper Scinde; a sub-assistant commissary general to be stationed at Quetta, with charge over all the stations above the Passes; an agent to conduct the duties at Dadur, and warrant officers those at Bhag and Sikarpoor; an executive engineer to be stationed at Sukkur; a commissary of ordnance to be stationed at Sukkur; a field paymaster, as at present, to accompany the head quarters of the force, the treasure chest at Sukkur being abolished so long as the head quarters are at that Station.

The following appointments are made in pursuance of the foregoing arrangements:—Brigadier England, R.N. to command; Brev. Major W. Wyllie, 21st regt. N.I., brigade major; Lieut. R. Mackintosh, 2nd Gr. Regt. N.I., deputy assist. quarter general; Brev. Capt. Rippon, 21st Regt. N.I., interpreter; Surgeon C. Kane, superintending surgeon; Assist. Surg. Jephson, deputy medical store-keeper; ———, deputy judge advocate general; Capt. Pope, 17th Regt. N.I., assistant commissary general at Sukkur; Lieut. Shawe, in charge of bazars at Sukkur; Capt. Ramsay, sub-assistant commissary general at Quetta; Lieut. Hill, engineer at Quetta; Capt. Stamford, commissary of ordnance at Sukkur; Capt. Maclean, 8th Regt. N.I., field paymaster.

Major Waddington, commanding engineer in Scinde, and Capt. Davidson, deputy commissary general, are directed to return to their respective stations in India.

SERVICES OF MAJOR JERVIS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 9, 1841.—Capt. (Brev. Major) T. B. Jervis, of the engineer corps, is permitted to retire from the Hon. Company's service from the 30th instant on the pension of a major, agreeably to the G. O. dated 15th Feb. 1838.

The Hon. the Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors the services of Major Jervis in the several branches of his particular profession, and also as an officer eminent for his general science and research.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Camp Roqui, Dec. 10, 1841.—In further continuation of G.O. of the 2nd ultimo, with the sanction of Government, the following additional relief of the corps are ordered:—1st troop Horse Artillery, from Upper Scinde to Poonah; 3rd troop Horse Artillery from Poonah to Mhow; detachment 3rd L.C., from Balmeir and Rajcote to join head quarters in Scinde; detachment H.M. 17th regt. from Bombay to Poonah; a wing H.M. 22nd regt. (not including head quarters) from Poonah to Bombay; 1st Bombay European Regt. from Aden to Belgaum; C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners from Scinde to Belgaum; 10th regt. N.I., from Aden to Mhow; 17th regt. N.I., from Mhow to Aden; a wing 18th regt. N.I. (not including head-quarters) from Baroda to Mhow, until the arrival there of the 10th N.I.

SERVICES OF DR. YOUNG, NIZAM'S SERVICE.

General Orders by the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 22nd Dec. 1841.—Mr. Superintending Surgeon Young is permitted to retire from the Nizam's service from this date, and to place himself at the disposal of the Madras government.

Superintending Surgeon Young has served in the Nizam's army for twenty-four years, and the whole of his public career during this time has been marked by an ability and a cheerful and unremitting zeal, which have entitled him to the high ap-

probation of successive residents. It now gives Major-Gen. Fraser much pleasure to place on record this testimonial to Dr. Young's eminent merits, and to the cordial esteem in which, with reference both to his public and private character, he has been deservedly held.

When the office of superintending surgeon of the Nizam's army was created, two years ago, this situation was conferred upon Dr. Young; and the manner in which he has discharged its duties has afforded ample proof of the utility of the appointment, and of the great advantage to the medical department which may be anticipated under a continuance of the same able and vigilant superintendence which Dr. Young has so invariably exercised.

MAJOR GEN. SIR J. FITZGERALD.

Head-Quarters, Camp Loonee, Dec. 23, 1841.—The period of Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald's tour on the staff of this army having just expired, the Commander-in-Chief cannot allow this distinguished officer to leave the command of the Poonah division, which he has held for several years, without expressing in General Orders the satisfaction he has experienced from the improved condition in which he has found the corps which were placed under his superintendence on their return from arduous service, and the efficient state of those troops which have been under the major general's orders for any length of time.

The Commander-in-Chief feels, that it would be beyond his province to make any allusions to the major general's former services during the Peninsular war, and in other places, as they have been acknowledged by the highest authorities; but his excellency cannot conclude these few lines without wishing the major general the fullest measure of health, and success throughout his future professional career.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 27. Mr. E. C. Morgan, having reported his arrival from Cape, permitted to resume charge of office of Hon. Company's solicitor.

A. Burn, Esq., officiating assistant surgeon at Brouch, to be acting superintendent of American cotton planters at Broach.

Dec. 7. Lieut. Col. H. D. Robertson, 15th Bombay N.I., to officiate as resident in Persian Gulf, during absence of Capt. Hennell, on sick leave.

J. L. Johnson, Esq., to be sheriff of Bombay for ensuing year.

10. Lieut. W. E. Evans, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., to be an assistant to Superintendent of revenue survey in the Deccan.

11. R. X. Murphy, Esq., Mahratta translator and interpreter, to act for Mr. Vaupell, as chief translator and interpreter of Supreme Court.

Mr. James Flynn to act as Guzerrattee and Hindostani translator to ditto, during absence of Mr. Vaupell.

14. Lieut. L. Scott, 17th N.I., to act as assistant to executive engineer at Mhow, whilst that regiment continues at that station.

15. Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., to be an assistant magistrate in Ahmednugger collectorate, and to act as Bheel agent and commandant of Ahmednugger police corps.

Assist. Surg. Harrison to officiate as civil surgeon to residency in Persian Gulf, from 20th Aug. last, up to date on which the resident, Capt. Hennell, may leave Kar-rack on sick certificate.

16. Mr. R. D. Luard, to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Poonah, for detached station of Sholapore.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, placed under collector of Poonah, until next examination of the junior civil servants takes place.

17. A. K. Corfield, Esq., returned to his duty in Bombay civil service.

18. Mr. W. W. Bell to be acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nassick.

Mr. J. Webb to be acting first assist. to collector and mag. of Ahmednugger.

20. Capt. Dodwell, acting fort adj., took charge of post office at Asseerghur.

22. John Warden, Esq., returned to his duty in Bombay civil service.

Major L. Brown, 5th L.C., received charge from Capt. Prescott, of office of political superintendent at Pahlenpore.

24. Mr. R. C. Chambers to be first assist. to collector and mag. of Belgaum.

27. Lieut. McDonald received charge of post office at Malligaum.

29. Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith, received charge of medical duties of Lower Sinde Agency.

A furlough allowance of £500 per annum has been granted to J. Vibart, Esq., of the civil service, for three years, to commence on or about 1st March.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Dec. 6. John Vaupell, Esq., for four months, for health.—15. Capt. S. Hennell, resident in Persian Gulf, to presidency, on sick cert.—16. Mr. G. L. Farrant, for three months, to presidency, on private affairs.—21. Mr. T. H. Talbot, for three months, to presidency, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 6. The Rev. J. N. Allen, assistant chaplain with field force in Scinde, having been relieved from chaplaincy of Kurrachee, instructed to proceed to Candahar, as chaplain to the force at that station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1841.—25th N.I.—Ens. O. Bourdillon to be lieutenant, v. Shubrick, dec.; date 4th Nov. 1841.

Ens. E. Lowry posted to 25th N.I., v. Bourdillon prom.

Cadets of Infantry J. P. Nixon, Alexander Davidson, and J. D. Williams, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Cornet C. H. Barnewall posted to 2nd L.C.

Cadet of Artillery J. T. Keir admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd-lieut.

Lieut. H. Nelson, H.M. 40th Regt., to be a 1st class commissariat agent with 3rd comp. 1st batt. artill. and H.M. 40th regt. proceeding to Candahar; date Quetta, 3rd Oct.

Assist. Surg. Chatterton to perform duties of staff surg. and medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, during absence of Surg. Cunningham.

Lieut. Pelly, left wing 8th N.I., placed at disposal of Political Agent in Upper Scinde; date 24th Oct.

Dec. 8.—Capt. Amiel, 1st Gr. N.I., to take charge of commissariat and bazar departments at Sukkur, on Lieut. Bate proceeding to Presidency for health.

Dec. 9.—The app. of Lieut. J. Wilson, 26th M.N.I., and of Lieut. C. H. Winfield, 18th M.N.I., to act as staff officers to field detachment under command of Capt. Maynor Gordon respectively, confirmed.

Lieut. and Acting Adj. Robert Richards, 3rd N.I., to perform duty of qu. master to that regt., during absence of Ens. C. F. Grant.

Brev. Capt. Lucas, 4th regt., N.I., to perform duties of adj. to that regt.

Ens. Leeson, 2nd Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Young, or until further orders; date, Kurrachee, 10th Nov.

Lieut. Sealy, regt. of artillery, to act as line adj. at Kurrachee, and to take charge of treasure chest at that station, v. Capt. Maclean proceeding on duty to Sukkur.

Ens. Hughes, 18th N.I., to act as staff officer to a detachment consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file at Bussukrer.

Lieut. Heyman, 15th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Tannah.

Lieut. Pownall to receive charge of adjutant's office at Poonah, and to act as adj. to horse brigade until arrival of Lieut. St. Clair.

Cornet Asburner, 3rd L. C. to take charge of detachment of Poonah auxiliary horse, in Upper Scinde, during absence of Capt. Cartwright.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. Harry Brett, of artillery, to act as jun. deputy commissary of ordnance at Presidency, during absence of Capt. Cotgrave on field service.

Capt. R. Powell, 52nd Madras N.I., to be fort adj. at Asseerghur.

Lieut. Ramsay to be supt. of bazars and police at Dadur, in addition to his duties as sub-assist. com. general at Dadur.

Major Waddington, commg. engineer in Scinde, and Capt. Davidson, deputy comy. genl. directed to remain in their present situations until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers, of 15th N. I. as a temporary measure, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty:—Capt. C. Benbow, Capt. W. Ward, Lieut. F. C. Wells, and Lieut. W. S. Cormack.

Dec. 13.—Capt. T. Maughan, 12th N.I., received charge of commissariat depart. at Bhooj.

Assist. Surg. F. Sabben, to accompany the Lord Bishop on his tour of visitation.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. Purvis, Madras artillery, to perform duties of commissary of ordnance Southern Division of army, during absence of Capt. Warde.

The services of Capt. T. J. Pontardent, artillery, placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

Dec. 16.—Ens. Barra, to act as qu. master to 3rd N.I., v. Lieut. C. F. Grant, appointed adjt. to Guzerat Cooly police corps, until further orders.

17th N.I. Lieut. H. I. Evans, to act as qu. master and interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Anderson prom.

Lieut. G. J. Milne, 24th N.I., to act as barrack master at presidency, during absence of Capt. Ward, whose services have been temporarily placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Bombay, secretary to clothing board, director of fire engines, and member of standing committee of survey, until further orders.

Lieut. Bute, deputy assist. com. general, directed to assume charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad from Lieut. Milne.

The services of Lieut. H. Pottinger, 15th N.I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty until opening of the season, when he will proceed to Candahar.

Dec. 20.—Maj. Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., having arrived at Bombay on Dec. 12th, admitted to general staff of army, and posted to command of Poona division v. Maj. Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.

Lieut. John Jacob, regt. of artillery, to command Scinde Irregular Horse during absence of Capt. Curtis on sick certificate.

Dec. 23.—Capt. D. C. F. Scott, 5th L. C., permitted to resign the service.

Brev. Capt. Holmes to act as adj. to left wing 12th N.I., during separation from head quarters, and Lieut. Fitz Gerald to perform duties of adj. until Brev. Capt. Holmes joins.

Capt. Goodenough, 26th, to act as interp. to 17th N.I.

Lieut. Morse, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., to act as line adjutant at Ahmednuggur, until arrival of Lieut. Turnbull.

Cadets of Infantry S. W. Long, A. T. Etheridge, A. H. Curtis, H. W. Holland, E. L. Scott, and G. W. Harding admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. G. J. Mackenzie admitted as an assist. surgeon.

Ens. L. Pelly, 2nd Europ. I. Inf., and Ens. J. W. Saville, 17th N.I., permitted to exchange regts., each joining as junior of their rank.

Capt. T. T. Christie, 17th N.I., to be staff officer at Aden, v. Capt. Hobson, who vacates the appointment on return of his regt. to India.

Lieut. E. C. Fanning, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to Marine Bat. v. Simpson, but to continue to do duty with his corps in Scinde until further orders. Lieut. T. Morse to act as adj. until relieved by Lieut. Fanning.

Ens. J. P. Nixon posted to 25th N.I.

Surg. Patch, senior medical officer, to perform duties of superintending surg. with Scinde field force, during absence of Sup. Surg. Kane, or until further orders.

Infantry. Major C. Cathcart to be lieut.col., v. Gordon dec.; date 28th Oct. 1841.

10th N.I. Capt. E. Hallum to be major, Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) H. Aston to be capt., and Ens. H. Lodwick to be lieut., in suc. to Cathcart prom.; date do.

Ens. W. P. Pelly posted to 10th N.I., v. Lodwick prom.

Maj. J. Forbes, 20th N.I., at his own request, removed from effective strength of army, and placed upon invalid establishment.

Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N.I., to act as paymaster to Poona division of army, during absence of Capt. Heath, or until further orders.

Brev. Capt. Thomas to act as adj. to left wing 8th N.I., in room of Lieut. Pelly; date 14th Oct.

Lieut. O. Bourdillon to act as adj. to four companies of 25th N.I., proceeding on duty to Quetta; date 17th Nov.

Ens. Daly to act as adj. to detach. of 1st Bombay Europ. regt., at Ahmednuggur, during period Lieut. Symson commands the detach.

Dec. 30.—2nd-Lieut. Bell received charge of office of executive engineer at Darwar.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Ward to proceed to Kurrachee, and relieve Assist Surg. Cameron from medical charge of wing of 12th N.I. there stationed, the latter officer on being relieved to proceed to Bombay for general duty.

Head-Quarters, &c. Dec. 3. 1841.—Assist. Surg. Seward to be attached to left wing 52nd M.N.I. at Malligam; date 10th Nov.

Dec. 7.—Surg. Robert Wight, posted to 15th N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. J. McKenzie to do duty in European General Hospital.

Dec. 13.—Ens. J. P. Williams to do duty with 19th N.I., and to join.

Dec. 12.—The following removals of officers ordered in Quarter Master General's Department, consequent on reduction of the force in Upper Scinde:—Maj. Holland, dep. qr. mr. general of the army, to resume his situation at head quarters; Capt. Del

Hoste, assist. qu. mast. general, to rejoin Northern division of army; Capt. Adams, dep. assist. qu. mr. general, to join Northern division of army, on being relieved by Maj. Holland.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) D. Barr removed from 21st to 22nd N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Hickes from 22nd to 21st ditto.

Dec. 17.—Surg. John Scott, transferred from 26th, and app. to med. charge of 10th N.I. at Aden, and will also receive charge of medical store depôt at that station.

Dec. 18.—Surg. J. Howson posted to 13th N.I. at Surat.

Assist. Surg. Brickwell transf. from 4th, and app. to med. charge of 20th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Larkin app. to med. charge of 4th N.I. or Rifle Corps, v. Brickwell app. to 20th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Sproule attached to 15th N.I., and to join.

Assist. Surg. Buddo, 24th N.I., to assume medical charge of 5th comp. 6th bat. Bengal artil., at Mhow.

Ens. J. W. Hope, 26th N.I. (with 19th), directed to join his regt.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. Col. T. M. Baillie (late prom.) posted to 2nd Gr. N.I., v. Fearon, promoted.

Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, c.n., removed from 1st Europ. regt. to 14th N.I., and Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt from 14th N.I. to 1st Europ. regt.

Dec. 22.—Assist. Surg. W. Collum transferred from 1st to 3rd L.C.

Assist. Surg. Boyrenson app. to 1st L.C. (Lancers), at Deesa.

Dec. 27.—Maj. J. Forbes posted to Nat. Vet. Bat. at Dapoolee.

Dec. 28.—Surg. R. Wight to be attached to 3rd L.C., during absence of Surg. Owen, on sick leave.

Assist. Surg. G. J. Mackenzie to join head-quarters of 1st Europ. regt., for purpose of doing duty with that corps.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—*Dec. 3.* Lieut. Col. H. J. Robertson, 17th N.I.; Maj. Poole, 1st L.C.; Capt. R. L. Shawe, 22nd N.I.; Capt. E. H. Hart, 19th do.; Brev. Capt. G. Holmes, 24th do.; Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3rd do.; Surg. R. Wight; Surg. R. Brown. 23rd. Lieut. C. B. James, 5th N.I.; Lieut. F. Hickes, 22nd do.; Lieut. F. Forbes, 3rd do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—*Nov. 30.* Assist. Surg. P. Hackin, for health.—*Dec. 9.* Lieut. A. Austen, 8th N.I., for health.—*10.* Lieut. Col. F. J. Farrell, 6th N.I., for seventeen months, on private affairs.—Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23d Bengal N.I., for health.—*16.* Maj. J. P. Cumming, 1st Europ. Regt., for health.—*23.* Capt. Cartwright, 23d N.I., for health.—*27.* Lieut. A. C. Honner, 1st Gr. N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I., for health.—*29.* Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th N.I.—Capt. T. Maughan, 12th N.I., for health.—Veterinary Surg. W. Barrett, Bengal estab., for health.

To Sea.—*Dec. 29.* Surg. R. B. Owen, 3d L. C., for two years, for health.

To Bengal.—*Dec. 9.* Lieut. D. Boyd, 11th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Madras.—*Dec. 10.* Lieut. W. Isacke, 51st M. N.I., till 10th June, 1842, on private affairs.

To Neilgherries.—*Dec. 21.*—Lieut. A. Orr, Madras engineers, for two years, for health.—*23.* Capt. J. C. Heath, for two years, for health.

To Bombay (preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe).—*Nov. 30.* Capt. C. J. Owen, 1st L. C.—*Dec. 3.*—Maj. J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st M. N.I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 16.—The undermentioned volunteers and engineers, for the Indian navy, admitted into the service from 29th Nov., the date of their arrival by the ship *Malabar*:—Volunteers, A. D. Taylor, Edward Vernon, G. P. Cavendish, and C. E. Connor.—Engineers, Robert McKenzie, Thomas McLaughlan, William Lindsay, James Proctor, Henry Nelson, and W. J. Spearman, 3rd Class.

Furlough.—*Dec. 23.* Lieut. F. E. Manners, I.N., to Europe, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 2. *Princess Charlotte*, from Liverpool.—*3.* *Orwell*, from Bussorah, Muscat, &c.—*5.* *Monarch*, from Madras; *Swallow*, from do.; *Mertoun*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Indian Queen*, from Colombo.—*8.* *England*, from Sydney; *Shaw Allum*, from China.

—9. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Muscat, Karrack, &c.; H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Aden; *Lowjee Family*, from China, &c.—12. H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez.—13. *Nerbudda* cutter, from Surat; *Bengal Packet*, from China, &c.; *Colonist*, from Singapore and Penang.—15. *Freah*, from Singapore.—18. *Eleanor Lancaster*, from Calcutta.—21. *Good Success*, from China.—25. H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, from Kargh; *Clunsman*, from Liverpool; H. C. steamer *Auckland*, from Kurrachee; *Meteor* iron steamer, from do.—26. *Corsair*, from Macao, &c.—27. *Zenobius* steamer, from Kurrachee.—28. *Ceres*, from Bordeaux, &c.; *Alexander Grant*, from Liverpool.—29. *Seaforth* steamer, from Ceylon; *Caledonia*, from Liverpool.—30. *Vestal*, from V. D. Land; *Julia*, from Siam; *St. Vincent*, from Glasgow.—31. *Bombay*, from London; *Regina*, from Cochin.

Departures.

Dec. 1. — *Palestine*, for China.—4. *Chieftain*, for London.—5. *John Panter*, for Singapore; *Rangoon*, for Cochin.—10. *Higginson*, for Liverpool; *Cheshire*, for ditto.—11. *Reliance*, for China.—13. *Seaforth*, steamer, for Ceylon.—14. *Indus*, steamer, for Kurrachee.—16. *Strabane*, for Mangalore and Calcutta; *Marchioness of Douro*, for London.—17. *Auckland*, steamer, for Kurrachee.—18. *Helen*, for Liverpool.—20. *Soobrow*, for Mauritius.—21. *Sophia*, for Calcutta; *Albert*, for do.; *James Boorman*, for China.—23. *Moffat*, for London.—24. *Vigilant*, for Tellicherry.—26. Inauguration of Muscat's sloop of war, *England*, for Zanzibar.—28. *Swallow*, for Madras.—29. *Alexander Johnston*, for Penang; *Chusan*, for China.

Passengers Arrived.

Per H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez:—Mr. and Mrs. Warden and child; Mr. and Mrs. Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. Colvin; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. Burkinyoung; Sir Charles Napier and Lady; 3 Misses Napier; Mrs. Oldareck; Mrs. Brownrigg and 2 children; Mrs. and Miss Ibbetson; Mrs. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Gorfield; Lieut. and Mrs. White; Mrs. Stockley; Mrs. Stewart; Capt. and Mrs. Holdane; Messrs. Catona, Wells, Lushington, Lodge, Caldecot, Robinson, King, Syers, Taylor, Hay, Wyllie, Patrick, Buchanan, Divy, and Prinkle; Capt. Ingleden; Rev. Mr. Tucker; Mr. Stephenson, Cadet.

Freights (Jan. 1.)—To London, £3. 5s. per ton; to Liverpool, £3 to £3. 5s. do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 16. At Karrack, Persian Gulf, the lady of the Rev. T. J. Spring, son.
 Nov. 10. At Aden, the lady of J. G. Hume, Esq., Capt. 10th N.I., daughter.
 19. At Poonah, the lady of John Vibart, Esq., C.S., son.
 1st Dec. 5. At Camp, near Deesa, the lady of Capt. M. S. H. Lloyd, Queen's Royals, daughter.
 8. At Mazagon, Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, son.
 9. At Newland, Bombay, the lady of Capt. G. Fulljames, daughter.
 11. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. R. M. Cooke, 19th N.I., son.
 13. At Colaba, the lady of Commander J. A. Young, I.N., son.
 — At Dharwar, Mrs. Raymer, son.
 — At Poonah, the lady of T. S. Cahill, M.D., Surg. 2nd Europ. Regt., son.
 21. At Mahableshwur, the lady of Lieut. Haselwood, 3rd N.I., daughter.
 22. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Wemyss, sappers and miners, daughter.
 25. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. H. Moberly, son.
 26. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Henry Allan Harrison, Esq., C. S. daughter.
 — At Colaba, the lady of Harry Whalley Brett, Esq., horse brigade, son.
 30. At Poonah, the lady of B. Pinkey, Esq., daughter still-born.
 31. At Byculla, the lady of W. A. Montriou, Esq., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 16. At Colabah, Mr. William George Corke, to Miss Mary Atkinson.
 Dec. 6. At Bombay, Capt. J. R. Hibbert, 2nd European Light Infantry, to Amelia Maria, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dunsterville, commissary general.
 7. At Ootacamund, Lieut. Charles Malcolm Barrow, 19th Bombay N.I., to Euphemia, youngest daughter of the late John Leckie, Esq., of Manchester Square, London.
 24. Mr. William Chambers, to Miss Amelia Dellaforce.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 5. At Sukkur, Upper Scinde, Mr. Charles Davies, of the Indian Navy, attached to the H. C. steamer *Comet*, aged 23.
 26. At Sukkur, Ens. D. Bouchier, 25th Regt. N.I.

Dec. 10. At Hyderabad, Emily Louisa, wife of Capt. Stanley, II. H. the Nizam's army, second daughter of Capt. Nicholson, of H. M. 84th foot, and niece of Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, Burwood, Surrey, England.

11. In the Sheikh Kuttee Pass, near Dadur, Ens. D. Halswell, 6th N.I.

21. At Colaba, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. G. H. Croud, 4th L. Drags.

27. At Bombay, Major Henry Liddell, 11th Regt. N.I.

Lately. Murdered near Dadur, Lieut. E. M. Nixon, of the 6th N.I.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 3rd February, her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament with a speech from the throne, which contained the following reference to Eastern affairs:—

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China. The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope, on my part, that our differences with the government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Society met on the 15th January, at two o'clock; the Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair. Among the presents to the library laid before the members was a large collection of miscellaneous Chinese books, and of MSS. and printed books relating to China, from Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P.

A paper, by Lieut. T. J. Newbold, on the processes used by the Hindus in quarrying and polishing granite, and of its uses, was read. In quarrying, three modes are adopted; that most common is by covering the surface of the rock with dry bushes; which are then burnt; this causes the rock to exfoliate in a cavo-convex flake, varying in extreme thickness from six to twenty-four inches, according to the degree of heat to which it is subjected. The mass is detached by means of small iron wedges, and an iron lever. The exfoliation is sometimes assisted by dropping a heavy stone boulder on the heated rock, or by the sudden affusion of cold water.

Lieut. Newbold remarks, that many of the granite bosses and spheroids abounding in Southern India have a concentric, laminar structure, resembling, in some measure, that of an onion. This structure, he observes, has been proved, by the ingenious experiments of the late Mr. Gregory Watt, to be caused by refrigeration, under certain conditions, from a fused state; and furnishes another corroboration of the Huttonian hypothesis. The action of the air, and the sudden alternations of heat and cold, often occasion spontaneous exfoliation of rocks, on a large scale, producing some of the most picturesque features of an Indian landscape; heights are seen crowned with tors and loggin stones of the most fantastic forms, which appear to the casual spectator, as having been rolled up to the places they occupy by some giant hand, or hurled there by a grand convulsion of nature.

As quarrying by the action of fire renders the stone liable to split and scale off in working, another method is adopted to procure blocks for statuary, mill-stones, &c. Holes of about an inch square, and of a depth according to the thickness of the block wanted, are cut at short intervals in the required directions, by small chisels, the temper of which is preserved by pouring cold water in the holes. Iron wedges, inserted into the orifices, are then gently and simultaneously struck, until the mass separates. Long, thin slabs, for pavements, &c. are procured by a third process, combining the two already mentioned. Holes are cut about an inch and a half asun-

der, and two inches deep; fire is applied; and the slabs are then detached by iron wedges as before.

The native quarriers judge of the quality of the granite by the sound it emits when struck; the more sonorous being the hardest. They prefer the hot season for their operations, as the action of the sun's rays on the rock facilitates the separation of the blocks. Blasting is seldom resorted to by the Hindus; although the Mahomedans practised it.

Lieut. Newbold compares the ancient Egyptian mode of quarrying granite, as given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and shews it to be identical, with that of the Hindus. He then describes the iron implements of the Indian quarries, and gives his reasons for believing that the Egyptians used iron, as well as bronze tools, at an early Pharaonic age; although the latter would be sufficiently hard for cutting the alabaster, gypsum, and softer varieties of the sandstone of Egypt.

The exquisite polish for which the granites, greenstones, and basalts of Egypt have been so much admired, is equalled, if not excelled, by the lustre of those of India; particularly in the mausolea of Golconda, the ruins of Bijanugger, and in many of the Hindu temples. It is produced by the continued friction, on the article to be polished, of a piece of stone or wood armed with a mixture of corundum and lac, melted together. In describing the uses to which the Hindus apply granite, the writer mentions the colossal monolith erected to a Jaina saint, at Sravan Belgola, in Mysore; and states that it exceeds in height any of the granite statues of Egypt. Its altitude is 70 ft. 3 in.; and its aspect powerfully reminded him of the statue of the younger Memnon. It is entirely without drapery; and the stone is rose-coloured, resembling that of Syene, but of finer grain.

After referring to other colossal statues of India, he gives some interesting particulars of those of Egypt, and of the pillars and obelisks of the latter country: some of the finest of which now serve to decorate European cities. He concludes his paper with a notice of the granite bridges of India, constructed by enormous blocks of granite, placed upright at certain intervals, and supporting slabs of the same rock laid horizontally upon them. That crossing the northern branch of the Cavery is composed of three rows of square granite pillars, each row comprising sixty-seven pillars, supporting pieces of the same material, over which others are laid transversely; the whole forming a striking specimen of native art.

The next meeting was announced for the 5th of February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lawrence Peel, Esq., advocate-general at Calcutta, to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

On the 2nd February, the Court of Directors appointed Mr. John Edwardes Lyall advocate-general in Bengal.

Whitehall, Jan. 27.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John David Norton, Esq., puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane is appointed naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies, *vice* Sir W. Parker. Capt. Bruce, late of the *Imogene*, will be his flag captain.

The *Conway*, 26 guns, Capt. C. R. D. Bethune, C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on the 5th January, from China, with part of the ransom of Canton on board, amounting to about £500,000, in lumps of sycee silver, weighing altogether upwards of 60 tons. This valuable freight was conveyed in waggons over to Gosport by the floating bridge, and on to the branch railway terminus, whence it was despatched by a special train to London, and consigned to the Royal Mint.

Government, it is currently reported, has resolved to establish a line of steam-communication between the Pacific coast of South America and New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The authorities of Panama have invited an English engineer to survey a line of railroad across the isthmus, and are most desirous that the line should be executed by an English company, to which they are prepared to grant exclusive privileges.

Our letters from Amsterdam confirm the expectation that the produce of the Dutch East Indies would be insufficient to sustain the charges laid upon them by the government. The official Indian budget for 1840 (the first document of the kind that has ever been laid before the public), gives the following results:—The income of the East-India possessions (comprising Sumatra, 2,719,221*l.*), as far as are received in India, from taxes, duties, &c., is 44,518,771*l.* And as far as received in the mother country, for the sale of the East-India produce, according to an estimate made in consequence of former prices, 48,641,377*l.* Making a total income of 93,160,148*l.* The East-India expenditure amounts, in India itself, for local administration, &c., to 55,461,101*l.* And in the mother country, for payment of the East-India debt (9,800,000*l.*), and other charges laid upon the produce, not comprising the new charge of 5,500,000*l.*, to 21,045,642*l.* Making a total expense of 76,506,733*l.* According to this computation, the income presents, above the expense, a surplus of 16,653,415*l.* Adding to which a few other sums, which in the document are estimated at 2,223,721*l.*, there would be a clear surplus of 18,877,136*l.* But this surplus is only nominal, for, according to the estimate of Government itself, the produce has been highly over-rated, and will remain below the estimate (if prices remain unaltered) 14,759,103*l.* So that the surplus will, in reality, only be 4,118,033*l.* But this sum will be reduced to meet the deficiencies of the other colonies.—*Times*.

A corps for permanent service in St. Helena is in progress of formation, and will be organized at Winchester. The majority of the officers have already been appointed, and the men are to be raised by volunteers from other regiments of the line.

We have seen a letter from a passenger in the *Great Liverpool*, steamer, at the time of the accident which occurred to the machinery of that vessel in December, and occasioned its detention at Gibraltar, the passengers (fifty-six) being conveyed by another steam packet to Alexandria, the smallness and consequent deficiency of accommodation in which subjected them to great inconvenience. The writer speaks in high terms of the attention they experienced from the commanders of both vessels, but adds: "Our gratitude did not extend to the managing directors of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for to their neglect of their duty may be attributed all our discomforts, and even our detention in Egypt, as they suffered the *Great Liverpool* to leave port with too heavy a cargo, at an inclement season of the year, when heavy weather may reasonably be expected. Nor was this all: the same accident having happened on a previous voyage, it became the duty of the directors to provide against any future mishap, by placing on board such portions of the machinery as were most liable to fracture, or fall out of repair."

The following protest has been addressed to the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by the agent to the chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company: "As attorney for, and on behalf of, Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Esq., of Calcutta, the chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, I hereby protest against the sale of the steam vessel called the *Precursor*, to the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company or to any Government or Incorporated Company, or any other Company, or any individual whatsoever, unless, upon the sale of the said steam vessel, the purchaser or purchasers shall agree to take her at the full price, undertaking to bear and discharge all charges and engagements of every kind and description incurred or to be incurred in respect of the said vessel. And I hereby further give you notice, that the said T. E. M. Turton will not consent to

or ratify a sale of the said vessel, except upon the terms aforesaid, but will immediately take such proceedings as he may be advised for preventing the transfer of the said vessel in case any contract or agreement for the sale thereof should be made in opposition to this notice. Dated this 20th day of January, 1842. JOHN DINGWALL."

The *Precursor* is in a state of great forwardness, and will be able to get up steam by the first week in March. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had a special board on the 11th January, to take into consideration the resolutions which arrived by the Marseilles mail in reference to their connexion with the *Precursor*. The board, as a matter of course, declined to take the boat clogged with the conditions contained in the resolution of the *Precursor* meeting in Calcutta. There will, nevertheless, be competitors in the market for her, provided that on survey she is found effective. The *Bentinck* will certainly be launched in May, and the engines will be quite ready by that time. The *Hindustan* will be launched in the autumn, when her engines will also be completed for her.

Our authority for the foregoing paragraph is the *Monthly Times*, a paper compiled for the purpose of being forwarded by the overland mail to India. An examination of the first number (February 4), which is not to be always taken as the best specimen of such a work, entitles us to speak of it with almost unqualified praise. It consists of 16 pages, and 6½ columns of matter, selected with great judgment and accuracy, and an entire absence of party predilections and prepossessions, relating to politics, English, foreign and colonial, domestic news of all kinds, including literature, art and science, and topics of amusement as well as information, being precisely the sort of paper wanted in India, and by no means unacceptable even at home to those who are content with a monthly newspaper.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 8. *Johanna Cornelia*, from Batavia; off Plymouth.—10. *Lena*, Ford, from Bengal 24th July; and *Baboo*, Stuart, from Ceylon 19th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Weatherall*, Hall, from Singapore; off Cork.—*Wm. Lushington*, Atkins, from Bombay 15th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*Java Courier*, Doorhech, from Batavia; *Columbus*, Gronnebeck, from ditto; and *John Bull*, Ormond, from Bengal 10th Sept.; all off Penzance.—*Leonard Dobbin*, Carpenter, from Bengal 28th Aug.; off Cork.—11. *Quintin Leitch*, Gray, from Bombay 18th Sept.; *Portland*, Stalker, from Bombay 31st Aug.; and *Argyle*, Ruttary, from Bombay 15th Sept.; all at Liverpool.—12. *Jane*, Watkins, from Bengal 18th Aug., and Mauritius; *Crusader*, Inglis, from Bengal 6th July, and Mauritius; *Currughmore*, Ball, from Mauritius 26th Oct.; *Fortitude*, Hutton, from Lombok, Mauritius, and Cape; and *Bunca*, Tenham, from Batavia; all off Falmouth.—13. *Candahar*, Ridley, from Bombay 29th Aug., and Cape; and *Claudine*, Brewer, from Madras 19th Aug., and Cape 1st Nov.; both off Hastings.—*Planter*, Manning, from New Zealand 10th Oct.; off Plymouth.—*Ituna*, Sanderson, from Singapore 10th Sept.; off New Romney.—*Johnstone*, Spence, from Bengal 18th Sept.; off Liverpool.—14. *Glenely*, Biles, from Bombay 16th Sept.; and *City of Poonah*, Bird, from Bengal and Cape; both in the River.—*Morning Star*, Harrison, from Ceylon 13th Sept.; *Walker*, Kay, from Bengal 24th July, and Cape; *Rosalind*, Gate, from Bengal 8th Aug.; *Energy*, Fleming (late Mearns), from Bengal 5th Aug.; and *Success*, Gordon, from Mauritius 5th Oct.; all at Deal.—*Bolivar*, Fenwick, from Bombay and Cape; in St. Kath. Docks.—*Six*, Kirkus, from Bombay 6th Sept., and Cape 14th Nov.; and *Laura*, Day, from Java; both in the London Docks.—*Mary Anna*, Edie, from Singapore 31st Aug.; and *Blackness*, Murray, from Bengal 14th Aug.; both off Dover.—*Helen Thompson*, Wilson, from Bengal 4th Aug.; off Scilly.—*Maria Susanna*, Hendrika, from Batavia 26th Sept.; off Dover.—15. *Wm. Gales*, Cheesman, from Bengal 13th Aug.; at Deal.—*Symmetry*, Watson, from Bengal 6th July; and *Jukana*, Parker, from Mauritius 12th Oct.; both off Dover.—*Urania*, Van Drift, from Batavia 17th Aug.; off Salcombe.—*Elizabeth*, Hamlin, from Bengal 9th Aug.; and *Kortenaar*, Martens, from Batavia; both off Scilly.—17. *Brothers*, Reid, from Bengal 16th Aug., and Cape; and *Margaret*, Blyth, from Bombay 10th Sept.; both at Deal.—*Frances Ann*, Thompson, from Mauritius; *Caledonia*, Howick, from Bombay 17th Aug.; and *Formosa*, Adams, from Bombay 17th Sept.; all at Liverpool.—18. *Earl of Clare*, Scott, from China 17th June, and Cape 11th Nov.; off

Portsmouth.—*Arabella*, Jackson, from Mauritius; and *Amelia*, Nickol, from Bengal 18th Aug.; both at Deal.—*Herculaneum*, Creighton, from Bombay 25th Sept.; off Liverpool.—19. *James and Thomas*, Watson, from Bombay 18th Sept.; in Yarmouth Roads (for Hull).—20. *Achilles*, Hart, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Argyll*, Beatson, from Bombay 17th Aug., and Cape 3rd Nov.; at Greenock.—21. *Ricardo*, McArthur, from Bengal 3rd Sept.; off Portsmouth.—*Favourite*, Scaddon, from Moulmein and Cape; off Scilly.—*Amity*, Warner, from Mozambique Channel; in St. Kath. Docks.—*Petite Susanne*, Garret, from Bengal 14th Aug.; at Havre.—22. *Susan*, Neatby, from Bengal 17th Sept.; off Plymouth.—*Cookson*, Paterson, from Bengal 9th Aug.; off Liverpool.—*Adrianus*, Jacobus, from Batavia; at Cowes.—24. *John Knox*, Forrest, from Bengal 15th Sept.; off Margate.—*Mozambique*, Bowman, from Batavia; at Portsmouth.—*Adrastus*, Hughes, from Siam and Singapore; at Deal.—*Osprey*, Kirk, from Bombay 21st Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Dumfries*, Thompson, from Penang and Singapore; off Dover.—*Amphitrite*, De Jong, from Batavia; off Portland.—*India*, Keus, from Batavia; off the Lizard.—25. *Caroline*, Hughes, from Bengal and Mauritius; at Deal.—*Amphitrite*, Ansell, from Mauritius; off Folkstone.—*Rossendale*, Friend, from Bahia; at Liverpool.—*Hindustan*, Lamb, from Bombay 12th Sept.; off ditto.—*Harvest Home*, Sayer, from Bengal 1st Sept.; off Dover.—26. *Isabella Watson*, McDonald, from China and Cape; off Margate.—*Copeland*, Symes, from Bombay 1st Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Recovery*, Johnston, from China 10th July; at Bristol.—*Superb*, Edington, from Bengal 18th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Richmond*, Fauber, from Mauritius; off Folkstone.—27. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Bacon, from Mauritius and Cape; off Margate.—*Ann Lockerby*, from Bengal and Mauritius; and *Margaret*, Berg, from Moulmein; both at Deal.—*Johanna Maria*, Schoon, from Batavia; at Portsmouth.—29. *Minerva*, Mills, from Mauritius 20th Oct.; off Hastings.—*Samarang*, Robertson, from Madras 6th Oct., and Cape; off the Wight.—31. *Hindustan*, Redman, from Bengal 22nd Aug., Madras 6th Oct., and Cape 2nd Dec.; at Deal.—*Holspur*, Wilson, from Bengal 1st Sept.; at Falmouth.—*Tapley*, Mallory, from Bengal 3rd July, and Cape; off Torbay.—*Dart*, Airth, from Madeira; off Hastings. —Feb. 2. *South Stockton*, Coker, from New Zealand; at Deal.—*Medora*, May, from Mauritius, 24th Oct.; off Dover.—*Candahar*, Keir, from China 15th Sept., at Liverpool.—3. *Beulah*, James, from China 28th Aug.; off Brighton.—*Princess Royal*, Brook, from Bengal 11th Oct.; off Dover.—*Venus*, McDonald, from Valparaiso; at Liverpool.—5. *Susan Crisp*, Cobden, from Mauritius 5th Nov.; off Falmouth.—*Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, from Bengal 5th Oct.; off Liverpool.—*Ambassador*, Tater, from Madras 5th Oct.; off Lymington.—*St. Lucia*, Raisbeck, from Lomboek and Mauritius; off Portland.—*Maria*, Van Wyk, from Batavia; off Falmouth.—7. *Diana*, Bennett, from Singapore; off Kingsbridge.—*Rubens*, De Ryk, from Batavia; at Cowes.

Departures.

DEC. 14. H.M.S. *Serpent*, Neville, for China; from Portsmouth.—19. H.M.S. *North Star*, Home, for China; from Plymouth.—26. *Jona*, Morison, for Port Phillip and Adelaide; from Clyde.—JAN. 2. *Alma*, Anderson, for Batavia; from Portsmouth.—3. *London*, Attwood, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Hebrides*, Melville, for Bombay and China; from Clyde.—4. *Minerva*, Brown, for Cape; from Clyde.—5. *Henry Davidson*, MacDonnell, for Bombay; from Deal.—6. *Theresa*, Driscoll, for N.S. Wales (emigrants); from Plymouth.—*Delhi*, Byron, for Cape; *Mandane*, Smith, for Cape; *Bencoolen*, MacArthur, for N.S. Wales; *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*St. Lawrence*, Newlands, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Grecian*, Watt, for Bombay; from Clyde.—7. *Thomas Coultts* (transport), Wade, for Cape, Singapore, and China; from Plymouth.—H.M.S. *Thaka*, Hope, for China; from Portsmouth.—*Buckinghamshire*, Grainger, for Bombay; *Royal Tar*, Bell, for Cape and Bengal; both from Deal.—*Clyde*, Matches, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *George Armstrong*, Jones, for Bombay and China; from Liverpool.—9. *Midus*, Keir, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—*Young Queen*, Chalmers, for Rio and Bengal; *Hopkinson*, Stephens, for Port Phillip; *Old England*, Hodgson, for Bengal; and *Blair*, Oldham, for Ceylon; all from Liverpool.—12. *Ritchie*, Kerr, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—17. *Louisa Campbell*, Darby, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—18. *Hersey*, Easterby, for St. Helena and Singapore; *Persian*, Edington, for Bengal; *Iris*, Linton, for Ceylon; *Seppings*, Rawlins, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; and *Amy*, Goble (of Shields), for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Patriot King*, Roddock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Robert Ingham*, Clough, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—20. *Isabella*, Sinclair, for Hobart Town (convicts); from Portsmouth.—21. *Courier*, Baigree, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Science*, Rowland, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—23. H.M.S. *Dido*, 20 guns, Keppell, for China; from Plymouth.—*Brazilian*, White, for Ascension; and *Wilham Hyde*, Steward, for Bombay; both from Deal.—24. *Kelso*, Roxburgh, for N.S. Wales and

New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Devonshire*, Stephens, for Batavia; from Deal.—25. *Sir Robert Peel* (transport), Somes, for Singapore and China; from Falmouth.—*Panthea*, Marman, for Bengal; from Clyde.—28. *Tintern*, Oldis, for Hobart Town; *John Calvin*, Knox, for Bombay and China; and *Good Hope*, Mainland, for Bombay and China; all from Deal.—29. *Courier*, Scott, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—*Emily*, Newton, for Bengal; from Shields.—30. *Conqueror*, Duggan, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Prince Albert*, Andrews, for Cape and Singapore; from Deal.—31. *Elvira*, Walker, for Batavia; *Lady East*, Corlass, for Bombay; *Potter*, Saddler, for Ceylon: *Santon*, Huxtable, for Bengal; and *Philopontas*, Ramsay, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—FEB. 1. *Euxine*, Mac Millan, for Bombay; from Deal.—2. *Warlock*, Dickson, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Princess Royal*, Newby, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—4. *Briton's Queen*, Smith, for Bombay; *Windermere*, Armstrong, for Bengal; and *John Moore*, Wythycombe, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per City of Poonah, from Bengal and Cape: Col. and Mrs. Tronson, 13th F.; Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, M.N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Oxley; Mrs. Thomson and two children; Mrs. Moxon and two do.; Misses Tronson and Pogson; Capt. Trimmer, 50th regt.; Capt. G. Reid, Bengal L.C., for the Cape; Lieut. Pogson, 43rd regt.; Lieut. Sutherland, 25th do.; Lieut. Sewell, 47th do.; Lieut. Halkett, 91st F.; Lieut. Blackall, 49th F.; — Buckle, Esq., C.S.; Mr. Hunter; five servants.

Per William Gales, from Bengal: Mr. Finlayson.

Per Susan, from Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Leupolt and two children; Mrs. Voss and two children; Miss and Master Knopp.

Per Claudine, from Madras and Cape: Mrs. H. Frere; Mrs. Brewer; Mrs. Presgrave; Miss Chester; Capt. Pinnock, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Le Touzel; Mr. Bird; Mr. Horsford.

Per H. M. S. Conway, from China: Commander Haskall, late 1st lieut. of the *Cruizer*; Lieuts. Dawkins and Fisher, R. N., late of the *Blenheim* and *Herald*; Acting Lieut. Simmons, late of the *Blenheim*; Lieuts. Stransham and Daniel, of the Royal Marines (the former severely wounded in the left arm); Mr. Richards, mate of the *Sulphur*; and Mr. Sutherland, clerk of the *Blonde*, all invalids.

Per Samarang, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for Dec., p. 406).

Per Elizabeth, from Bengal: Mr. Moozamdar.

Per Hindostan, from Bombay: Mrs. Hayman; two Misses and Master Haymen.

Per Cindahar, from Bombay, with a division of H.M. 6th Regt. of Foot. (See *As. Journ.* for Oct. last, p. 246).

Per Glencly, from Bombay: Mrs. Rebenack and child; Mrs. Shaw and child; Mrs. H. Barr; Miss Bowser; Master Sahbin.

Per Mary Ann, from Singapore: Dr. Hall; Dr. Middleton; Mr. Frye, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Per Earl of Clare, from China and Cape: Lieut. Jenner, 46th B.N.I.; Lieut. A. Rumbold, Scotch Fusiliers; Misses E. and J. Scott; Mr. Haynton.

Per Dionysia Catherina, from Batavia: Mr. Bonhall.

Per Stratford, from Mauritius: Mr. Henry Davy; Mr. Colin; Rev. J. H. Guerin.

Per Montrose steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 17th Jan.): Mrs. Shouldham and child; Col. and Mrs. Fendall and child; Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children; Mrs. Purnell; Mrs. Crawley; Miss Neale; Capt. and Mrs. Bean and two children; Mrs. Christian and child; Capt. Arnold; Capt. Cuthbertson; Major Rabban; Dr. Hockin; Major Hull; Capt. Laing; Col. Farrant; Major Scott; Capt. Arbuthnot; Messrs. Tancered, Alment and child, Hatfield, Outram, Henderson, Roche, Taglioni, Conolly, Crowder, Wilson, Cockburn, Davidson, Wallack, Padmore, McEwen, Peacock, Crozier, Jolly, Boyd, Coles, Pritchard, Pryce, and Hassard.

Per Cleopatra steamer, from Bombay 1st Jan. (arrived at Suez): Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson; Lieut. Col. C. G. Alves and lady; Mrs. E. Davis; F. M. Davidson, Esq.; Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B.; Capt. W. Biddle, 25th M.N.I.; Mrs. Skinner and three children; Miss Steuart; P. Caldwell, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Stuart; Major T. B. Jervis, Engineers; Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, M. Artillery; Mrs. Col. Farrell and two children; J. W. Cole, Esq.; Mrs. Col. Bagnold and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Balhetnet; Mrs. Montgomerie and four children; W. W. Ker, Esq.; John Waterhouse, Esq.; B. Bell, Esq.; Capt. Kelly, H. M. 6th Regt.; Major Boscawen, do; Dr. Mackintosh; John Skinner, Esq.; D. Greenhill, Esq.; Capt. Stewart; Lieut. Austen, 8th B.N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Wolfe, H. M. 39th Regt.; Dr. Barrett, Bengal establishment; Rev. John Mari Da Brine; Lieut. Col. T. J. Peres; Capt. Masmarinnas; Capt. T. Maughan, 12th B.N.I.; Bt. Capt. H. W.

Cartwright, 23rd B.N. I.; Capt. Honner, 1st Gr. N.I.; Mrs. Ward; Capt. H. P. Lawrence; Lieut. C. R. Whitelock, 9th N.I.; Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th N.I.

Per Bangalore, from Calcutta (for Suez): Mr. and Mrs. W. Prinsep and two children; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyl; Mr. R. Lyl; Mrs. Helfer; Dr. O'Shaughnessy; Mr. Okeddon, C. S.; Mrs. J. Russell; Mr. Lorraine; Mr. Swetenham, C. S.; Lieut. Dickenson, H. M.'s 62d Regt.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Bengal Merchant, for Madras and Bengal: Messrs. Maxwell, Allen, Brown, Sharpe, Kempland, Cunliffe, Harper, Stone, Atkinson, Brock, Harkness, McCarthy, Hawkins, Anderson, Swiney, Fowkes, Fowle, Robson, Otlay, Peile, and Briggs; Dr. Hinton.

Per Scaleby Castle, for Bombay: Mr. Grice; Mr. Stewart; Dr. Young.

Per Atlas, for Madras, &c.: Capt. and Mrs. Rawlins; Mr. Ford, C.S.; Dr. Lacon, surgeon, H. C. service; Messrs. Harvey, Renney, Rishton, Probyn, Coote, and Crouchman, cadets.

Per Malacca, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Gordon; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morton; Miss Hoggan; Miss Fitzpatrick; two Misses Manson; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ackland; Dr. Firminger; Dr. Withecombe; Messrs. Murray, Stokes, Bruce, Bowie, Shaw, Craske, Rippon, Morgan, Woodcock, Walton, Porter, Taylor, Manson, D'Oyley, Birch, Marshall, Stewart, and Garforth.

Per City of Poonah, for Madras and Calcutta (to sail 25th February): Mr. and Mrs. Furrier; Mr. Bird and family; Messrs. Timbrell, Miller, Eager, Patan, Lawbridge, Money, Barwise, Mackellar, Paterson, Bradford, Flint, Bell, Mulcaster, Bloomfield, Cave, Horrocks, and Keighley.

Per Lady Mary Wood, steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd Feb.): [For Alexandria. Col. Jervis; Mr. Romer; Mr. Binning; Sir H. McGregor; Mr. Irving; Mr. Dudgeon; Mrs. Sparrow; Mrs. Styles; General Gray; Mr. Jenkins; Mr. Potter; Mr. Haig; Mr. Vaughan; Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mr. Hough; Mr. Bird; Dr. Freeman; Mr. Buckle; Mr. Douglass; Capt. Byron; Mr. Burrell; Major Randolph, &c.—For Malta: Major Saumarez, lady, and child; Miss Sharpe; Mrs. Smalley; Lieut. Douglass; two Messrs. Maher; Mr. Favre; Mr. Hammond, &c.]

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Sir John Havey*, Cuthbertson, from Newcastle to Suez, was totally wrecked 5th Nov., on a reef at the Island of Socotra, entrance of the Red Sea.

The *Sorceress*, Bryce, Mauritius to Calcutta, was wrecked at the South end of the Cargados Carajas Shoals 1st Aug.; a box marked S. E. & Co. containing 7821 sicca rupees, and one marked M. & Co., containing 998 sicca rupees, have been saved.

The *Walmer*, Robbins, from the South Seas to London, was totally wrecked at Bouro, one of the Molucca Islands, 3rd August; crew saved.

The *Sophia* schooner, Cook, is lost in the Kowie River, Cape of Good Hope; part of the cargo expected to be saved, but in a damaged state.

The *Sophia Pate*, Harrison, from Auckland to the Bay of Islands, and Kiapara, with twenty-five passengers, is totally wrecked near the latter place; the master and ten men saved; twenty-one lives lost.

The schooner *Lapwing* is lost in Hawkes's Bay, New Zealand.

The *Ceres*, Pecker, from Bourbon to Nantes, is totally wrecked off St. Nazaire.

The *Integrity*, Pearson, from Sydney, N. S. Wales, to Singapore, was wrecked in Torres Strait 22nd Aug.; crew saved.

The *Diana*, Bennett, from Singapore to London, grounded on Lucipara Shoal 28th Aug., but came off after throwing part of her cargo overboard, and put into Anjer 11th Sept.

The *Cleveland*, Marley, arrived at Singapore from Calcutta, struck on a reef between Alligator's Island and Pulo Suco 12th Sept., and remained until the following tide.

The *Nerbudda*, transport (with 300 camp followers) struck on a rock off Formosa, China Sea, and being very leaky, was abandoned by the master and the European portion of the crew.

The *Oriental steamer* for Malta and Alexandria, put back to Gibraltar on 8th Jan., with paddles injured, loss of boats, &c., having been in contact with H. F. M. S. *Ambuscade*. After repairs, she proceeded on her voyage on the 10th Jan.

The *Majestic*, Adamson, from London to Bombay, has put back to Cowes leaky, with loss of bulwarks, stanchions, and boats stove, having been struck by a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 9. At 13, Great Coram Street, Russell Square, the lady of Lieut. Col. Carmichael Smyth, C. B., son.

14. At Chartley Castle, the lady of the Hon. Henry H. Tracey, son.

24. At St. John's Wood, the lady of James Ouchterlony, Esq., daughter.

25. In Southwick-street, Hyde-park, the lady of Capt. Harris, I. N., twin sons, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15, 1841. At Edinburgh, Lieut. David Briggs, R. N., third son of the late David Briggs, Esq., of Strathairley, Fifeshire, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late David Morrison, Esq., of the H. E. I. C. civil service, Bengal.

Jan. 4, 1842. At Brighton, Henry Alexander, Esq., of Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens, to Sabine Hester, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., and Lady Lucy Taylor.

11. At Clapham, the Rev. Wm. Morton, of Calcutta, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Wm. Rangard, Esq., of Westfield, Kingston-on-Thames.

13. At St. Pancras, Capt. F. A. Miles, Bengal artillery, third son of the late W. A. Miles, Esq., to Ellen, youngest daughter of Brown Collison, Esq., Guildford Street, Russell Square, and New England, Hitchin, Herts.

17. At the New Church, Brompton, Edward D. Roper, Esq., of the Madras army, to Louisa Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Dance, Esq.

18. At St. Andrew's Holborn, Murray, third son of J. M. Richardson, Esq., of Blackheath Park, to Susanna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. E. Terrey, Esq., of Hatton Garden.

20. At St. Clement's, Cornwall, Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, Madras army, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late H. P. Andrew, Esq., of Bodreau, near Truro.

22. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Robert H. Dolling, Esq., only son of the Rev. B. W. Dolling, of Maghorallin, county of Down, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Joseph Dupre Alexander, Esq., of Stone-house, Kent, and Grosvenor-place.

Feb. 3. At Rothley, the Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds, chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company, to Louisa Jean, second daughter of T. G. Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, county of Leicester.

Lately. At Adelaide, South Australia, A. M. Mundy, Esq., to Jane, second daughter of Capt. Hindmarsh, R. N., C. H., lieutenant governor of Heligoland.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7. At Woolwich Common, in her 87th year, Katherine, widow of Henry Inman, a post-captain, and resident commissioner of Her Majesty's navy, at Madras.

9. At Dawlish, suddenly, aged 78, Barbara, relict of the late Capt. Earles, of the Bengal military service.

— Charles Carter, Esq., superintendent of the St. Katherine Docks, aged 52.

10. At Reading, of scarlet fever, George James, second son of Major Grafton, aged four years.

— At Jersey, Matilda, daughter of W. Hudleston, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, aged three years.

11. In the Vassal Road, William Barnfield, Esq., aged 73, formerly of Calcutta.

— At Cowes, Lieut. Gen. Mainwaring, in his 80th year.

12. At St. Leonard's on Sea, Mrs. J. E. Blanchard, relict of the late John Blanchard, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

14. At the East-India House, Mr. Peter Cropper, a faithful and much-respected servant of the Hon. East-India Company for thirty-four years, greatly esteemed and lamented.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jane Catherine, youngest daughter of Col. Nathien Wilson, K. H., late of the 4th L. Dragoons.

15. At 2, Southwick-place, Hyde-park, Lieut. William Baillie, 47th regt., Bengal N. I., son of Lieut. Col. Alexander Baillie.

19. At Boxmoor, Herts, Mrs. Mary Carey, sister of the late Dr. W. Carey, of Fort William College, Calcutta, aged 76.

20. In Bond-street, aged 51, after a few hours' illness, James Evans, Esq., late garrison surgeon, Chunar, East-Indies.

21. At Glasgow, William Sibbald Jop, son of the late Mr. W. S. Jop, of Calcutta, and grandson of the late Mr. Robert Jop, of Leith.

24. At Brighton, the infant daughter of the Hon. Chas. H. Tracy.

25. In Portman-street, Maj. Gen. Sir George Leith, Bart., aged 76.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 os. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 8 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 20, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0 @	18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 12 @	4 14
Bottles 100	9 12	10 4	— flat do.	5 0	5 2
Coals B. md.	0 6	0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 12	2 14
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	38 0	38 12	— flat do.	2 8	2 0
— Brasiers' do.	36 0	36 8	— Bolt do.	2 12	2 14
— Ingot do.	36 0	36 4	— Sheet do.	5 0	5 4
— Old Gross do.	37 0	37 4	— Nails cwt.	11 8	16 0
— Bolt do.	39 0	40 0	— Hoops F. md.	3 12	4 0
— Tile do.	35 12	36 4	— Kettle cwt.	0 15	1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	40 0	43 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 12	6 14
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 10	6 11
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	16 D.
Copperas do.	1 10	1 12	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 0	3 4
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 12	7 0	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	14 2	14 4
— Muslins do.	1 2	10 0	Stationery do.	25 D.	30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2 11	0 6 8	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 8
Cutlery, fine. do.	20 D.	35 D.	— Swedish do.	9 12	10 2
Glass Ware. do.	18 D.	28 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	17 0	18 0
Ironmongery do.	40 D.	50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 12	9 8
Hosiery, cotton. do.	15 A.	30 A.	— coarse and middling.	1 2	4 0
— Ditto, silk do.	5 to 20 D.	A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 8	1 6

MADRAS, November 17, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	9 @	10	Iron Hoops candy	28 @	30
Copper Sheet. candy	290	295	— Nails do.	52	70
— Tile and Slab. do.	268	269	Lead, Pig. do.	48	50
— Old do.	275	280	— Sheet do.	55	60
— Nails, assort. do.	280	290	Spelter do.	72	75
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	10	Stationery do.	10 A.	15 A.
— Gingham do.	3	7	Steel, English candy	50	60
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	8	— Swedish do.	50	60
Iron, Swedish. candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	19	20
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	22	23	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3	10
— Bolt do.	27	28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	—

BOMBAY, December 1, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	0 12 @	15	Iron Hoops cwt.	5 8 @	—
Bottles, quart. doz.	10	—	— Nails do.	10	12
Coals ton	12	15	— Sheet do.	5 12	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	60 8	61	— Rod for bolts St. candy	27	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' do.	63 8	—	— do. for nails do.	30	35 8
— Plate bottoms do.	60	64	Lead, Pig. cwt.	11	—
— Tile do.	54	55	— Sheet do.	11 8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0 6 1	0 11	Millinery do.	50 A.	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0 14	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10	11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	15 D.	Spelter do.	15 8	17
Earthenware 20 D.	—	—	Stationery do.	P.C.	20 D.
Glass Ware. 20 D.	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	13	—
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	—	Tin Plates box	16 12	17
Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	40 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 1	10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	52	53 8	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	25 8	25 12	— Flannel, fine do.	1	1 1

SINGAPORE, October 7, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6 1/2 @	7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corgie	3 1/2 @	4
Bottles 100	3	3 1/2	— do. do. Pulicat. doz.	1	2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 pecul	33	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. 33-36 pcs.	12	21	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	42	44
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	2	3 1/2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	100	115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	3 1/2	4	Cutlery 25 D.	—	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3 1/2	4	Iron, Swedish pecul	4 1/2	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5 1/2	7	— English do.	2 1/2	3 1/2
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2 1/2	5	— Nail, rod do.	3 1/2	3 1/2
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1 1/2	2 1/2	Lead, Pig do.	7 1/2	8
— two colours do.	1 1/2	2 1/2	— Sheet do.	7	7 1/2
— Turkey reds do.	5	6	Spelter pecul	7 1/2	8
— fancies do.	3	3 1/2	Steel tub	5	6
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 43 to 44 pcs.	12	3	Woolens, Long Ells pcs.	8	9
— Jaconet, 20 48 45 do.	1 1/2	3	— Camblets do.	20	29
— Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	1 1/2	— Bombazette do.	4	—

Calcutta, Dec. 18, 1841.—Sales of Mule Twist are limited, and we have no particular change in price to notice.—Coloured Yarns without any transaction this week.—Chintzes remain dull and inactive in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces; sales of Fancy Chintzes continue to be made for local wants. Sales, as usual, of Turkey Red Twills, continue to be made at discouraging prices. Some transactions in Gingham have taken place at very low prices.—Transactions in Piece Goods have not been extensive; the animation in the market, particularly for Shirtings and Jaconets, has somewhat subsided; but we have no change in prices to notice.—Wollens, medium and coarse, continue saleable at steady prices: there is little demand in the market for finer cloths.—Copper: some transactions in Braziers and Peru Slab are reported to have taken place during the week at an improvement on the price of the latter.—The market continues discouraging for English Flat Iron, and buyers show no disposition to purchase unless at a great reduction in price: there is a large supply of this assortment in the hands of importers and buyers.—A sale of 300 kegs of Swedish steel is reported at Ct. Rs. 9. 15 per fy. md. which shows no change from our last quotation.—Lead, without report of transaction; Pig may be quoted at a further reduction since our last.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver without transaction.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1842.—We have no improvement this month to notice in the aspect of commercial affairs. Prices of the principal British Imports continue

gradually decreasing, while produce continues to be held at rates which preclude it from being safely shipped to England. In Piece Goods sales of various assortments have been made, but the fall of prices since the monsoon has been greater than during any period of similar duration for many years. Latterly the demand for British goods, even at the miserably low prices now ruling, has fallen off. At the commencement of the season large purchases were made by the Candahar and Mooltanee merchants, and it was then fully expected they would be continued during the season. The present insurrectionary movements in Afghanistan has not only put an entire stop for the present to any further operations on their parts, but has even disposed them to re-sell on the spot those goods which had not been despatched. Having as yet received no accounts of their earlier adventures, they will, of course, enter into no new transactions until tranquillity is restored, and the communication with those countries again open. The extremely low prices also current at Calcutta—lower we believe even than here—have attracted some of the Marwarce purchasers to that market. The forced sales of goods during the monsoon have also had some influence on prices since.

Canton.—The import market is very dull, and prices ruinously low. Iron is under 4 dollars, Lead, 6½; Long Cloths of fair quality, 270 to 370; Spanish Stripes unsaleable to any extent, even at 1 10; and Long Ells, 6½ to 7.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper . . . prem.	10 8	11 0
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	10 8	11 0
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } per cent.		
able in England . . . }		
Second { From Nos. 1, 151 } disc.	0 10	0 8
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } ing to Number		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. . . disc.	0 0	par
New 5 per cent.	4 0	0 2
4 per cent. disc.	11 8	12 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. . .	2,375 a	2,400
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) . . .	260 a	270
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 500) . . .	175 a	180

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper . . .	6j do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 20, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—¼ disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—¼ disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—1½ disc.
Five per cent. Bank Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98 to 99.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.12 to 99.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 105.8 to 106 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 105.8 to 106 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 94 to 94.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 108 to 108.8 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 111 to 111.8 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.8 to 99.12 do.

Singapore, Nov. 18, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7½d. per do.

Macao, Nov. 12, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 9½d. per 2s. Dollar.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Florist</i>	530 tons.	Huggup	Feb. 12.
<i>Mary Ridley</i>	400	Sharer	Feb. 15.
<i>Ricardo</i>	500	MacArthur	Feb. 15.
<i>Romeo*</i>	596	Pollock	Feb. 20.
<i>Marmion</i>	373	Ewing	Feb. 28.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Mary Bannatyne</i>	536	Picken	Feb. 15.	Portsmouth.
<i>Malacca</i>	700	Shettler	Feb. 15.	
<i>City of Poonah</i>	700	Bird	Feb. 25.	
<i>Ellenborough</i>	1100	Close	May 25.	

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Mary Catherine</i>	450	Taylor	March 1.
<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	March 2.
<i>Anna Robertson*</i>	500	Hamilton	March 5.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Mid Lothian</i>	500	Morrison	Feb. 17.
<i>Berkshire</i>	600	Clarkson	March 20.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Helen Mary</i>	318	Palmer	Feb. 15.
<i>Morning Star</i>	245	Harrison	Feb. 20.
<i>Persia</i>	658	Stevens	March 25.

FOR CAPE AND SINGAPORE.

<i>Henry Woolley</i>	350	Hamilton	Feb. 17.
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* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	38	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	33	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6.....(<i>per Auckland</i>)	33	June 15 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	32	July 13 ..	38	July 18, &c.	43
July 5	Aug. 5.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug. 12 ..	38	Aug. 19, &c.	45
Aug. 4	Sept. 6.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 18, &c.	45
Sept. 6	Oct. 11.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	35	Oct. 18 ..	42	Oct. 22, &c.	45
Oct. 4	Nov. 10.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	37	Nov. 16 ..	43	Nov.	45
Nov. 4	Dec. 12.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	39	Dec. 19 ..	45	Dec. 22, &c.	48

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 28th Feb., and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th March.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8.....	38	Feb. 11	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	39	March 13	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	38	April 13	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6.....	35	May 11	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	33	June 8	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2.....	40	July 7	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 45
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44	Aug. 5	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 47
July 19	<i>Auckland</i>	Sept. 4	47	Sept. 9	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 52
Sept. 2	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8	36	Oct. 13	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 41
Oct. 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 6.....	38	Nov. 9	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 50
Nov. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	Dec. 6	35	Dec. 11	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 40
Dec. 1	<i>Victoria</i>	Jan. 7, 1842	37	Jan. 10	(<i>per Montrose</i>) 49
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.....	39		

LONDON GAZETTE.

The *London Gazette* of February 11th contains the despatches published in our last Journal, p. 134, with the following additions :—

From Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K. C. B., to Major Craigie, Adj.-General of the Army.

“ Head-Quarters, Jellalabad, Nov. 18, 1841.

“ Sir :—The troops under my command reached this city on the 12th inst. [It illustrates in a painful manner the excitement of the minds of the people against us at this period, to relate that my decamping from Gundamuck on the 11th was the signal for the commencement of a scene of shameful defection amongst the irregular troops, and a general insurrection of the surrounding khails, which had before remained quiescent. Brevet Capt. Gerard, of Capt. Ferris's corps of Jezailchees, had been entrusted with the duty of holding the fort of the Urz Begee. The engineers blew up, under my instructions, two of its bastions ; and though an accidental fire prevented the demolition of the other two, the ruin of the place was nearly effected by the conflagration. But as the irregulars retired towards the cantonment of Gundamuck, they were attacked by the Ooloose of the Mamoo Khail, who had before been so submissive. In this moment of need, the Jezailchees behaved admirably, but Capt. Gerard found himself deserted by the whole of the Janbazes, who, secured by their native commandant, Noorooddeen, a traitor fostered in the Shah's family at Loodianah, went over to the enemy almost at the same moment. Capt. Burns's corps of Khyberees shewed symptoms of disaffection, and though a portion of them were kept around their colours, it was soon seen that a retreat from Gundamuck, which the Ooloose of the whole country were attacking, had become inevitable. The cantonment was plundered by the mutineers, who, in their breathless haste to destroy it, blew up its magazine and many of themselves with it. Capt. Burns's two field-pieces were spiked and abandoned near Alee Murdan Khan's bridge, and three hours after nightfall the *debris* of the irregulars came in full and disorderly retreat into my camp at Futtilabad.] * My line of march on the 11th was no otherwise interrupted than by the attacks of bodies of plunderers on the baggage, who received signal punishment from our precautionary parties. [But as the camp broke up on the 12th, from 2,000 to 3,000 armed men began to close round our troops and loaded animals, and these were joined by the whole population successively on the line of march.] * Lieut. Col. Dennie commanded the rear-guard. He retired slowly before the enemy, repelling him by skirmishes and cannon as long as the ground continued abrupt and rugged ; but on approaching the plains, he commenced to manoeuvre, with the view of drawing them into an action on the level. Their boldness favoured his stratagem, and, foreseeing the result, I had despatched the rissalah of the Shah's Horse to reinforce him. At length, the desired moment arrived, and the lieut.-colonel directed Capt. Oldfield, of the 5th Cavalry, and Lieut. Mayne, of the Shah's 2nd, to make a combined charge against the Ooloose. This was executed with great rapidity and resolution, and in very compact order, and in a few minutes upwards of 100 Afghan matchlock-men were sabred and shot, and the rest driven in irremediable confusion to the heights. It was ascertained on the spot that the Ooloose had left in the course of the whole affair 150 dead on the field, and the proportion of their wounded must have been heavy. After this salutary lesson, their efforts to annoy our columns on their route up to the walls of this place were cautious and feeble.

“ The defences of Jellalabad consist of a mud *enceinte*, of upwards of 2,000 yards of weak curtains and round towers, which have a narrow rampart, but insufficient parapet. On the northern face, the profile is less bold than elsewhere, and there was excellent cover for an enemy within pistol-shot. On the evening of the 12th, our infantry occupied the gates and the ill-constructed citadel, whilst the artillery and cavalry were dispersed in the enclosures adjacent to the residences of the king.

* The passages enclosed in brackets (which appear in the Indian papers) are omitted, for what reason can only be surmised, most improperly, in the *Gazette*.

and envoy and minister, without the walls. On the morning of the 13th, more regular occupation was taken of the place. Troops were posted on the whole of its bastions; the two infantry corps were established in the citadel, the artillery in an open space in front of it, and the cavalry in the Shah's garden. About 250 of the Khyberees had remained steadily to their allegiance; the Jezzailchees were emulating the regular battalion in zeal and courage, and unremitting efforts were made, by plying our entrenching tools, and the substitution of camel saddles for sand-bags, to put the town into a state of decent defence. In the meantime, a great force had assembled under the walls to the southward and westward, whilst other masses came down from the direction of Lughman, crossed the river, and invested us closely to the northward, detaching parties to set fire to the cantonment, raised at so great an expense in 1840. It had been in part burnt down the night before, and was now involved in a general conflagration. The enemy, masked by trees and old buildings, kept up an incessant fire of musketry against the walls at a very short range for upwards of twenty-four hours, by which our men sustained some loss behind their growing defences; and, as it was desirable to diminish the consumption of provisions within the city, [and there was reason to apprehend that the armed inhabitants would join in any attack made on us from without,]* I adopted the measures—first, of telling the women and children to withdraw; next, of excluding all strangers and suspicious persons; and, finally, of getting rid, as far as it was practicable, of the whole male population, excepting the shopkeepers, whose stay was valuable to us.

"On the morning of Sunday, the 14th, I deterained to attempt to dislodge the enemy from a part of their position. I placed for this purpose a force, consisting of 300 men of the 13th, 300 of the 35th, 100 sappers, three guns of Capt. Abbott's battery, the whole of the cavalry, and 200 Khyberees, at the disposal of Lieut. Col. Monteath, C.B., and directed him to sally from the town, and assail that part of the enemy's line from which I was most desirous of expelling them. I beg to forward the report of the very gallant affair which followed, and which I had the satisfaction of witnessing from the walls. This spirited attack, upon not fewer than 5,000 men, has wholly broken up the enemy's investment, and we have from that hour scarcely seen an armed Affghan in our neighbourhood. We have availed ourselves of this pause to put the walls into a state of defence, which will, I trust, enable us to defy the efforts of any Asiatic force unaided by siege artillery, and are using every exertion to store our magazines with grain from the adjacent villages. I enclose reports from Lieut. Col. Dennie and Capt. Oldfield, and casualty returns from the 11th to the 14th inst., inclusive."

From Lieut.-Col. Dennie, C.B., commanding the 13th Light Infantry, to Capt. Wade, Major of Brigade.

"Jellalabad, Nov. 14, 1841.

"Sir:—As commanding the rear-guard on the 12th inst., I have the honour to report, for the major-general's information, that, previously to the troops leaving their bivouac, a sharp fire was opened upon the loading baggage from the hills on our right, which afterwards was taken up along our rear. The pickets at either point kept the enemy for some time in check, but as his numbers and confidence increased, I deemed it advisable to reinforce them. Capt. Oldfield, with his troop, also pushed those who had descended into the plain back to the heights, covered by our skirmishers (under Lieut. Wade, 13th, and Ensign Norton, 35th), extended across the valley, and crowning the hills; the baggage safely debouched through the gorge in which the village is situated, and in about an hour afterwards I gradually retired in the same order. On clearing its narrow outlet at the other extremity, the enemy again pressed upon us, and were very numerous, completely enveloping our flanks and rear. As the country, however, soon opened in our front, and as the troops were perfectly steady and could be fully relied upon, and as I was desirous to

* See note in preceding page.

disengage them from the broken and close ground, and the fire of the village and that of a large fort, I continued to retire, and permitted the confident pursuit of the Ooloose until I had drawn them to the point which I had fixed upon in my mind. Here, whilst the squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry, under Capt. Oldfield, was drawn up in line, I was joined by a rissalah of Anderson's Horse, under Lieut. Mayne, sent back by the major-general, who had witnessed the heavy firing, and judged that the ground was favourable to the movements of cavalry. I now directed a combined charge, which was instantaneous and overpowering; bringing their right shoulders forward, they swept the plain, and bore down all opposition; not fewer than 100 fell under their sabres, and the wounded were in proportion. The cavalry was ably supported by Capt. Broadfoot, with his detachment of sappers, who carried all before them to the right, and cleared the hills which had been covered by our assailants. The rout was now general and complete. After the halt necessary for the recal of the cavalry and reforming my party, I resumed my march, which, for at least ten miles, was not interrupted by a shot. On the road then becoming difficult and contracted, a body of the enemy, encouraged by some Jan-Bazes, who had deserted at Gundamuck, again made their appearance; but they preserved a distance at which their fire was harmless. On extricating the column from this ground, I once more awaited their approach, but, instructed by the recent lesson, they could not be induced to cross the ravines, and thence, until we marched into Jellalabad, we saw no more of an enemy.

"Though the conduct of every officer and soldier in this affair was excellent, I must be permitted particularly to remark the gallant manner in which Capt. Oldfield led the charge of cavalry, in which he was emulated by Lieut. Mayne at the head of his rissalah, and Lieut. Plowden in command of a troop of the 5th Cavalry; Capt. Broadfoot's support of them was most soldierlike and intrepid. The services of Capt. Backhouse, in command of the artillery, were very valuable to me, and I have to thank Capt. Seaton, 35th, senior officer of the infantry, for his able assistance."

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the force under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., from the 11th to the 14th November, 1841.

Squadron 5th Light Cavalry.—1 camp follower, killed; 5 privates, 1 syce, wounded.

Rissalah 2nd Regiment Cavalry, Shah Shooja's Force.—7 sepoy, killed; 1 deftadar, 10 privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners.—1 naick, 1 sepoy, killed; 1 sergeant, wounded.

H.M. 13th Light Infantry.—11 privates, wounded.

35th N.I.—1 sepoy, killed; 6 privates, 2 camp followers, wounded.

Detachment Jezzailchee Regiment.—1 havildar, 2 naicks, 19 sepoy, 1 camp follower, killed; 1 captain, 1 jemadar, 12 sepoy, wounded; 1 havildar, 8 sepoy, missing.

Total.—1 havildar, 3 naicks, 28 sepoy, 2 camp followers, killed; 1 captain, 1 jemadar, 3 staff sergeants, 1 deftadar, 44 privates, 1 syce, 2 camp followers, wounded; 1 havildar, 8 sepoy, missing.

Grand Total.—33 killed, 53 wounded, 9 missing.

Name of Officer wounded.—Jezzailchee Regiment.—Capt. Gerrard, second in command.

From Lieut. Col. Monteath, C.B., commanding the 35th Bengal N.I., to Capt. Wade.

"Dated Jellalabad, Nov. 14, 1841.

"Sir:—Having been entrusted with the command of the troops named in the margin* by Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., for the purpose of making a sortie to dislodge the enemy from the several positions of investment taken up by them around Jellalabad, I have now the honour of addressing you, to report, for the major-general's information, the arrangements made by me towards the fulfilment of his views.

"Having made a reconnoissance of the enemy's posts, as well as the sharp fire upon the ramparts would admit, I determined, as a preliminary measure, to carry the walled garden immediately in front of the southern gate, the walled enclosure and mosque to the south-west of that gate, whence the flank of the sallying column

* 300, H.M. 13th Light Infantry; 300, 35th Regiment; 100, Sappers and Miners; 200, Khyber Corps; 3 guns, Abbott's Battery; 1 squadron, 5th Light Cavalry; 1 rissalah, Anderson's Horse; 1 deftadar and 12 men, Skinner's Horse.

could be assailed in its advance, and the garden immediately in front of the Cabul gate. The first of these posts was taken by a party of 100 men of the Khyber Corps, under Lieut. Hillersden; the second, by a party of 50 men of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, under Lieut. Cox; and the third, by a similar party of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, under Capt. Fenwick. Having seen the troops established in these three posts, a sortie was immediately made, with the remainder of the force, from the southern gate, for the purpose of storming the heights in front of that face of the town on which the enemy had collected in masses, and which seemed to be considered the head-quarters, from their standard having been planted there; but on the approach of the column of infantry and guns, they immediately fled from them with the utmost precipitancy.

"Capt. Oldfield, commanding the cavalry stationed in the Shah Bhag, at the south-east angle of the town, had received my instructions that, as soon as he saw the infantry debouche upon the plain, he was to move forward as expeditiously as possible, gain the rear of the heights, there form line out of reach of the enemy's fire, and remain prepared to charge them upon their being driven down by the infantry. In order that he might not be impeded by the fire behind the walls during his advance, a party of 100 of the Khyber corps, under Capt. Bruce, was placed under his command, to enable him to dislodge any small parties of the enemy so posted. Circumstances, however, occurred, which completely prevented Capt. Oldfield from acting in the manner prescribed by me, and which in the end proved of no consequence whatsoever. A report of the occurrence which took place in that officer's quarter is herewith enclosed.

"Having occupied the heights from which the enemy had fled, by 100 men of H. M.'s 13th light infantry, and the same number of the 35th regiment, and placed the cavalry with one nine-pounder gun under Capt. Backhouse, commanding the mountain train (but who was present as a volunteer), on the plain at a short distance in the front, to watch the movements of the enemy, who, both horse and foot, had again collected on a distant height, I moved the rest of the troops and guns round to the right, for the purpose of driving the remainder of the enemy from the western and northern faces of the town, and, on a well-directed fire being opened by Lieut. Dawes from the guns on one of their positions, they broke in every quarter and fled with the greatest consternation, when, I am given to understand, the Jezzailchies stationed on the northern face sallied in a very gallant manner, and cut up a number of them. On seeing the hopeless state of affairs in every direction, the chiefs, with about 300 of the Jan Baz who had deserted our cause at Gundamuk, descended from the height on which they had in the first instance rallied, and made off in the direction of Cabul; but having come within range of Capt. Backhouse's gun, that officer had the opportunity afforded him of firing some admirably directed round shot amongst them, which seemed to create an instant feeling to remove themselves as speedily and as far from our vicinity as possible.

"Having now detailed the operations of the day, it is a most gratifying reflection to think how much has been gained at so trifling a loss to ourselves, and so considerable a one to the enemy, 5,000 of whom must have been present.

"As, after sallying from the town, I had the opportunity of witnessing the conduct of the cavalry, I have no hesitation in saying they acquitted themselves entirely to my satisfaction. My thanks are therefore justly due to them, and to that gallant and meritorious officer, Capt. Oldfield, for the able manner in which he extricated himself from a very critical situation, in the first instance, and for the brilliant manner in which he afterwards led his men to the charge, placing himself in that situation that he was attacked by two Affghan horsemen at the same moment, against whom he had to defend himself until they were sabred by two of his men. Lieut. Mayne, commanding the rissalah of Anderson's horse, than whom I know not a more gallant and zealous officer, has also well deserved my thanks for his conspicuous conduct, and that of Lieut. Plowden, 5th light cavalry, has been mentioned to me by his commanding officer, Capt. Oldfield, in terms of the highest commendation. In

regard to the remainder of the troops, *viz.* the artillery, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, 35th regiment, sappers and miners, Shah Soojah's force, and detachment Khyber corps, under Lieut. Hillersden, nothing could exceed the gallant spirit manifested by them; and I have to return my thanks to Capt. Havelock, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, who volunteered to accompany me as staff, for the very ready and zealous assistance he was always prepared to render me; to Capt. Backhouse, who volunteered to take charge of a nine-pounder, left with the cavalry; to Lieut. Dawes, commanding the artillery, with the detachment; to Capt. Fenwick, H. M.'s 13th light infantry, who took the walled enclosure and mosque; Lieut. Cox, who took possession of the garden in front of the Cabul-gate; and Lieut. Hillersden, who took possession of the walled garden in front of the southern gate."

From Capt. Oldfield, 5th Bengal cavalry, to Lieut. Col. Monteath, C. B.

"Camp Jellalabad, Nov. 14, 1841.

"Sir:—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to orders, I formed the cavalry at mid-day of the 14th inst., consisting of 1st squadron 5th cavalry, and part of the 3rd squadron of Shah's 2nd cavalry, under the fort wall of this town and facing to the east, ready for sally. As the Khyberees would not act in our front, I was compelled to give up the line of march pointed out, particularly after the occupation by the enemy of the mission grounds and house. The fire on us was very heavy from our front and right; to check this, I ordered Lieut. Plowden to the front, with the skirmishers, and sounded the charge; this frightened the enemy, who soon disappeared from the points abovementioned. Lieut. Plowden led the skirmishers gallantly, and rendered me most essential service. As I advanced, I directed Lieut. Mayne to clear the ground from left to right, and join me at South Mission-gate. Here we were again exposed to a very heavy fire, but a charge drove the enemy away, and we soon were in the midst of their foot, whom we cut up right and left.

"The enemy's horse being in force on my right towards the southern gate of the town, I halted to form my troops; the Junbaz, fancying they had easy prey, actually charged me, and two of their number were killed in my ranks; this was their last effort. I dashed at and drove them to the hills, then withdrew out of shot covered by skirmishers, and formed in parade order ready for work; but the enemy had had enough. I deem it but justice to mention, that the moment I advanced, the Khyberees supported me.

"The whole of the troops under my command behaved most gallantly, and I received the greatest assistance from Lieuts. Mayne and Plowden and Subadar Sheik Ally Khan, of the 2nd troop, 5th light cavalry."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the sally made on the enemy's position on the 14th November, 1841.

1st squadron, 5th Light Cavalry.—1 naick, 1 rank and file wounded.

Rissallah Anderson's Horse.—1 naick, 3 rank and file wounded.

H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.—3 rank and file wounded.

Total.—2 naicks, 7 rank and file wounded.

"From Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, K.C.B., to Major Craigie.

"Jellalabad, Dec. 2, 1841.

"Sir:—I have to request the favour of your informing the commander-in-chief that the enemy, who had for some days annoyed my garrison by sending forward parties to open a desultory fire on our soldiers labouring on the works, appeared in force yesterday morning, closely environed the northern and western faces, and partially surrounded the whole place. A desire, under present circumstances, to reserve our ammunition, would, perhaps, have induced me to tolerate this audacity somewhat longer; but as these continued attacks had at length the effect of compelling our people to suspend their exertions to complete the parapets, and as the reports of our spies indicated an intention on the part of the rebels to establish mines under the scarp of our defences (a species of operations in which some Khails

in this country are exceedingly skilful), I determined to remove them by a sally to a more convenient distance. I therefore formed a column within the Cabul gate, consisting of 300 of the 13th, 300 of the 35th, a detachment of sappers and Jezzailchees, two guns of No. 6 light field battery, and the whole of the cavalry. I placed this force under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. Dennie, purposing to superintend the operation myself from the ramparts.

"On the gate being thrown open, the column advanced at a rapid pace, and then, according to my previous instructions, the sappers, diverging to the left, swept the whole space in front of the walls in that direction, and moved towards the rocky mounds on the right of the main road from Cabul. The security of the other flank was in like manner provided for, by a company of the 35th being extended facing towards the river, whilst the cavalry had been ordered to follow the track of the main column, then forming and wheeling to their left to intercept all fugitives on the plain in that quarter. These movements were made in uninterrupted succession, and with great spirit, and an animating cheer burst from our soldiers the moment they found themselves beyond the walls. The enemy poured their fire upon Col. Dennie's column as soon as it debouched; but, dismayed by the unchecked speed of its advance, broke, and, deserting the ruined forts in the rear, fled across the plain obliquely towards the river. They were promptly and hotly pursued up to its banks by the Jezzailchees and the skirmishers of the 13th; and Capt. Abbott, pushing his guns at the gallop up to a point which commanded the stream, formed a battery, and completed the *déroute*. His practice here was excellent, and the enemy suffered visibly and severely from his round shot and sharpnell. Many of them fell under his fire and that of the infantry and irregulars, and many, rushing into the river and missing the ford in their consternation, got into deep water, and were swept away and drowned. The cavalry also successfully sought an opportunity of charging on the level, and once more found ample employment for their sabres. The sappers too, surprised, by a sudden onset, a mass of the Ooloose, which was moving on apparently with the intention of operating against the southern front of the walls, and dispersed them with slaughter. The enemy now were in panic flight on every side, and the reserves having been steadily reformed, the work of demolishing the walls of old forts, which had afforded cover to petty assailants, was commenced. The effect of this sudden and unexpected blow has been electrical. The insurgents have not only fled from the near holds of the Killa Urbab and two others, in which the Ghiljee chiefs, Uzeez Khan and Gool Mahomed and Golan Jon, son of the revolted Urz Begge, had taken up their quarters, but retired from the whole line of the Char Bhag forts, and only rallied at Umr Khail, at the cautious distance of twelve miles from our ramparts. The latest information is to the effect that the rebel commander has demanded a strong reinforcement of horse from Cabul, as an indispensable condition of his making any further attempts against us. Our loss has been trifling beyond calculation, in life."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, January 7.

Bissumber Seal v. Ramdhone Bonnerjee and another.—Sir E. Ryan, C.J., said that this was an application that the complainant should give security to abide an appeal to the Privy Council—the application not having been made until after the appeal had been allowed. The Court had directed a search, and had found that there were only two cases in which security had been directed to be given after the allowance of the appeal; and there were two subsequent cases in which it was refused. Their lordships, upon referring to the charter, were of opinion that every thing relating to the security to be required ought to be done previously to the allowance of the appeal, and that, when once the appeal has been allowed, the Court is discharged of the matter. Under these circumstances, they refused the rule with costs.

This was the first day of Term, and the Court was crowded for the purpose of hearing the farewells exchanged between the Chief Justice and the Bar. When the judges had risen to depart,

The *Advocate-General*, addressing the Chief Justice, said: “Understanding this is the last time your lordship will preside in this Court, it devolves upon me to express the thanks of the members of the branch of the profession to which I belong, for the uniform kindness you have shewn to them, and their high estimate of the manner in which your lordship has performed the arduous duties of your office. I rejoice at being able to testify, from my own experience and that of all the members of the bar, that a good understanding, undisturbed by any unseemly contests, has characterized the entire of your lordship’s supremacy in this Court. Such cordiality, pleasing as it must be to all parties, it is a proud satisfaction to know, has been attained without any surrender of the independence of the bar. The new rules which your lordship has just promulgated* are a fitting sequel to your lordship’s career—they are calculated to facilitate the obtaining of justice, and they were the farewell legacy to his Court of another judge (Lord Cottenham), who was followed by the admiration and good wishes of the whole profession, and of all shades of party. Your lordship deserves our best thanks for these and other similar reforms. There was a time when the spirit of improvement seemed dead; but it has been aroused, and your lordship and other judges have facilitated its operation. Much has been done, yet much remains to do, and we hope that your lordship’s successor will follow the example you have left for imitation, and carry on the work of cheapening the dispensation of justice. It would not be becoming of me to dwell more fully on your lordship’s merits; but I may add, and I speak it as the sentiment of and before all those who are best capable of forming the estimate, that your lordship retires with the reputation of being no inferior of the most distinguished judges who have adorned this bench. I have only to add, that we wish your lordship good-bye, with every feeling of respect, and every wish for your long-continued enjoyment of health and happiness.”

Sir E. Ryan replied, under the influence of strong emotion, and in a faltering tone: “Mr. Advocate-General and gentlemen of the bar,—Nothing could be more gratifying to me, on leaving this seat for the last time, than to receive such an expression as this of your kind and favourable opinion. I have endeavoured to do the duties of my office to the best of my ability, and the testimony you have given is the best that my efforts have been appreciated. But I cannot be blind to my inferiority to my predecessors, and in so far as I have succeeded, it has arisen from the able assistance I have enjoyed. It has been my good fortune amid all changes, amid all excitements, and

* Forty-four new equity rules, and one new Insolvent Court rule to facilitate the service of process in military cases.

amid the agitation of many great and important questions, to have passed on without any collision with the members of this bar; yet this has been without any sacrifice on their parts of the interests of their clients: I have always met from them respect, yet unaccompanied by any sacrifice of their independence. This, I hope, will never cease; because, without such uniform assistance, the duties of the judge must not only be irksome to perform, but must fail in the performance. For such uniform assistance, and for that which I have derived from my brethren on the bench, I am most grateful. What they afforded, you well know; and so far as I have succeeded, my success has been aided by their co-operation. Let me repeat, that nothing can be more satisfactory to me than such a testimonial as you have now given me; and I have the additional happiness to think that I part from every member of the bar, and those connected with it, without a single unkind feeling. I thank you for your kindness—my best wishes attend you!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

In the last Report of the Committee of Public Instruction is the following minute, on the subject of native education, by Pursona Coomar Tagore, an able and zealous member of the general committee. The suggestions of the worthy baboo have been adopted by the general committee, and the scheme of instruction laid down by him is now, with some slight variation, put in practice in one of the largest educational institutions of the Government.

"In submitting the accompanying scheme and list of works for the use of Anglo-Bengallee schools, colleges, and similar educational establishments, I consider it necessary to record my views and sentiments regarding the proposed plan. I divide the system of vernacular education into two branches, *viz.*—one for the students of English seminaries, the other for such pupils as are exclusively attached to vernacular schools. It would, perhaps, be considered presumptuous, or rather unnecessary, on my part, to attempt to point out, in the present state of public opinion, how the latter class of institutions has a national object in view, while the former is limited in its scope to a particular section of the community, having for its special object the creation of a number of individuals, who, having acquired a competent English education, may be esteemed capable of imparting their improved knowledge through the medium of the vernaculars.

"Thus, as far as the communication of newly-formed ideas to a comparatively illiterate portion of the community, with whom they may be brought into contact, is concerned, this part of the scheme seems to promise real and obvious advantages. But in regard to those students who are destined to receive English instruction, I consider it utterly useless and unprofitable to occupy their time with the study of the European arts and sciences, through the vernacular language (even if the necessary works could be prepared or were procurable, despite all known difficulties), while they possess a better opportunity and speedier method of acquiring the same from the original. The truth must be confessed, at any hazard, that out of the present limited body of Anglo-Indian literati, it is difficult to select, among our community, qualified individuals who have sufficient leisure, or are otherwise unincumbered with other avocations, to undertake the laborious task of editing works, in order to convey to their countrymen even that part of the extensive and varied fabric of European knowledge which they may happen to possess. The people, in general, have a natural thirst after learning; but we are unprovided, at present, either with the necessary works for the purpose of tuition, or with competent teachers. Could we but find a few native youths qualified in the English arts and sciences, and possessed of sufficient knowledge to express their newly-acquired ideas through the vernacular language, they might be trained in the combined duties of authors and teachers. This were, at least, the first and surest step eventually to establish a permanent system of Indian national education. With this view, I have prepared the accompanying scheme, and selected a certain number of works for the immediate improvement of

vernacular education in our English seminaries, embracing the respective objects of language, orthography, grammatical construction, and correct composition, or the expression of such ideas as may have been imbibed by the students from the English authors, avoiding, at the same time, in the prosecution of such a scheme, the compilation of new works. In the preparation of this part, I have adopted the homely saying, that necessity originates invention, and will induce the people to qualify themselves in the particular study to which I now allude. When this important object has been once accomplished, new wants will be created, which must be supplied. Let us then make a beginning in so good and truly national a cause.

"I divide every English school, college, or seminary, into two departments, viz.—the senior and junior. The first should be occupied in imparting knowledge in the vernacular language, and the latter in keeping it up by exercises, and translations from English into the vernacular, and *vice versâ*. But if these Anglo-Bengallee students are expected to become authors of vernacular works, on European literature and science, without the association or aid of the pundits, a partial knowledge of Sanscrit will at least be necessary to qualify them for the task; as our primitive roots are not only extremely copious, but undergo so many variations in the course of grammatical construction, and also in their definitions, that it can scarcely be supposed that these students will ever be able to attain the necessary purity and precision of language, particularly on works of science. I have, accordingly, with a view to meet these difficulties, sketched out a course of elementary Sanscrit studies for the senior department. If the students will but devote an hour, on every school-day, with ordinary attention, to the study of Sanscrit, I have every reason to believe that, assisted by their previous acquirements, they will be capable of completing a course within a period of two years."

The Ferozepore correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that a native, educated either at Calcutta or Delhi, interprets the intercepted despatches in Cabul. Another correspondent of the same paper observes: "I can speak correctly from personal knowledge, that not one in twenty of these Delhi educated natives appreciate the advantages afforded them by an English education, and Government should pause and consider whether the education farce at present so much in vogue be not as impolitic as our 'north-western dilemma' itself. The Bengalees are unprincipled enough, but the natives of the north-west are worse; and if the Delhi Collegians so ill repay the gratitude of the educational philanthropists, and thus sacrifice the interests of the Government in a most critical moment, and betray the secrets on which, perhaps, hang the salvation of our unfortunate 'mad-cap policy,' no punishment short of the entire abolition of these seminaries for the propagation of treason is sufficient. Many of the Delhi College students have escaped into the Punjaub."

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At the annual general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, 1st January, the following new Rules were carried by a majority of 101 to 16:

"Rule 35.—On the 30th of April, 1842, the managers shall compute the excess of balance of the unappropriated funds of the institution above the balance estimated for the same period in the prospective calculation upon which the Fund was formed; one-half of the amount of such excess shall be considered to be a capital available for the purposes of the Fund, namely, for the improvement of the rate at which the annuities accruing under Rules 8 and 11 on the 1st of May, 1842, are to be granted, to the extent of the income derivable at the rate of 6 per cent. from the said half excess of balance. In like manner, on the 30th of April of every succeeding year, the managers shall compute the excess of actual balance over the estimated prospective balance at the same date, and shall appropriate the income arising therefrom to the improvement of the purchase rate of the nine annuities accruing on the 1st of the following May. Provided, however, that in no instance shall any annuity be granted under this rule at a rate less than the quarter of the value thereof. And in case of the annual sum to be distributed amongst the nine yearly accruing annuities, in the

manner provided in the following rule, being at any time in excess of the proportions required to make up, with the balance of the subscription accounts of the retirers thereon, the half value of each of the said nine annuities, such excess shall be reserved and be made available in the succeeding year, in addition to the income accruing from the half of the excess balance of the year, towards the reduction of the rate of premium at half value payable for the said annuities, under the provisions and limitations above specified. And in the event of any of the nine annuities of any year remaining untaken on the 1st of May of such year, the proportionate share of the annual sum distributed amongst the nine annuities of that date which shall have been set to such untaken annuity, shall remain reserved for the benefit of the qualified subscribed who may at any subsequent date claim and retire on such untaken annuity.

“Rule 36.—First. After the above computation shall have been calculated, the managers shall make the distribution of the annual sum which may be found available for the improvement of the rate at which each of the nine yearly annuities may be granted, in the manner following: The aggregate sum available on the 1st of May of every year shall be divided into equal shares for apportionment equally amongst the nine annuities accruing on that date, according to the statement above cited. The amount of fine which a retiring member will have to pay shall be such an amount as, with the balance of his subscription account and the sum apportioned to the annuity reserved for him as above provided on the 1st of May of such year, will make up the half of the value of the annuity, according to his age. And in the event of the balance of the retires's account alone amounting to a sum *equal* to the half value of his annuity, the share or sum apportioned to the annuity reserved for him shall be taken and distributed equally amongst the other annuities of the same year, in further diminution of the fines at half value, which may be required from the retires's on these. In like manner, if the balance of any retires's account as aforesaid, together with the sum or sums which may have been apportioned to the annuity reserved for him, amount to a sum in excess of the half value of his annuity, such excess shall be taken and divided amongst the other annuitants of the same year, whose balances, with the sums apportioned to them as above, may fall short of the half value of annuity. And in the event of any overplus remaining out of the sum found available in any year under Rule 35, after due distribution amongst the nine annuities of such year as above provided, to the extent of making up with balances the half value of each of the annuities, such remaining overplus shall be held available for distribution in the next succeeding year, under the general terms of this rule.”

SIR EDWARD RYAN.

The following address of the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta, on the 30th December, was presented to Sir Edward Ryan, previous to his departure for Europe:—

“Honourable Sir:—On the occasion of your resignation of the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and your approaching departure from India, the inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled in their Town-hall, have unanimously agreed to address you, in order to express their approbation of your conduct as a judge and as a citizen, during the long period of your residence amongst them; and have resolved to request that you will sit for your portrait, that they and their descendants may possess a memorial of you amongst their public monuments, a request with which they earnestly hope you will comply.

“Many circumstances combine to render the duties of an English judge in India, in some respects, more arduous than those of his brethren in England; and it is no exaggeration to say, that the exact performance of them demands peculiar vigilance, caution, temper, and discretion; and these qualities have, in no ordinary degree, marked your career during the fourteen years you have sat upon the Bench.

“Your labours as a citizen, in promoting the spread of sound education among all

classes of the Indian subjects of the Crown, have been conspicuously great; and in the prosecution of this laudable end, you have spared neither time nor labour. But this is not all; the advancement of agriculture throughout this vast and fertile country; the establishment of a well-regulated and discriminating provision for the poor of this city; the promotion of intercourse with England through the means of steam navigation; and, in short, every deserving public object and public institution has, in turn, received your care and encouragement.

"You have been the opposer of invidious distinctions between the classes of our mixed society and population, and unsparingly liberal of your private fortune in every public contribution. We doubt not that you will rejoice in this cordial expression of the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and we bid you farewell, convinced that the remainder of your life will be as useful, in proportion to the opportunities afforded you, as the past; and we trust sincerely that your private life may be as happy as you deserve and we can desire."

The students of the Hindu College presented to Sir E. Ryan a very handsome silver vase and salver, as a token of their sense of his services in the cause of native education. Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt, a student of the 1st class, and a son of Baboo Russomoy Dutt, read an address, which had been written on a large parchment scroll, with the signatures of the subscribers to the vase.

PROGRESS OF TEA CULTIVATION IN GURHWAL AND KUMAON.

The government have laid before the Horticultural Society some notices respecting the progress making in the provinces of Gurhwal and Kumaon in the cultivation of the tea plant. The first place in which the plant may be seen is Paori, near Sreenuggur, at the elevation of about 6,000 feet, where there are some hundred strong and healthy-looking plants and seedlings. The next place is in a garden at Loba: here, at a height of about 5,000 feet, are about as many plants as at Paori, and all of the same healthy appearance. At Almorah there are two gardens belonging to government: the first covers three acres, and contains 1,500 full-grown trees yielding seed, and 20,000 growing seedlings; the second stands on eleven and a half acres, and has 700 layers and 500 seedlings. The most eligible site nearest the plains is at Bheemtal, where there are two gardens, the Bhurtpoor of three acres, contains 300 trees yielding seed, 700 layers, and 200 seedlings; the other, the Russeah on the Now Koorcha lake of six acres, has 5,846 thriving seedlings, and 20,000 seeds sown. In the vicinity of this last garden, in the semi-circular slope of the mountain to the North and East of the Now Koorcha lake, a great extent of irrigatable land, proved to be favourable to the growth of the tea plant, is to be had at the distance of only one march from the plains, and at an average elevation of about 4,000 feet. In the several gardens, not of too recent formation to have trees yielding seed, there are calculated to be not less than 50,000 seeds nearly ready to be gathered, and that almost all of these will germinate may be concluded from the produce of what have last year been sown and are now coming up. On the whole, the experiment, in as far as the possibility of rearing the tea plant in the provinces of Gurhwal and Kumaon is in question, may be safely pronounced to have completely succeeded.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

Attempts at communication with his old friends have been made by Dost Mahomed Khan, and apprehensions are entertained as to the possibility of his endeavouring to escape.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Jan. 4.

All sorts of rumours have, during the progress of the late unhappy events, gained currency in reference to the ex-Ameer. Dost Mahomed Khan is at present at Saharunpoor. He is strictly watched and guarded, but otherwise under no particular restraint. He is, on the whole, cheerful and *coosh* enough. So far from having been detected in correspondence with his former subjects, or suspected

of exciting them against us, he seems to be severely and deeply annoyed at the conduct of his son.—*Bombay Times, Feb. 1.*

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The intelligence from Cabul is of the most afflicting character. Although imperfect, and derived from casual sources, and although confused and uncertain, some of the events, and those of the worst complexion, admit of no doubt.

Our last month's intelligence left the British forces pent up in the Bala Hissar, or citadel of Cabul, and in the entrenched camp, six miles from the city (separated by a deep stream), after sundry conflicts with the insurgents, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000. Their commissariat was destroyed; and they were badly off for provisions and clothing. The camp was annoyed by the effluvia from heaps of unburied corpses, several thousands in number, lying between the camp and the city. While in the camp, provisions had become extremely scarce; ammunition was plentiful. In the citadel, both food and powder were nearly expended. On the 19th of November, a convoy of ammunition was sent to the Bala Hissar, under Col. Oliver, of the 5th N.I., but, having reached the nullah, between the cantonments and the town, the bridge was found impracticable, and he returned. On the 20th, it was intimated to the envoy that an immense body of Affghans intended to surround the cantonments, and explode our magazine with red-hot shot; but every thing was quiet during the next day, the enemy being employed in making powder and hammering shot. On the 22nd they again mustered on the heights, and Major Swayne, of the 5th N.I., was sent with a party to occupy Dehmeru. As he marched upon it, the enemy evacuated; but the place, for some reason, was not taken, and the enemy returning got possession of it. The cantonment had hitherto drawn their provisions from Dehmeru; the guard protecting it was a weak one, and was overpowered by Meer Musjedee, a native chief, with 1,000 followers, and the grain and village fell into his hands. The enemy had captured an old 18-pounder gun at Charekar, on the 3rd; having placed this on the height, within long range of the cantonments, they began to assemble in force around it about the 22nd, and to annoy the camp. Their strength did not at first seem to have been suspected, though they must have mustered above 10,000. A light detachment, sent out by Gen. Elphinstone to attack them, bravely rushed up the acclivity, but on attaining its summit, found themselves surrounded and in danger of being cut off. They succeeded with difficulty in regaining the camp, hotly pursued by the enemy. A second and more powerful body sallied out, and drove the enemy before them. They succeeded in reaching the crest of the hill, and dispersing the insurgents, but were unable to capture the gun. The Ghilzies were dispersed with great slaughter, thirteen distinguished chiefs having been reported as slain. On the same day, the troops in the citadel were furiously attacked; they suspended their fire till the assailants were close, and then so murderous a volley of grape and musketry was poured in upon them, that whole avenues were cut by the artillery in the advancing masses. A sortie, headed by the Vuzzeer and Prince Sufter Jung, completed the destruction the storm of shot began. Col. Oliver, Capts. Westmacott, Walker, and M'Kenzie, and Lieut. Laing fell; Col. Mackrell afterwards died of his wounds; thirty other officers were wounded more or less severely. The enemy, undismayed, next day again attacked us, when a snow storm put an end to the fight. About this time it was discovered that Capt. Johnston must have perished. Accounts were also received of the death of Dr. Grant, in medical charge of Kohistan.

On the 25th Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the favourite son of Dost Mahomed, joined the insurgents. This added fresh vigour and bitterness to the assailants, who were recommended to exterminate the "Feringhees." On the 25th, we shelled the village of Dehmeru, and compelled its abandonment; but shortly after this, it again fell into the hands of the insurgents. A detachment of irregular cavalry, while guarding our baggage-camels, was attacked by a force of 1,000 or 1,500 horsemen; after a severe

action and gallant defence, they were compelled to retire, having suffered severely. Several days passed without any fighting, the enemy threatening an attack, but not fulfilling their threats. On the 1st December, however, they attacked the Bala Hissar, but were repulsed. On the 4th, having planted some guns on commanding ground, they were firing into the cantonments all day. At nightfall, they made a rush for a fort, where Lieut. Cumberland, of the 44th, with 100 men, was stationed, and exploded a powder bag at the wicket, but with no effect. On the 5th the enemy burnt the bridge across the nullah, between the cantonments and the town, and on the 6th they succeeded in recapturing the fort, wounding Ensign Gray, of the 44th, and the garrison offering no resistance. On the 8th a convoy of ammunition was attacked on its way to the Bala Hissar, and forty horse-loads fell into the enemy's hands. On the 8th, an attempt to throw supplies into the citadel was unsuccessful, a large portion of the ammunition having fallen into the enemy's hands. On the 9th there were only three days' provisions in camp at half-rations. At this time we were once more on treaty with the insurgents—the terms proposed by them abating nothing in extravagance. The insurgent chiefs seemed to have had throughout a regular army in pay. There were 5,000 horsemen in the field, well mounted and armed. The infantry, though about double this in number, were indifferently appointed, and not formidable. The troops, especially in the Bala Hissar, began now to be pressed for food, and there is nothing improbable in the rumour, that by the end of November they were living on horse-flesh. So extreme were their necessities, that treaties began to be discussed. The terms proposed by the insurgents, if correctly reported, were in effect, that our troops should surrender their arms, and agree to evacuate the country altogether; the married officers and their wives to be retained as hostages, and returned only when we had got beyond Peshawur, and Dost Mahomed was restored to them. The envoy's answer to this was, that "death was preferable to dishonour; that we trusted to the God of Battles, and in his name defied them."

There is here a blank of three weeks in our information. The fighting appears to have continued with little intermission. On the 13th of December, a severe action occurred, in which we were more than usually successful, having not only defeated the enemy, but secured a small supply of provisions. On the 23rd, again, a bloody conflict took place, where we were worsted, and suffered very severely. Further treaties seem to have followed this, as we find reference made in the despatch of the 25th to terms which had before this been discussed. On Christmas-day, the envoy, attended by Capts. Conolly, Lawrence, Trevor, and M'Kenzie, having gone out, apparently at the request of the insurgent chiefs, to discuss the terms of capitulation, an angry interview ensued; probably the insolent terms previously rejected by the envoy had been pressed upon him in a manner more offensive. He appears to have treated them with scorn: high words ensued, when Sir William Macnaghten was shot dead on the spot, it is believed, by the hand of Aekbar Khan. Capt. Trevor, having drawn his sword and rushed on the murderer, was immediately cut to pieces, and there is too much reason to fear that at least two of the remaining three officers have also perished.

The charge of the mission now devolved on Major Eldred Pottinger. The terms partially acceded to by Sir Wm. Macnaghten were accepted by an army perishing of hunger. They were to move for Jellalabad through the fearful passes of Khoord Cabul, with the determination of desperate men standing by the consequences. A fresh attack on the cantonments was announced to have commenced before the despatch was closed. A letter from Major Pottinger breaks off thus:—"All treaty is at an end; the enemy has just attacked our camp." A private letter of the 28th announces that the garrison had not at that time left, but were about to move immediately. This is the latest authentic date.

The fate of the gallant army is, however, unhappily, not a matter of doubt. On the 18th (13?) of January, Dr. Brydon staggered into Jellalabad, wounded and confused from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabul, under the con-

vention agreed upon by Major Pottinger, on the 5th. The cantonment was immediately occupied by the Affghans, and the English were almost instantly attacked. The march became and continued a constant fight. At the Khoord Cabul Pass, about ten miles from Cabul, the ladies were sent back, under an escort of some of Ackbar Khan's people, who promised to protect them. At Tezeen Gen. Elphinstone and Col. Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk 400 of H. M.'s 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized also, broke and scattered. Beyond this the doctor knows nothing, having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Brigadier Anquetil, Major Ewart, and Lieut. Sturt, are among them. Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body have not been annihilated. We gave up six hostages before leaving the cantonment—Webb, Walsh, Conolly, and three others.

The troops amounted to about 5,500 men, not more than 800 being Europeans; of the remainder, at least 1,500 belonged either to irregular corps, or to the Shah's own army. The really efficient portion consisted of H. M.'s 44th foot, one regt. of Bengal light cavalry, three of N. Inf., and about 400 artillery and sappers.

The particulars of the assassination of the British envoy are differently related in different letters. All agree that the act was perpetrated during an interview with the rebel chiefs, at which terms of accommodation were discussed. It is said that the envoy had agreed to take all our troops out of the country; supplies poured rapidly into cantonments and carriage cattle had been procured for the march. No move being made, the chiefs became impatient, and accused Mahomed Akbar of having betrayed them. He requested the envoy to give him a meeting. They met at a bridge. The envoy was attended by four officers and eight of his body guard, who were halted short of the bridge. The Affghan was accompanied by apparently only a few of his followers. Mahomed Akbar began by saying that the envoy had treated him ill, having agreed to quit the country. He said, "We have given you food and camels; now when will you go?" The envoy pleaded weather, &c., and tried to talk Mahomed Akbar over, promising him advantages if he would not press the departure of the troops. High words followed, and the envoy rose to depart; when Mahomed Akbar seized his arm and shot him dead. Trevor was instantly cut down and the other officers were seized. As soon as the massacre commenced, sixteen horsemen, concealed behind a tent, rushed to the spot and drove off the eight troopers, who ran for their lives.

Another account represents that the point at issue was the hostages, which, by the treaty, were to be made over to Sir William, by the Affghan Chiefs, and to Akhbar Khan's question, why the envoy did not depart, the reply was, "I am ready to move out to-morrow, if the hostages be made over to us." This led to abuse from the Affghans, Sir William maintained a quiet silence, and, when pressed for an answer, repeated that, on the hostages being made over, he would march. This firmness exasperated Akbar, who drew a pistol from his girdle and fired at the envoy, but it missing, he drew another, and shot him through the head.

To give a deeper horror to the transaction, Sir William's head was paraded on a spear, with the green spectacles, which the weakness of his sight obliged him to wear, placed in the usual position.

Lady Sale, who was at Cabul during the whole of the transactions, wrote (in a strain worthy of her heroic husband) a description of an attack as follows: "We shotted and shelled them all day, and did splendid execution. Anderson's horse charged a large body of the enemy's cavalry up hill, where they were met by two squadrons of the 5th cavalry, who charged them down again. The loss sustained by the enemy was enormous. They fled in confusion to an adjacent height; Anderson went out and challenged them again, but they would not quit their strong ground." In a later letter, the lady speaks more despondingly, observing that Gen. Elphinstone was urgent for a capitulation on any terms, but that the envoy would not hear of it.

One account states that the insurgents made the following proposal to our envoy:

"Make Shah Soojah over to us, and march out of the country, and we will not molest you, but supply you with everything." Since the departure of our troops from Cabul, it is said that Mahomed Akbar had sent circulars through all the valleys, calling on all good Mussulmans to rise and exterminate the invaders; he details the officers already killed, names the envoy and Burnes, and begs the people to take care and not let M'Gregor escape.

The following list of casualties is given in the *Bombay Times* of February 1st.

Between the 3rd and 17th November, at Cabul:—

Killed.—Sir A. Burnes, Lieut. Burnes, Capt. Swayne, H.M. 44th regt.; Capt. Robinson, ditto; Lieut. Itaban, ditto; Capt. Maule, artillery; Lieuts. H. M. Wheeler, 48th B.N.I., E.W. Salisbury, 1st B.E.L.I., W. Broadfoot, ditto, Shah's force; Ensign T. W. Gardon, 37th B.N.I.; Lieut. C. Codrington, 49th B.N.I.; Lieut. C. Rattray, 20th B.N.I.

Wounded.—Capt. Bott, 5th Bengal cavalry; Lieut. Eyre, B. artillery; Lieut. Evans, H. M.'s 44th foot; Capt. Mackenzie, pay department; Lieut. Sturt, B. engineers; Lieut. Waller, B. artillery; Lieut. Warburton, B. artillery.

Between the 17th Nov. and 25th Dec. at Cabul:—

Killed.—Col. Oliver, 5th B.N.I.; Capt. Mackintosh, ditto; Capt. Laing, 37th ditto; Capt. Walker, ditto; Col. Mackrell, H. M. 44th foot; Capt. Westmacott, 37th B.N.I.

On the 25th December, at Cabul:—

Killed.—Sir W. H. M'Naghten, envoy; Capt. Trevor, 3rd Bengal cavalry.—Lieut. Hamilton, 5th cavalry; Capt. C. Troup, 48th B.N.I., and H. Johnson, 26th B.N.I., reported killed, uncertain, though they are missing.

Major Eldred Pottinger and Lieut. Houghton, 31st B.N.I., wounded.

In the hands of the Enemy.—Capt. Drummond; Lieut. J. B. Conolly, 20th B.N.I.; Lieut. Lawrence, Bengal cavalry; Capt. Sir A. Mackenzie, 48th B.N.I.; Ensign Rose, 54th B.N.I.

Capt. Golding, commanding Janbaz corps, murdered by his men, at Candahar; and Lieut. Patterson, severely wounded.

The Calcutta *Englishman* has published a narrative, by Capt. Gray, of H. M.'s 44th Regt., detailing the circumstances of his journey from Cabul to Jellalabad between the 2nd and 24th October, at which time the hill tribes were in arms, and his path was everywhere watched by numerous bands. Capt. Gray left Boodkah on the 3rd October, and proceeded to the camp of a native chief, to whose protection he had been recommended by Sir A. Burnes, named Mahomed Uzzeed Khan, at the head of 400 horsemen, who appear to have fulfilled the trust reposed in them. They had several conflicts with the Ghlizies, who at one time offered Rs. 3,000 each, for Capt. Gray and an officer who accompanied him. The fidelity of the escort was, however, proof against the temptation, and they conveyed their charge in safety to Jellalabad. The most remarkable feature in the narrative is, that Capt. Gray states that, on the 7th October, the chief told him privately that the whole of the Affghans were determined to coalesce and murder or expel every Feringhee in the country, and that the people in the capital were on the eve of an insurrection. Capt. Gray immediately wrote *officially* to Sir A. Burnes, acquainting him with the information. One of the escort was with some difficulty prevailed on to incur the risk of proceeding to Cabul with the letter. He succeeded, and returned, bringing to his chief a receipt from Sir A. Burnes for the despatch. It is evident, therefore, that the letter reached its destination; yet, Capt. Gray did not receive a word in reply. Capt. Gray's letter must have reached Cabul on or about the 15th October, a fortnight at least before the outbreak took place.

Candahar remained quiet. Killa Abdoola, the chief post between Quetta and Candahar, had been abandoned, under the idea that the enemy might cut off the supply of water. It is said that an army of 60,000 men was about to besiege the city, but with nearly 10,000 troops, and a good supply of ammunition and provisions, there is not much cause for apprehension relative to Gen. Nott. The withdrawing of the garrison from Killa Abdoola was blamed, but it was risking, in the present state of matters, a detached outpost of 400 men, at the mouth of the Kujjuck pass, exposed to danger without any chance of affording protection. Killa Abdoola was in possession of the rebels, headed by Mahomed Sadeege, but the Pisheen Syuds remained firm, in consequence of our having protected them in many of their rights to landed property.

Gen. Nott is endeavouring to create a diversion on the Ghuzni side of Cabul, hoping to lead the insurgents away from the Jellalabad road, and so clear it in a measure for the advance of the 1st Brigade *via* Peshawur, succeeded by four Regts. of N. I., 3 nine-pounders, H. M. 9th Foot, and another regiment of sepoy's about to start.

A letter from Candahar says:—"One of the Janbaz Cavalry Corps murdered their commanding officer, Capt. Golding, 2nd Europ. regt., and seized the whole of the baggage. Leeson was soon on their track with 300 horse, and a Janbaz corps, under Lieut. Wilson, Madras N.I., all *considered* good men. The enemy shewed fight, but had no chance against Leeson's Horse, who followed up; but when it came to charge, Wilson's Janbazes held back, and let him and the standard-bearer go on alone. The enemy had 40 killed and wounded; ourselves 2 killed, and 18 wounded."

Letters from Quettah of the 9th of January mention that a Kakur *ossid*, from Candahar, reports that the army of Mahomed Atta were round Candahar; that the younger and favourite son of Shah Soojah, Sufter Jung, had fled to the enemy, but that his brother Timour, the nominal governor, remained staunch, and that the force were in high spirits, and fearing nothing that could be done. The rebel prince had pitched his camp about forty miles off, near Khelat-i-Ghilzie, the nucleus of rebellion; and from the east and south particularly, the Dooranee tribes are all flocking to his banner, and that of Atta Mahomed. The only tribes who held back were those to whom we have so lately taught so severe a lesson on the Helmund, and the Pisheen Syuds; with the rest, insurrection was general, and the rebels seemed to have organised a decided plan of operation, by which to attack the city at several points. The people at Candahar, however, seemed secure in the protection of the British troops—they remained at their open shops, brought their bazaar supplies as usual, and discovered no symptom of alarm.

The accounts from Jellalabad, which are to the 19th December, state that that place was secure; abundant supplies were brought in by the villagers of the surrounding districts, and with the ammunition which would arrive soon after the date of the letter, there would be no difficulty in sustaining a three months' siege.

Further accounts of the affair of the 23rd November, in the environs of that capital, state that our ultimate success was not doubted; but our troops met with a check in the first onset, and a gun fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Oliver, 5th N.I., Capt. Mackintosh, of the same corps, and Lieut. Laing, 27th, were killed, and Capt. Walker, Irregular Horse, died of his wounds. On the part of the insurgents, Meer Musjedee, the most influential chief of the Kohistanees, fell, and Abdullah Khan Athiekzye, the assassin of Sir A. Burnes, was wounded.

The convoy, consisting of four regiments (the 30th, 53rd, 60th, and 64th N.I.), had crossed the Punjab, and reached the left bank of the Indus on the 20th December. The 60th and 64th N.I., with a company of artillery, were under Col. Tulloch, Brig. Wild following in the rear. Capt. Mackeson urged their advance, which seems to have been slow. The communications were in French, since it appears that some of the pupils of the Delhi College had lent their services to the enemy to interpret our intercepted despatches. Akbar Khan had written to the Afreedee and Mingabee chiefs, to close the Khyber Pass against us. It appears, however, that the Afreedee maliks (after deliberating upon it) resolved to keep open the pass. The 60th and 64th regiments reached Peshawur on the 24th December, where they waited the coming up of the rest of the convoy, before they proceeded to Jellalabad, distance 90 miles, through the pass. Brig. Wild arrived on the 27th, and was received with great cordiality by Gen. Avitabili, the Sikh commandant (though the Sikh soldiers evinced some ill-feeling), who lent the brigadier nine guns, the convoy having arrived without artillery. On the 7th January, Col. Wild's brigade was still encamped at Jumrood, the entrance of the Khyber Pass, waiting, it is said, for the junction of European infantry and artillery. The delay is of no consequence. The utmost he could do before March, would be to effect a junction with Gen. Sale, who is in no want of assistance. Beyond Jellalabad they could not go, till the melting of the snow in April.

A letter from Lieut. Col. Moseley, 64th N.I., dated 7th January, states that they were before the Khyber Pass, adding: "The enemy, amounting to some 20,000 men, are on the mountains, awaiting our attack. We have 8,000 bayonets, with a park of artillery, and expect orders to commence operations in a day or two. We shall have

hard work and desperate opposition; but our troops (though small in numerical strength) have stout hearts, and we make sure of success, yet at the expense of the lives of many brave fellows."

Capt. Mackeson, it is said, had purchased a free passage for the brigade through the pass for Rs. 25,000. It is reported that the 53rd regiment had shewn a recusant spirit on being ordered to march from Peshawur, and positively refused to do so, unless they received a month's pay.

Major-Gen. Pollock, who has been appointed to the command of all the reinforcements proceeding to Afghanistan, crossed the Ravee with the last brigade on the 11th January. The brigade commanded by Gen. Pollock consists of H.M.'s 9th regiment, the 10th light cavalry, the 26th N.I., a company of the 60th N.I., Major Johnston's detachment of European recruits, a squadron of the 3rd irregular cavalry, and a detail of artillery, with three nine-pounders and a 24-pounder howitzer. It is escorted by a Sikh detachment. The Sikh authorities are extremely civil.

Col. Maclaren, with a brigade, was despatched from Candahar, in the middle of November, for the relief of Ghuzni and Cabul. They advanced beyond Khelat-i-Ghiljee, and within two marches of Ghuzni, without molestation from an enemy, when he was constrained to retrace his steps, not having been able to reach Ghuzni, in consequence of the destruction of the beasts of burden, and the snow, which became so thick, and the cold so severe, as to render it madness to proceed farther, camp followers deserting, and the country becoming more difficult at every step. The brigade accordingly retrograded to Candahar, which was reached in safety. The troops at Cabul and Ghuzni were thus left to their fate. If this brigade, which was in good condition and strong in carriage, could not in November make good its way, unmolested by an enemy, it must be assumed, that no other party later in the year would be able to effect relief.

A letter from Khelat-i-Ghiljee mentions, that Guddoo Khan, one of the leaders of the Shah's irregular horse, having been sent from Ghuzni with a party of twelve horsemen, to convey a despatch from Col. Palmer to the southward, had fallen in with the enemy, and been cut to pieces, with the greater number of his followers. They were attacked near Mookoor, and being too weak to cope with the enemy, they fell back upon a small fort of our own, deeming themselves in perfect security. There were then but three men, besides Guddoo Khan's party, in the fort; but these being treacherously inclined, contrived to draw up from the outside a number of men by their loonghies. Thus recruited, the fort party fell upon Guddoo Khan and his followers, and killed all but three men.

The Punjab.—We have ascertained that no sooner was the Lahore Government made acquainted with the rebellion in Afghanistan, than immediate orders were issued for Gen. Avitabili to leave 1,000 sepoys, under a confidential officer, for the protection of Peshawur, and to march on Alli-Musjid with the remaining force, consisting of the Mahomedan Battalion, &c., with some artillery; whilst a reserve in support of this brigade, under Rae Kaisra Singh and Gen. Mehtab Singh, also with artillery, marched from the Doab for Peshawur, by orders from the Durbar. By the last accounts, this force had got fairly under weigh, and will, it is hoped, make a lodgement at Alli-Musjid, and thus keep the road open for the ammunition which the arsenals of Lahore were pouring into Peshawur. It is said that the Sikh government are as anxious as we can be regarding the safety of the Cabul force; because if the latter were obliged to capitulate, which is very improbable, they believe Peshawur would either be wrested from them by the Affghans, rendered more formidable by the possession of British arms, or else that we ourselves might wish to occupy it, either of which events would be to them most intolerable. Although they may hate us, it is very certain that the Affghans are far greater objects of detestation.—*Delhi Gaz., Jan. 1.*

Tibet.—Zorawar Singh and his companions are very unpleasantly situated in Tibet. He had been forced into an action with the Chinese, in which he sustained a loss of a few hundred men; after which, he threw himself into a fort he had erected during the rains. He hoped to maintain himself in it for the winter, as he had provision to last for a couple of months. It is, however, very improbable that the Sikhs—even should they escape death at the hands of their enemies—can survive the rigour of a Tibet winter, to which they are unaccustomed. The Chinese, who are inured to the climate, have closely beset Zorawar, with a force computed to be between 3,000 and 7,000 men. The result of their operation against the “black devils,” as they designated the poor Sikhs, cannot be known to us for some time, as all the passes, except that of Kunawur, are closed. There have been heavy falls of snow, both on the upper and lower range of hills, and the Gaghur mountains, which are between Almorah and the plains, are covered with it. A severe winter was expected by the inhabitants, from this early severity of the season.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec. 25.*

A correspondent in the North-west writes—“The Sikh army on the north-front has been defeated, and their retreat cut off by a body of 7,000 Chinese.”—*Hurk., Dec. 25.*

Rajpootana.—We understand that some disturbances have broken out in the Oodeypore direction. The head-quarters of the Ramghur Light Infantry, and some irregular horse, under the authority of Major Ouseley, who accompanies them, are immediately to be sent to the scene of commotion.—*Englishman, Jan. 20.*

EXCERPTA.

On the 7th January, about fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner on the stage of the Sans Souci, their guest being H. M. Parker, Esq., the Proteus of the Indian boards, and one of the warmest friends of the drama for more than twenty years. Mr. L. Clarke was in the chair, and Sir Edward Ryan and Sir J. P. Grant were among the company met to do honour (on his approaching departure for England) to one of the greatest favourites, not only on the mimic but the world's stage, that has ever played his part in society here.

At a public meeting held on the 3th January, to determine upon the mode in which the public sense of the merits of Dwarkanath Tagore should be manifested, on the occasion of his departure for Europe, Mr. Turton in the chair, it was resolved to present an address to that gentleman, expressive of their affectionate wishes for his happiness during his visit to the governing country, and the sentiments of esteem, regard, and approbation with which his liberal, enlightened, and generous efforts for the welfare of his native land had inspired them.

At the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Hindu College, on the 8th January, in the presence of the Governor-General, Sir E. Ryan, and a large party of European and native gentlemen, fourteen scholarships were awarded to as many students of the College. Three of these scholarships, a senior one at Rs. 40 and two junior at Rs. 30 per mensem, were for competition amongst all the schools of Calcutta; they were all obtained, however, by Hindu College students. The essay of Peary Churn Sircar, a boy of the first class, who obtained the first senior scholarship, on “The advantages and disadvantages of a life spent mainly in speculation or in action,” possesses great merit. Lord Auckland expressed himself highly gratified at what he saw and heard at this “the first introduction of the system of scholarships in the Hindu College, as a reward of merit, and a means of inducing young students to remain to finish their education, but whose limited means might otherwise induce them to quit the College and enter prematurely into the busy world.”

At a meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, shareholders in the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, on the 22nd December, the following resolution was passed:—“That this meeting, acting in the spirit of the 4th resolution of the fifteenth half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and to the petitions to the House of Commons, held on the 6th February last, and feeling satisfied that it has been mainly owing to Capt. Barber's unwearied exertions,

at considerable personal sacrifice of money, time, and interest, that the public mind at home has been aroused to the importance of establishing a thorough and perfect steam communication between England and all parts of India by the Red Sea, from which alone has arisen the present encouraging prospects, do earnestly recommend the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, resident in India, to unite in expressing to the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, their earnest desire to see him employed under the Company in a situation at once commensurate with his merits on this important question, and with his extensive knowledge of it in all its bearings."

Mr. Csoma Korosi has set out from Calcutta upon another journey into Tibet, to procure a further acquaintance with the language and literature of that country. This expedition is undertaken upon his own resources.

The Roman Catholic bishop has announced to the Catholic public the "long desired" arrival of nuns by the *Scotia*. The ladies landed on the 30th December.

The two sections of the Dhurma Subha are applying their attention to matters of utility and public good. One section has instituted a district charitable society, on the principle of our own, whereby it is intended to provide funds for the relief of indigent natives, and particularly for the children of native gentlemen whom adverse circumstances have reduced to poverty. The other section contemplates undertaking to extend the aqueduct in the Chitpore road, and carrying it on as far as Simlah, a work of essential use in so densely populated a portion of the city.

The *Englishman* has been again cast in damages for a libel, in the sum of Rs. 3,000. The facts are these. Some time ago, a mad sepoy entered the mess-room of the 19th N.I., and made a desperate attack on some of the officers. The late Gen. Williamson sent Mr. Colquhoun a letter, in which it was stated that a Capt. Smith, of that corps, had manifested the most dastardly cowardice on that occasion; requesting Mr. C. to call upon Mr. Stocqueler, and procure the insertion of this information in the *Englishman*. It was accordingly inserted; but as soon as the editor found he had been imposed on, and that the facts were not as he had been informed, he retracted the charge, and offered every reparation in his power to Capt. Smith, who nevertheless brought his action.

The draft of a new Act, relative to the uncovenanted judges, is published. Its object is to enlarge generally the powers of the native judges, but more especially the moonsiffs' courts, which are now for the first time empowered to try cases in which Europeans may be parties.

Jotha Ram, the hero of the Jeypore tragedy, has just closed his career in the fortress of Chunar, where he had been confined.

The Sudder Dewanny has issued a circular to the civil and criminal authorities in the regulation and extra-regulation provinces, stating that "the Court, having observed, in various instances, that the proceedings and orders of the different courts of justice are headed with the names of the heathen deities, it requests that such practice may be discontinued, in all orders of the courts, and processes emanating therefrom; that that order has no reference whatever to petitions, documents, or papers of any kind which may be presented to the courts, in regard to which they are to be careful to abstain from interference."

In consequence of the present state of military affairs, all furloughs on private affairs have been refused to officers.

On the 3rd January, 5,500 chests of opium were sold at the Exchange Hall; on an average, the Behar at Rs. 787, the Benares at Rs. 764. The proceeds of the sale amounted to Rs. 42,97,875.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank, held on the 15th January, a dividend of ten per cent., corresponding with the recent dividend of the Bengal Bank, was declared.

Operations are to be carried on during the ensuing summer upon a very effective scale in China. It is said that six regiments will be despatched from India, and provisions and military stores to a very large extent. Seventeen vessels have been taken up from this port.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSURGENTS IN BERAR.

A correspondent of the *U. S. Gazette* has given the following particulars of a cavalry affair, in the operations against insurgents in Berar, by part of the Ellichpore division, Nizam's army, under Brig. Thornton.

"Skinner was at Mugloor, *en route* to Ellichpore, for Hingolee, with a part of a wing of his regiment, 1st cavalry, when he received orders to detach a troop, under a jemadar, to Capt. Morrison's aid, near Jamode; but, having only eighty men in all, he took himself a troop complete. Hearing at Akola, however, unsatisfactory accounts of the enemy's force, he left Akola soon after he had arrived, and reached Bawunbeer early next morning, where he found Brig. Newton about to proceed to Jamode, ten miles, for the purpose of engaging the enemy. The men and horses had about two hours' rest, and the force then proceeded, after a march of fifty miles, nearly without drawing rein. The infantry and guns having attacked the Ghurrees, Skinner was ordered to watch for and cut off any men who might attempt to escape. Jamode is surrounded by high hedges and lanes, thick grain fields, and other obstructions to the actions of cavalry. However, dividing his men into three parties, the main body under himself, he took post as he best could to effect the intended object. After some time, a compact body of men was discovered from one of the bastions, two miles off, marching in a *gole*, with demonstration, in the direction of Jamode, no doubt to the assistance of their attacked comrades. Skinner had but about thirty men with him and two native officers; but he dashed after the enemy, overtook them, and though manfully opposed, for they would not lay down their arms to the last, killed sixty-five, only two men escaping out of the whole by throwing down their arms. The *gole* was not in flight, but proceeding leisurely and determinedly, and fired on him severely before he could get at it. Another small party of the cavalry pursued a second body of the enemy, and killed fifteen: total, therefore, eighty-one killed, and no wounded. This shews what men can do with weapons they know the use of, and are accustomed to. The dead were all sabred or speared; the spears used were stout bamboo lances, and the swords good sharp Hindostanee *talwars*, the true weapons for native cavalry. Skinner's forty had two men wounded badly; the small one, one gallant fellow, who led the way, killed. Ten horses were severely wounded by sabre cuts; one was obliged to be shot. Skinner's party was on horseback twenty-four hours. As to the men and their weapons, I leave them for the consideration of those who meditate reforms in the regular cavalry. Would these fellows of ours have done their work as well in slippery English saddles and with regulation swords?"

 OUTRAGE BY NATIVES UPON A BRITISH OFFICER.

The following shameful outrage, which occurred a day or two since in the immediate neighbourhood of the presidency, will shew the tendency of civil outbreaks to multiply where the law is administered with feeble hands or vacillating purpose. A young officer was out snipe-shooting near the Red Hills, when a crowd of natives, for what reason did not at the time appear, assembled around him, and, closing in at last, one of them made a dash and snatched his gun from him. He, however, gave the assailant a blow which drove him off, when several others rushed upon him, overpowered and threw him down, and held him struggling in the mire. They then dragged him to a muddy pool, and held his head under the water for some time, till he became insensible and fainted. Thinking they had now effected their object of drowning him, the wretches took him from the pool, placed him on a bank, with his gun beside him, and then ran off, leaving him for dead. In this state, he was found, half dead, by his horsekeeper, who had heard from the ruffians some hint of a child having been hit by the shot, though whether this be correct is very doubtful, and no previous intimation had been given. Had

the young officer shot one of the fellows, as, in self-defence, he would have been perfectly justified in doing, we do not suppose the business would, like the Chetputt outrage, have been hushed up and quietly passed over. The probability is, he would have been tried for his life and dismissed the service; while, on the other hand, his forbearance very nearly caused him to be murdered. Is this outrage to pass unpunished? Is a commissioner to be sent to the Red Hills villagers to allay the tumult and request they will not suffer themselves to be led away by such excitement again, in which case all will be forgotten and forgiven? Is the law to be trampled upon, or is it to be vindicated? We earnestly ask these questions; and we will, if needful, repeat them. A more disgraceful outrage has seldom come to our knowledge than the present; it has been perpetrated under the very eye and cognizance, as it were, of our authorities, and it is the index of a feeling which should not for a moment be tolerated. Six or eight months ago, the life of an European soldier at Bangalore was forfeited for the murder of a native, probably in a drunken frenzy; surely the life of a European officer is not to be sacrificed to the brutality of a cowardly and villanous mob (that they stopped short of murder does not appear to have been any fault of theirs), and the affair passed quietly over.—*Spectator*, Dec. 18.

EXCERPTA.

The arrival of Dr. Fennelly and several nuns from Ireland, on the 13th January, created a considerable sensation among the Roman Catholic population of Madras, a large number assembling on the beach to witness their disembarkation. The course was such as is rarely witnessed in Madras, chiefly members of the Catholic community with their wives and families. After Dr. Fennelly and the ladies had landed, greeted by appropriate salutations and marks of respect from the crowd, they proceeded to the Cathedral in Armenian Street, where a religious service was performed.—*Spectator*, Jan. 15.

From the *Spectator* we learn that the 2nd, 6th, and 17th regts. of N.I. are under orders to proceed to China. Directions have also been given for the 14th and 41st regts. to be held in readiness for the same destination, in the event of their services being required. The other reinforcements to be sent from the presidency to China consist of one troop of horse artillery, with thirty horses, one company of foot artillery, details to complete the strength of the two companies at present with the expedition, 200 sappers and miners, and 500 gun lascars.

The *Defiance*, which arrived from China on Wednesday, has brought, for transmission to England, the identical cage in which Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, was so long confined at Ningpo.—*Athen.*, Jan. 1.

The *Spectator* states that there is to be a change in the judicial system of this presidency. All the circuit courts are to be abolished, and the number of zillah judges augmented.

Lieut. McPherson, who was deputed on a mission to the Khoonds, with a view to the prevention of human sacrifices among them, has been attacked, together with Capt. McDonald, Dr. Mill, and half the detachment, with jungle fever, and orders have arrived for bearers to bring them into Russel Koonda.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR WILLIAM MACNAGHTEN.

The following official notification of the death of Sir William Macnaghten, in General Orders, was published by the government on the 21st January:

"It is with the most unfeigned sorrow that the hon. the Governor in Council announces that authentic intelligence has been received of the assassination of his Excellency Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart., envoy and minister at the court of His Majesty Shah Shoojah-pool-Moolk, and the governor-elect of this Presidency.

This atrocious crime was perpetrated at Cabool on the 25th December last, during a conference to which his Excellency had been invited by the leaders of the insurrection at that place, under the pretence of arranging terms of accommodation with his Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

"Higher authority will pronounce the eulogium so justly due to the eminent talents and distinguished services of this lamented public functionary. But whilst this Government abstains from trespassing on this ground, it cannot refrain, amidst the most unfeigned grief, from recording almost the last public act of Sir William Hay Macnaghten's life. When terms dishonourable to the British arms were proposed by the insurrection at Cabool, his Excellency heroically replied, 'That death was preferable to dishonour; that we put our trust in the God of Battles, and in his name we defy our enemies.'

"In consequence of this melancholy event, the flag at the castle is to be hoisted half-staff high to-morrow morning at sunrise, continuing so until sunset; and minute guns, to the number of seventeen, the number appointed for the rank of the deceased, to be fired from Hornby's Battery on the flag being hoisted. The same ceremony being observed by the Hon. Company's vessels of war in the harbour, under such arrangement as the superintendent of the Indian navy may direct. Similar marks of respect will be paid to the memory of Sir William Hay Macnaghten at all the principal military stations subordinate to this Government, on the receipt of these orders.

"The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that mourning be worn by the officers of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's civil, military, and naval services of this presidency, for a period of three weeks from this date; an example which Government confidently expects will be generally followed by all other portions of the community."

Sir William was the second son of Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, by Miss Dunkin, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Dunkin, of Clogher, and was born in 1793. At an early age he went to India with his father, who was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court at Madras; and, on his removal to Calcutta, in 1815, resided there some time with the family. In 1823 he married Mrs. M'Clintock, widow of Colonel M'Clintock. He entered the civil service of the East-India Company when young, and his long residence in Bengal and other parts of our Indian dependencies, and a profound acquaintance with the Oriental languages, fully qualified him for the highest offices. In 1839 he was appointed envoy and minister from the Indian Government to his Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk; and was, for his eminent services during the Afghan war, created a baronet. His venerable father, now in his 79th year, is still living in Ireland, having retired from the bench in 1825.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

Although the most intense anxiety has been manifested on the subject, we have not been able during the month to obtain any minute particulars of the fate of the late Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother, no communications containing details of any sort having, so far as we can ascertain, reached India from our ill-fated countrymen at Cabul. The melancholy fact, however, is confirmed by a manifesto in the Persian language, an extract of which we have seen, and which had been addressed by the Khans of Cabul to some of the subordinate chiefs. In this document they proclaim that, early in the morning of the third Tuesday of the blessed Month Ramadhan (corresponding with the 2nd of November last), they with other brave heroes, "striving like lions," carried by storm the house of Sikunder Burnes, rushing from an ambush right and left, and put him to the sword, together with some other Feringees of consideration, and nearly 500 battalion men.

The destruction of Sir Alexander Burnes, thus boasted of, was evidently, therefore, the first result of a determination to exterminate the Feringees, or removing him who had at the same time the strongest hold on the Afghan people, as well as the highest

and most prominent qualities amongst his own countrymen for checking the designs of the chiefs. How well they calculated has been proved by the event.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 1.

The following is an account of the first commencement of the Cabul insurrection, which was credited at Khelat-i-Ghiljee and in Col. Maclaren's camp. It appears, that five chiefs, of whom Futtoolah Khan was one, went to the house of Sir Alexander Burnes for a *Moolikat*, but, Sir Alexander being absent, they were shewn into a room where his brother, Charles Burnes, was sitting with Mohun Loll. After they had been a short time in the room, they suddenly started up, fell upon Burnes and his moonshee, and cut them both to pieces. After perpetrating this atrocity, they rushed out into the streets, wounding the sentry on their way, raised a *hullah*, which soon spread over the city, and ended in a general rise.

SCINDE.

The events which have occurred throughout the month in Scinde are few, and of slight importance. The general state of the country is in the main satisfactory and tranquil.

The daks between Quetta and Dadur are tolerably regular, but the pass is blocked with snow, which prevents the coming down of travellers, although the dak people find out some more open and circuitous path.

A chief at Candahar promises to ensure our post in safety between Candahar and Shawl, but this, in the present state of things, is impossible.

News in the lower country is looked for with avidity, and all sorts of rumours prevail; for as the natives have all friends or agents above the pass, news of all sorts is sent, the most of it vague or absurd, and some having collateral evidences of truth, which render them worthy of attention in the absence of what is more authoritative; many of these reports reach us from the letters of our Scinde and Cutchee correspondents.

Kafilas and caravans from the north-west are of course unable to come down, and the commercial losses incident to the present state of things is said to be very terrible; they are as nothing, however, compared to the loss of life, and we look earnestly to Candahar, and the gallant 40th, to aid in turning the fortunes of war in Afghanistan.—*B. Times*, Feb. 1.

A letter from Dadur, dated the 25th December, mentions that Capt. Christie, of the Shah's cavalry, was unable to proceed and join his corps, owing to the pass being closed; that Major Outram was in a great state of alarm, fearing the Kakurs may molest the small detachment now in the pass. Gen. Nott had written to say, that he expected to be attacked at Candahar. Hammersley, the political at Quetta, had called in the garrison of Killa Abdoollah, consisting of three companies, fearing the water might be cut off from them. The small detachment marched as night fell, and arrived at Quetta in the morning, with the loss only of five men killed and all their baggage, which latter they destroyed rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy. Had their march been observed, they would have been cut up to a man, as a large mounted force was close to them. This *contre-temps* has shut up the communication between Candahar and Quetta, as Killa Abdoollah was the half-way house.

ABYSSINIA.

Letters have been received from Capt. Harris's party, from Ankobar, the capital of Shoa. They had suffered considerably from excessive heat and want of water, owing to their having started at the close of the dry season, contrary to the remonstrances of the natives of the coast. The journey of 370 miles they performed in forty-seven days: the baggage and presents, in the train of the mission, loaded 200 camels. The entire route to the frontiers of Shoa is described as a "howling wilderness"—the country one mass of sand and basalt. There are some magnificent volcanic cones near the Salt Lake and Howach (river). The mission reached the frontiers of Abyssinia in the middle of July, and found the change in the climate

and country very great. Ankobar is elevated 8,200 feet above the level of the sea, and, since their arrival, the thermometer had never risen above 68° Fahr. On the morning on which the letter was written, it was as low as 44°, and the maximum of the day was 56°. The writer remarks, "We are lodged in sad barn-like houses, through which the wind whistles. We are obliged to sit crouched over a smoky wood fire to keep ourselves warm; exercise is out of the question, unless a man were a mountaineer; so our mules are obliged to be kept nearly a day's journey off, and the rough roads of this large town offer no temptation for a stroll. The country is certainly a very *sauvage* one, being, beyond the edge of the table land, a succession of fine downs, affording pasturage, and plentifully sprinkled with extensive patches of cultivation, but entirely destitute of trees, giving the country a character of sameness. It is intersected, in the neighbourhood of Debra, Buhran, and Angollala, by deep ravines, shewing, as well as every rock for miles, a formation of columnar basalt, in many parts the pillar-like arrangement being very distinct and striking, most particularly at a fine cascade of the Bariza river, which descends about 2,000 feet in a succession of noble cataracts. The people appear a good-natured, indolent set, who delight in sitting outside their doors, basking in the sun: save weaving and agriculture, they seem to have no occupation. Ankobar contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and has not a single shop." In religion they are Christians, and subtle theologians. The government is mild, and capital punishments almost unknown. Sahela Salapiak, or Saloo Salapee, for the name is pronounced either way, is the present sovereign of Shoa. He is about twenty-eight years of age, but looks, from intemperance, some ten years older in constitution. He is a man of energetic character and active habits. He has lost the sight of one eye from chronic inflammation, and seems likely in a short time to lose that of the other from a similar cause; the aversion of the Abyssinians to surgical operations preventing his acceptance of relief from the surgeons of the mission. He is a great sportsman, and by no means a bad shot; but the poor man's country furnishes no other game but vultures and monkeys; of these he has some preserves, of which he is very fond. The same disease which Bruce found so prevalent in Northern Abyssinia, is here universal, "from the king to the beggar," and one of the many applicants for medicine was a young nun! The length of the stay of the mission at Ankobar was undetermined. Some instruments of a better construction had been sent for to Bombay, to enable them to ascertain as exactly as possible the longitude of the capital, as a reference for further surveys. Only half the presents had reached, the remainder being still at Aden. The mission consists of Capt. Harris, Capt. Graham, Dr. Kirk, and Dr. Roth. A very clever, intelligent man, a Mr. Kraeff, a German missionary, acted as interpreter. He was quite perfect in the use of the language of the country, and intimate with native usages, and forms a very valuable addition to the mission.—*Bomb. Times*, Dec. 15.

Accounts from Abyssinia announce that the British Government had concluded treaties of commerce with the kings of that country, and had obtained permission to establish factories on the coast, on paying a duty of 3 per cent. on their merchandize.

EXCERPTA.

The *Auckland* steamer sailed, on the 5th January, for the Persian Gulf, calling at Kurrachee. The *Coote* sloop of war follows her, to remove our troops from the Island of Karrack, preparatory to its final surrender.

The *Sherreef* of Mocha is likely to be called to a severe reckoning; the *Endymion* frigate is about to visit him. Karrack will not, after our surrender of it, be entrusted, as formerly, to the care of the Sherreef of Bushire, but made over to the custody of an inland chief, the charges of defending it, but not the care of the uses for which it is designed, devolving on the chief of Bushire.—*Cour.*, Jan. 25.

Ceylon.

There has been a somewhat alarming riot at Galle, caused by some Malays, belonging to the Ceylon Rifles, having been apprehended for a robbery. Their comrades of the same regiment attempted a rescue, and threatened to kill the constable who had seized the offenders. It was found necessary to call out the European troops to quell the disturbance.

Capt. Rogers, of the C. R. regiment, the celebrated elephant shot, started out shooting with a number of beaters, and unexpectedly an elephant charged him. He fired, and hit the elephant on the upper part of the forehead, and from thence the ball rebounded and knocked the Captain's cap off. He then fired a second shot, which did not take effect, and the elephant took the Captain round the waist with his trunk, carried him off some distance, but hearing the beaters closing on him, threw the captain for some yards on a rock. He is doing well.—*Herald*, Jan. 1.

Burmah.

The intelligence from Rangoon is of the usual tenor. Great activity in fortifying the new town of Rangoon, which is to take the name of Oo-ka-la-bat, and in erecting stockades on different points of the river below the town. Several large ships were loading with timber already in hand, but much difficulty was experienced in procuring increased supplies, owing to the monopoly that has been formed of it for the benefit of the royal treasury. The king's visit to Pegu was effected in twenty-four hours; the distance between Rangoon and Pegu being at least seventy miles. What its object was, no one seems to know; but if to worship at the pagoda, the royal devotions could not have occupied very much time. There are reports of some disturbances at the capital, and a body of troops appears to have marched in that direction, *via* Pegu and Toung-ngoo; but we do not suppose these disturbances, if indeed they really exist, can be of any pressing importance, as we do not hear of any talk or preparations for his majesty's return. It is said that some cavalry and elephants have lately joined the royal forces at Rangoon. We cannot but admire the manner in which the king keeps his own counsel. How numerous were the conjectures of the object of his visit to Rangoon! yet amongst them all we never heard it broached that his object was to fortify that city and its neighbourhood. Why these works should be carried on at such an expense of labour and, from all accounts, of human life, is another secret which we may well suppose remains locked up in the royal breast to be disclosed only at the fitting time. The Burmese part of the population of the old town have been ordered to remove into the new town, and the foreigners expect their turn will come next.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Dec. 22.

Matters appear to continue *in statu quo* at Rangoon, all hands being still actively engaged in completing the fortifications. Sickness is still said to prevail to a great extent among the followers of the court, and an anxious desire is said to be felt for a return to the capital, but no preparations for the move are apparent; on the contrary, if the report be true that his majesty intends to remain at Rangoon until the bund, which he has erected around his new town, be faced with bricks, we cannot expect to hear of his departure for some months. Some people, indeed, begin to surmise that his majesty intends making Rangoon his permanent residence, but we are not of the number, though there is much to favour the idea in all that has been done since his arrival there.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 29.

His majesty went to Pegu with a large force, and he returned within twenty-four hours. His land forces are said to be 6,000 men. He must either expect to be attacked by way of Pegu, or he contemplates attacking Maulmain. The second natural son, the Prince of Pagam, acts as executioner to his own decrees, by spearing the culprits. I hear that English and American merchants have been bambou'd or stoned for passing on horseback up the main road, to the pagoda in front of his highness's

residence. It would be an act of humanity to give this country a better government. To allow things to remain as they are, is to suffer one of the best customers for our manufactured goods to become worse than poverty-stricken slaves. His majesty promises the Mogul merchants, that he will build better ships, and make better guns, than those made by the English; that his ships shall carry freight fifty per cent. less than English ships; and that if the English come to fight him, he can defeat them.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 1.

Dutch India.

The Batavia authorities have passed a regulation, to take effect from the 1st January, 1842, relative to the right of trade to some of the recently acquired Dutch possessions on the west coast of Sumatra, published in the *Java Courant* of 26th November last, of which the following is an abstract:—"The ports of Sinkel and Baroos to be opened to general commerce and transit trade, subject to the same regulations as the port of Tappanooly. The port of Tapoos, and all the other ports and places lying between Sinkel and Tappanooly, to be closed against general commerce and transit trade, under the terms prescribed in article 49 of the regulations for import and export duties on the west coast of Sumatra, fixed by resolution of 31st December, 1825, so that these ports shall be accessible only to native vessels belonging to that coast, sailing under annual passes. Duties to be levied according to the custom-house regulation of 1st January, 1838, subject to an exception in regard to Benjamin: as a temporary measure, the import of Java and foreign salt to be allowed at Tappanooly and the other ports to the northward, the former duty free, the latter paying a duty of one guilder per picul."

Besides Baroos and Tapoos, there are no other places on the coast that lie between Sinkel and Tappanooly, which, so far as we can recollect, used to be much or at all frequented by European shipping, so that their exclusion from such other ports as there may be is not likely to be much felt or cause inconvenience. But Tapoos has been a place of frequent resort to the ships that trade to the west coast, and if the Dutch proceed much further in their exclusive system, and interfere with the pepper trade, the English will not be the only power to which they will have to answer for such proceedings.—*Sing. F.P.*, Dec. 16.

The Dutch papers state the cholera was making great havoc in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The natives of Lingin, Binting, Billiton, Soroto, and Karemata, had been dreadfully affected with it. The inhabitants of other islands to the north-west of Timor were enduring great hardships from a want of provisions, and official reports stated the deaths from actual starvation to be 300, notwithstanding the assistance of the government.

The pearl fishery at Java, and especially at the small islands lying opposite to the southern coast of Java, has this year been very productive. The value of the pearls caught during the present year is estimated at upwards of 200,000 florins. Heretofore, any one was permitted to engage in the pearl fishery at Java and the adjacent small islands; but now these fisheries having become exceedingly profitable, there is reason to apprehend that the Government will prohibit the free citizens and natives from fishing and searching for pearls on those islands, and will take the fisheries at its own risk and profit.

There is still a great scarcity of gold and silver coin in Java, for which reason copper coin is almost exclusively used in general traffic; and in exchange for a silver guilder it is always necessary to give forty or fifty cents copper agio.

In consequence of the burning of the Alangalang woods, in the neighbourhood of Solo, troops of wild boars and tigers, driven from their former coverts, have fled to the Ngawi forest, and have become the terror of the families dwelling in the neighbourhood. A detachment of soldiers was attacked by about fifteen or twenty tigers,

not far from Ngawi, and in the conflict which ensued three of the soldiers were dangerously wounded by their assailants. The wild gbers, especially those with horns, are likewise very fierce. An aged woman was killed by one of these animals in the neighbourhood of Plora.

There have been frequent suicides among the troops. Several Germans have shot themselves, in consequence, it is supposed, of having been disappointed in their expectation of making fortunes.

"Favourable news for the Dutch," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "has arrived from Desimo, in Japan. The emperor appears strongly disposed to favour them; for, during the twelve or fourteen months of dissension between the English and Chinese on the opium question, Nangasaki, having received into its port only five instead of twelve Chinese junks laden with merchandize, will now have two large, instead of two small, Dutch vessels annually authorized to transport merchandise from China direct to Nangasaki. The Emperor of Japan, moreover, has not only accepted presents sent to Jeddo by the Dutch government in April last, but has, in return, transmitted others of great value; an interchange which has not taken place for a long time. Among these last presents was a set of chessmen made of solid gold, and enriched with precious stones."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Various rumours have reached Sydney respecting the working of the social system at Norfolk Island, which tend to shew that the system itself is a bad one, and that Capt. Maconochie's views are visionary. Mr. C. Ormsby, the assistant superintendent and police magistrate, has been suspended by Capt. Maconochie. The first cause of quarrel between them was the appointment of the worst men on the island to all offices of trust, a plan which, in pursuance of the "system," is always adopted. Knowing that there was an ill-feeling towards Mr. Ormsby, a conspiracy was got up by two of the parties, whose appointments Mr. Ormsby had opposed, and that gentleman was accused of having induced the convicts to kill sheep and destroy them, with what object we do not understand. Mr. Ormsby demanded a court of inquiry, which was granted, but before the court had reported, it was dismissed, which prevented an official report from being made; but each member of the board wrote to Mr. Ormsby, stating their opinion that the charge was groundless, and founded on perjury and conspiracy. After this, for some reason, Mr. Ormsby was dismissed, and has come to Sydney to lay his case before the governor. The whole island was in a disorganized state, and thefts were of every-day occurrence.—*Herald*, July 26.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

In considering our probation system, no person of candid discernment can fail to remark that, while governed by a tone of sufficient severity to adapt it to the characters and condition of the individuals for whom designed, it is conspicuous for a spirit of ample benevolence, the desire of reclaiming and restoring the criminal to a useful position in the social state, which cannot be estimated too highly. We believe it to be the expressed desire of the director of the plan to those carrying out his instructions, to avoid uncalled-for chastisement on all occasions, and that no extreme or degrading punishments be awarded, without careful consideration whether their infliction be more likely to advance or retard the delinquent's return to the path of amendment. As the mere wages of guilt, therefore, punishment is in disuse. It is made the business of the superintending officers to warn, to advise, and to instruct those under their charge; and in this task they are assisted by the provision of a selected collection of books supplied to each station, to be read by or to the prisoners composing the establishment. There is a sober fitness in the whole design, from

which, finely contrasted as it is with the moral masquerading of Norfolk Island, sound results may be fairly expected.—*Cour.*, Aug. 27.

PORT PHILLIP.

A very favourable report has been received of the new settlement at Gipps' Island. The country, for a considerable extent inland, is highly spoken of, and the works for the formation of a township are progressing. Mr. Broadribb had arrived overland from Melbourne, and Mr. M'Alister's drays with provisions, &c. from Sydney. Mr. Broadribb experienced no difficulties on his route, which he accomplished in five days, without the loss of any of his cattle. This, of course, is an evidence of the pacific dispositions of the blacks, who, it was at one time supposed, would be very troublesome.

By the report of Messrs. Morris and Kirsopp, the coal expedition has turned out a failure. Plenty of coal, it is true, and of the best quality, has been discovered, but not available, as no vessel can approach nearer to the spot where the shaft has been sunk than eighteen miles, and to bring the coal to the water's-edge would require a railroad eighteen miles long, which of course is not likely to be constructed.—*P. P. Herald*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide papers mention a serious rencontre with the blacks. Mr. Robinson, on his way from Sydney with sheep and cattle, and a party, consisting in all of twenty-six persons, had been attacked, and fifteen of the natives either killed or wounded. Soon after this catastrophe, Mr. Robinson's party was joined by that of Mr. Moorhouse, "protector of the aborigines," who had been despatched from Adelaide in hopes of rendering assistance. This gentleman arrived opportunely, for the blacks attempted to obstruct the passage of the overland party across the river Rufus; they were, however, successfully repulsed, and driven into the river, when their "protectors" achieved the destruction of from thirty to forty, as many wounded, and one man, a boy, and two women, taken prisoners. It is thought that this "salutary" lesson will secure in future the safety of the cattle conveyed overland. A bench of magistrates was about to assemble, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with this melancholy affair.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape papers contain very little local intelligence.

Complaints are still made of the depression of the wine trade. A meeting of the farmers had been convened to devise measures for the improvement of their wines.

A meeting had been held at Graham's Town, on the 30th October, in which the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Eastern Province were loudly expressed in favour of a representative legislative assembly, and in condemnation of the despatches of Governor Napier on the subject of immigration. The resolution unanimously agreed to upon the latter point is as follows: "That this meeting has seen with feelings of surprise, sorrow, and apprehension, copies of despatches from his Exc. the Governor to Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the memorials to him from this settlement, praying for assistance towards the conveyance of emigrants hereto from the parent country. That this meeting, after mature consideration, is of opinion that his Exc. has, in these despatches, been led to make statements and hazard opinions, which are not based upon a correct knowledge of the resources and value of this country; that such statements and opinions, however, emanating, as they do, from the head of the Government, are calculated to have a most injurious effect upon its future progression, to dry up one of the most prolific sources of its prosperity, and by staying emigration and preventing those reciprocal benefits which would flow therefrom, to inflict injury upon the parent state, as well as upon this colony."

The corn crops are reported to be very rich and abundant: an export of 50,000 muids of wheat is expected.

Accounts from Natal state that Pretorius, the commandant of the emigrant farmers, had resigned, and that the government had undergone a great change. "The people," says one letter, "have triumphed at last; the despotic heads having been divided amongst themselves, their rule has consequently ceased. The great 'Goliath' (Pretorius) aspired to the dictatorship, but the opposition he met with compelled him to give in his resignation, which was immediately and willingly accepted." It thus appears that intestine discord has insinuated itself into this community. Meanwhile, his Exc. Governor Napier has published a proclamation (dated Dec. 2nd), wherein he states that he had received a letter from the Council of the Emigrant Farmers, informing him that they claimed to be, and to be recognized as, an independent state or people, and have ceased to be British subjects; and that he has been informed that the Council had resolved to remove all Caffers from Port Natal and the territory appertaining thereto, without their consent, into Faku's country, from which unjust and illegal proceeding warfare and bloodshed were apprehended; and he declares that the emigrants have no claim to be recognized as independent, and that, in obedience to the Queen's orders, he shall resume the military occupation of the territory, by sending thither, without delay, a detachment of her Majesty's forces warning all British subjects against the consequences of resisting the exercise of the Queen's rightful authority.

Accounts have been received to the 12th of January. The colonists, now that they find Government assistance is withheld for the repair of the roads and local improvements, on account of diminished revenue, have turned their attention to these matters, as employment for private enterprise. The Caffres had taken a more formidable stand in the neighbourhood of the frontier, and their thefts of cattle were increasing.

China.

The intelligence from Macao, which reaches to the 13th December, is of little importance. No further operations had taken place. Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker were at Chusan on the 23rd November, but were expected to proceed to Amoy and Hong-kong, where it was said that the former purposed waiting until the reinforcements from Europe and India reached the expedition. It is also said that he was dissatisfied with the Chinese fulfilment of the convention entered into with Captain Elliot, relative to the river of Canton, and that he was about to attack their forts. A report was likewise circulated at Macao, that the city of Hang-chow-foo, the capital of Che-keang province, had been attacked; but both these statements are discredited. When the *Falcon* took her departure, a vessel was in sight, supposed to be H. M. ship *Cruizer* with the plenipotentiary. Sir Henry Pottinger, it is said, had expressed great displeasure at the conduct of Major Gen. Burrell and Capt. Nias, whilst in command of the land and sea forces at Hong-kong, who, notwithstanding positive orders to the contrary, had been passive spectators of the infringement of the truce by the Chinese, who had been for some time busily employed in repairing their fortifications, and obstructing the river above Whampoa. The plenipotentiary had expected that an advance would be made on Canton, in the event of the Chinese daring to place one stone upon another. The reports from Canton are various: one is, that the emperor has sent orders to "fight it out," for that our demands are so unreasonable, that "if he gives us a chair we then want a bed." Another is, that Keshen and two other officers have been deputed to Ningpo, to treat with H. M. plenipotentiary.

Trade was proceeding as usual in Canton, although upon unfavourable terms. By forcing sales of manufactures upon an unwilling market, their prices are even lower now than before, and cotton also shews a tendency to decline. Teas are about the same

as last month. Mercantile operations at Macao and Whampoa are subject to much embarrassment, principally arising from the paucity of dollars. Opium is now paid for in sycee. It is a remarkable fact, that the amount realised for the drug is far less than has ever been before known. Every thing remained quiet at Amoy, Ningpo, Chinhae, and Chusan. It is said that our plenipotentiary has demanded eight millions of dollars as ransom for the town of Ningpo, and for the non-molestation of Hang-chow-foo the capital, and other towns of the province. No reply had, however, been received from the Chinese authorities, although a channel of communication had, after some difficulty, been opened with them. The booty which, at Chinhae and Ningpo, fell into the hands of the English, is very considerable, and a respectable amount of prize-money will reward the exertions of the army and navy. The most valuable part of the capture is probably an immense quantity of *cash*, the low metal currency of the country, of which no less, it is supposed, than a million dollars' worth has been found. Of sycee and dollars the quantity hitherto discovered has not been very great. A considerable quantity was found concealed in hollow logs of wood, of which it is supposed a great proportion must have been carried away by the Chinese before the discovery was made. The article next in value to the cash, is an immense quantity of copper found stored at Chinhae, and intended to be converted into cannon. The quantity has been estimated at 600 tons. It was shipped into the transports, and its quality is said to be very good. A large number of very heavy pieces of brass and copper ordnance have likewise fallen into the hands of the captors, and are also of great value. The quantity of saltpetre is very considerable. Besides this, the immense granaries at Ningpo were well filled, and the sale of this paddy brought about Drs. 12,000 each day. It was selling to the poor, who were allowed to fill a bag of about two cwt. for one dollar. A great many naval stores have also been found, such as planks, spars, coir-rope, &c., which from their bulk, however, are of little value, and will probably have to be destroyed.

The movements of the British forces would of course greatly depend upon the issue of negotiations with the provincial authorities of Chekeang; should these object to the terms offered them, it is supposed the capital, Hang-chow-foo, will be taken.

Instructions have been issued to detain all junks laden with valuable cargoes, and to obstruct the coasting trade as much as possible; the trade between Formosa and China also is to be interrupted, and, in fact, the Chinese trade to be harassed as much as practicable. An exception is, however, made in favour of junks going to or coming from British settlements in the Straits and Hong-kong, and such other Chinese vessels as may be provided with passes from any of the officers commanding on the several stations.

A letter from Macao, dated 10th December, says: "The recent order to seize junks has been more than complied with in this quarter; as, in the absence of large or valuable vessels, our ships have been taking small ones of 10 or 12 tons and upwards, which is causing a strong feeling against us and much prejudice to Hong-kong, which is the chief place of these worthless captures."

The *Canton Press*, of December 11, says: "By the end of last week about seven Chinese trading vessels had been seized by her Majesty's squadron in these waters, taken to Hong-kong, and condemned as lawful prizes. The cargoes of these vessels were of miscellaneous nature, and of little value, with the exception of about 1,400 Sp. drs. found on board of one. We are well aware that war cannot possibly be carried on without inflicting injury; the object of war being so much to distress the enemy as to compel him, through the losses he suffers, and through fear of others still to suffer, to conclude peace. The more energetically, therefore, warlike measures are pursued, the sooner a settlement of existing differences may be looked for; nor should we be disposed to quarrel with the seizure of small or large Chinese trading vessels in these waters, if these hostile measures were carried on with an impartial hand. But while the property of the peaceful and industrious Chinese is thus made to pay the penalty of their imprudence or weakness, and whilst the Chinese

people are thus harassed and injured, the Canton government is still permitted to recruit its finances from the trade carried on at Whampoa, and to derive the means of fortifying and obstructing the river, of purchasing cannon and small arms, from the money paid them by their very enemies. Surely it cannot be supposed that the taking and destroying a few small trading craft will affect the government; and yet it is with them alone that the English have cause of quarrel."

We find from the Macao shipping lists, that the frigate *Erigone* arrived at that port on the 8th December, having on board Colonel Dubois de Jansigny, envoy from the King of the French to the Court of Peking.

The commercial community now begins to give more attention to Hong-kong than hitherto, and great activity in building godowns and private houses has of late been observed there, while many merchants have gone over with a view of commencing building. Several public buildings are completed, and the construction of others is urged on with spirit, so that this island, which was, eight or nine months back, inhabited by none but poor Chinese fishermen, will soon boast of a stately town. A practical bridle-road has been cut across the island to Tytan-bay, and a road fit for carriages is already several miles long, whilst a great number of workmen are employed upon it to complete it. The Chinese population is daily increasing, and its orderly behaviour, although they may be supposed not to belong to the most respectable classes of society, allows little room for the interference of the police. The bazaar is well supplied at cheap rates, and workmen and artisans as well as the materials for building are plentiful. There are on the island several quarries of fine granite, which the Chinese work at cheap prices, so that granite stones for building of foundations, or even houses, may be had at very moderate prices. The earnest disposition to build, or otherwise invest property there, is much checked by the want of a decision from Government, or Sir H. Pottinger, as to whether that place will be held after the conclusion of the war.

From documents found at Chinhae, it appears that Capt. Stead was only severely wounded, not murdered, at Kitow Point, as generally supposed. He was, when on shore, amusing himself with shooting, set upon by a mob of soldiers and people, wounded, and carried to Chinhae, where he was executed by order of the authorities, and his body cut to pieces. Some Chinese who witnessed this atrocious murder state that they saw three fingers lopped from off the hand of the living man, and that he died only after being literally cut to pieces. The examination of Capt. Stead was found at Chinhae, in which he gave a true account of himself, as captain of a transport laden with stores for the admiral; that his ship was owned by Messrs. Soames, that he was thirty-two years old, had a wife and three children, &c. The report of the Chinhae authorities, relating the capture of one and escape of another seaman (Cannor), and the execution of the former, as well as the imperial reply, approving of the execution, and reproving the Chinhae authorities for not having likewise killed the other barbarian, have also been found, as well as the reply from Chinhae, stating in excuse the other Englishman's escape. It will be seen from this, that prisoners falling into the hands of Chinese have but little chance of their lives, but that, in all probability, they will be deprived of them under the greatest tortures. At Chusan, a stone tablet was found erected in a conspicuous place, containing the Emperor's orders for the execution, by a slow and ignominious death, of whatever English barbarians should fall into the hands of the Chinese there.

The Chinese had seized Mr. Edwards, the supercargo of the American ship *Hanible*, and treated him like a felon, under the supposition of his being an Englishman, only releasing him when they were convinced that he was an American.

The *Peking Gazette* publishes a report of the trial and condemnation of the Commissioner E-le-poo. The imperial fiat is as follows:—"In consequence of E-le-poo having unsatisfactorily managed the military affairs of Chekeang, our imperial will was delivered to the princes and high ministers to adjudge the crimes of which he was guilty, and it appears that Prince Jinchow and others, in council assembled, have now reported upon the above case. E-le-poo, holding the office of high imperial

commissioner for the arrangement of affairs in Chekeang; was unable forthwith to recover the captured territories. The imperial will was repeatedly transmitted to him, that he should advance; but really proving himself to be imbecile, let him be forthwith disgraced from the office he formerly held as governor of the two Keang provinces, and let him be sent to Ele, that by strenuous exertions he may make amends for his crimes, and be a warning to others."

A report of the lieut. governor of the province of Chekeang, on the death of Yukeen, imperial commissioner and governor of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien, after the capture of the town of Chinhae, states:—"It is authenticated that Kinghing, the domestic servant of the said great minister, petitioned, saying:—'On the 26th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10), he received verbal orders from his master, that because the barbarian ships were successively and unexpectedly entering the river, he ordered him to take his official seals and deliver them to Choo Lungho, to carry back (to the provincial capital); he then forthwith embarked and led the battle from the *shin* to the *yew* period (from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.); but when the Chaoupaou and Kinke hills and the district town were lost, his master, seeing he could do no more, went to the water's edge, and looking towards the celestial gate, and performing the ceremony of obeisance to the emperor, he immediately plunged into the water, to die with an undeviating adherence to the line of duty. But the soldiers having dragged him out of the water, carried him out of town, and conveyed him to the public office of Ningpo, and there changed his clothes and gave him to drink (some medicine), he being scarcely able to breathe; they then pursued with urgent haste their course on foot, and on the next day, about 1 P. M., having passed the city of Yuyao, about four or five le, Yukeen expired; and that he had brought the corpse to the provincial capital to be prepared for the grave.' As the said great minister, from the commencement of the time when the barbarian rebels began to excite disturbances until now, urged with sharp words their utter extermination, and was earnest in his plans to manifest the dread majesty of his country, although the power of the rebels is great, and their will and determination fixed and strong; and now, because the earnest wishes of his heart have not been fulfilled, his strength failed him, and he died a victim to his duty: a catastrophe worthy of the deepest commiseration!"

Spanish India.

From Manilla we learn that accounts have been received of a dangerous insurrection having broken out in the island of Luzon, in a place of the name of Tayabas, about sixty miles to the southward of Manilla. An Indian curate has there raised the standard, and the district alcalde, a Spaniard, has been murdered, while the native troops, disregarding their European officers, have joined the insurgents. Some forces, under the command of General Oran, have been sent from Manilla, who, it is hoped, will be able to restore tranquillity.—*Canton Reg.*, Nov. 20.

Capt. Ommaney, of the Madras cavalry, has published, in the Canton papers, a long statement of the treatment he received from the governor of Manilla, whilst sojourning in that island, from which it appears, that sketching in Manilla is a dangerous occupation, and calculated to cause the loss of the sketcher's liberty, temporarily at all events.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR CHINA.

Fort William, Dec. 21, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having determined to raise a Corps of Volunteer Infantry of eight companies, for service with the Eastern Expedition, is pleased, on the recommendation of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct the following steps to be taken for giving effect to the measure :

2. The regiments named in the margin* are to be called upon to furnish each a detail of 1 jemadar for promotion to subadar; 1 havildar for promotion to jemadar; 6 naicks for promotion to havildars; 2 drummers; and 106 sepoy, including 6 for promotion to naick.

3. One captain and one subaltern to be sent from each regiment; and it is to be explained to the men that they will be kept together, and under their own officers, as much as possible, and permitted, on their return to Bengal, to rejoin their old corps, or to transfer their services to any native infantry regiment on the establishment.

4. The advantages enjoyed by regiments raised for general service, laid down in the orders quoted in the margin,† and the existing regulation as to the pay of native soldiers going beyond sea, will be extended to the men who may volunteer on the present occasion; and regimental commanders are required to cause these benefits to be fully explained.

5. The regiment will be formed at Barrackpore on the 1st of Feb. 1842, from which day the native details will be struck off the strength of their respective corps, having been previously settled with to the 31st proximo.

6. The volunteers will leave with their regiments, their arms, accoutrements, and clothing in wear, and they are to be sent by water to the rendezvous; those from the 41st being embarked at Ghazee-pore, and those of the 56th at Dinapore.

7. One lieutenant colonel and one major will hereafter be appointed to this corps.

8. At the close of the volunteering in each corps, regimental commanders will send to the assistant adjutant general, in charge of the adjutant general's office at the presidency, for submission to Government, rolls of men designed for the commissioned grades, and will promote to the rank of havildar and naick to the extent above specified, or when the full number of 106 privates may not have returned out, in the proportion of 1 havildar and 1 naick for every 16 sepoy, the remainder of the battalion to be completed by volunteers from corps at the presidency, under instructions which will be communicated to the Major General Commanding the Division, for whose information numerical returns must be sent by commandants of corps direct, as soon as they have closed the volunteering.

9. No man is to be permitted to volunteer on the present occasion who is not a well-trained soldier, and is not in every respect fit for service, and it is expected that officers at the head of corps will be so far careful of the reputation of their own regiments as not to permit exceptionable characters to be sent from them.

10. Indents for bounty clothing to be prepared by quarter masters of corps supplying volunteers, and forwarded direct to the secretary to the Clothing Board, who will take immediate steps, under the orders of the Board, for their being complied with.

11. The corps is to be armed with percussion muskets, and the lieutenant colonel, when appointed, will place himself in communication with the secretary to the Military Board, with a view to facilitating the preparation and the passage of his indents

* 3rd N.I., Mirzapore; 15th do., *en route* from Dinapore to Delhi; 17th do., Dinapore; 23rd do., Jumal-pore; 32nd do., Dinapore; 41st do., Goruckpore; 26th do., Mullie; 52nd do., Barrackpore.

† G.G.O., 26th March and 28th Oct. 1825.

for arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage, corresponding with the strength of the corps.

12. Breastplates are to be made up at Barrackpore of a pattern to be supplied by the assist. adj. general at the presidency, under the superintendence of the brigade major at Barrackpore, whose contingent bill for the expense incurred, not exceeding 12 annas each plate, will, when presented, accompanied by a survey report, be disbursed by the presidency pay-master.

13. Each soldier is to be furnished, at the expense of the state, before embarkation, with a cloth great coat, two flannel bannians, a hammock, a haversack, and a canteen; indents for the two former articles to be sent to the secretary to the Clothing Board, and for the latter to the secretary to the Military Board.

14. The rolls for regimental promotion, consequent on the volunteering, are to be sent in on the departure from corps of the different quotas.

TROOPS FOR PESHAWUR.

Fort William, Jan. 5, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to appoint Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., commandant of Agra, to command the whole of the troops under orders for Peshawur, and to direct that the infantry of the force be brigaded in the following manner:—

1st Brigade.—H.M. 9th Regt. of Foot; 23th and 53rd Regts. N.I.—Maj. Gen. J. McCaskill, K.H., to command, and he is directed to forward to the adjutant general of the army, the name of an officer for the situation of brigade major.

2nd Brigade.—30th, 60th, and 64th Regts. N.I.—Brigadier C. F. Wild to command; Capt. M. E. Loftie, of the 30th Regt. N.I., major of brigade.

Capt. G. C. Ponsonby appointed assistant adjutant general to the troops in Affghanistan, by G.Os. of the 16th April last, is directed to join Maj. Gen. Pollock at Peshawur.

Maj. Gen. McCaskill, whilst in command of the 1st brigade, will draw the staff salary of a brigadier of the 2nd class.

Maj. Gen. Pollock, from the date of his arrival at Ferozepore, will be entitled to an aide-de-camp, and he is required to send the name of an officer for the duty to the adjutant general of the army.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

General Department, Jan. 10, 1842.—The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to resolve that the institutions founded and supported by the Government for the diffusion of education shall be brought more directly under the control of the Government itself, aided by a Council of Education composed of the present members of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and such other officers as may from time to time be joined with them, the local committees of the colleges and schools in the two divisions of the Bengal presidency will in future address their reports and references to the secretary in the General Department of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. W. W. Bird to be president of the Council of Education and its several sub-committees.

These sub-committees are requested to continue in the discharge of their duties of examination and superintendence as at present, being now sub-committees of the Council of Education.

The general and financial business of the department of education will be assumed by the Government; and the Council of Education be maintained for purposes of reference and advice upon all matters of important administration and correspondence, retaining, under the directions of the Government, the supervision now established over the institutions at the presidency.

A deputy secretary will be appointed to the general department of the Govern-

ment of India and Bengal, who will be ex-officio secretary of the Council of Education and of its different sub-committees.

In the mean time, Dr. Wise, the present secretary, will be pleased to act under the orders of the secretary in this department, until all the measures for the transfer of business and the appointment of a deputy can be matured.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. A. DE FOUNTAIN.

Head Quar'ers, Camp, Delhi, Dec. 22, 1841.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dinapore, on the 3rd Nov. 1841, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Angus De Fountain, of the 40th regt. N.I., and commanding a detachment of irregular cavalry, attached to the Ramgurh battalion, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Segowlie, on the evening of the 7th of Aug. 1841, created a disturbance, by leaving his own compound, in a state of intoxication, and publicly beating his wife, whom he followed into the compound of Assist. Surg. Barber, of the 40th N.I., subjecting himself thereby to the disgrace of the interference of Assist. Surg. Barber's domestics.

2nd. In having, shortly afterwards, armed himself with a sword and pistol, and returned to Assist. Surg. Barber's premises, with purposes of violence against the servants; his outrageous demeanour rendering necessary the interposition of certain officers of the regiment, for the protection of Mrs. De Fountain, his wife.

3rd. In having, on the morning of the 8th of Aug. 1841, threatened Assist. Surg. Barber's servants, and proceeded to that gentleman's residence, subjecting himself to the disgrace of being refused admittance there, by the sentry of a native guard, placed overnight to prevent his return to the premises of Assist. Surg. Barber.

Revised finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed the sentiments of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, as conveyed in the Judge Advocate General's letter of the 29th ultimo, and having re-considered their verdict, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Angus De Fountain, of the 40th regt. N.I., is,—of the 1st instance of the charge, not guilty, of which they acquit him; of the 2nd instance of the charge, not guilty, of which they acquit him; of the 3rd instance of the charge, not guilty, of which they acquit him.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Brev. Capt. De Fountain is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 9. Mr. W. F. Thompson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue to officiate as ditto ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, and to officiate as magistrate and collector of Budaon.

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut, until further orders.

10. Lieut. James Sleeman, assistant to commissioner for suppression of dacoity, to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate.

11. Mr. W. H. Benson to be judge of Moradabad.

Mr. R. Neave to be judge of Azimghur

Mr. H. B. Harington to be magistrate and collector of Azimghur, and to continue to officiate as judge of Jounpore.

Mr. S. G. Smith to be magistrate and collector of Goorgaon.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azimghur.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. James Leau to officiate as additional sessions judge of Bundelcund.

13. Mr. H. Lushington to officiate as judge of Allyghur.

Mr. H. Armstrong to officiate as judge of Goruckpore.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh to officiate as judge of Ghazeepeer.

15. Messrs. F. Cardew and T. Bruce reported their return from England.
Mr. A. Heyland reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope.
16. Lieut. E. J. Robinson to be assistant to agent to lieut. governor at Delhi, and assistant to agents to governor-general in Rajpootana and N.W. frontier, in matters connected with the Bhuttee territory.
17. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to officiate as magistrate and collector of Hameerpoor, until relieved by Mr. Taunton.
Mr. W. Roberts, assistant to magistrate and collector of Mirzapoor, to be vested with special powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector.
- Mr. G. F. McClintock, Government agent and secretary to Government Savings Bank, reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope.
21. Mr. C. Tucker to be president of Presidency Committee for examination of candidates for office of moonsiffs, v. Mr. D. C. Smyth.
Dr. W. C. B. Eatwell to officiate as civil assist. surgeon of Pubna.
24. Mr. Nathaniel Smith permitted to resign E. I. Company's service.
27. Capt. J. F. Pontardent, Bombay artillery, placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment under political agent in Scinde and Beloochistan.
28. Mr. F. Williams to officiate as political agent of Dehra Dhoon, in room of Lieut. Col. F. Young placed, temporarily, at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.
- Mr. G. F. Cockburn to officiate as magistrate of Jessore.
- Mr. J. Staniforth, session judge for trial of Thugs at Patna, to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, in Cuttack.
Mr. W. H. Martin to officiate as session judge for trial of Thugs at Patna.
- Mr. F. Skipwith, collector of Behar, to act as civil and sessions judge of Chittagong.
31. Mr. J. H. Patton, civil and sessions judge of 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate as chief magistrate of Calcutta and other offices, hitherto held by Mr. McFarlan.
- Mr. R. Torrens, magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, and superintendent of Allypore Jail, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of that district.
- Mr. R. H. Mytton to officiate as magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs and superintendent of Allypore Jail.
- Mr. J. H. D'Oyley, judge of Beerbhoom, to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1821, for Calcutta Division.
- Mr. F. Cardew to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Berbhoom.
- Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as ditto ditto of Tipperah.
29. The following gentlemen have reported their arrival at Bombay on return from England:—Messrs. C. M. Caldecott, B. J. Colvin, F. J. Morris, and D. Pringle.
The Hon. R. Forbes reported his return from England.
30. Lieut. H. J. Pelly, 8th Bombay N.I., placed at disposal of political agent in Scinde and Beloochistan, and appointed, from 24th Oct., a third class assistant at Shikarpore.
- Mr. G. D. Turnbull received temporary charge of office of assistant political agent of Subathoo, from Capt. J. Graham on the 15th Nov.
- Dr. J. S. Login, residency surgeon at Lucknow, to be postmaster of that station.
- Jan. 2. Mr. J. P. Lyons to officiate as sudder ameen and moonsiff of Muttra.
- 3. The app. of Capt. G. J. Fraser, as assistant in charge of Nimaaur, v. Major Sandys, under orders of 6th Dec., cancelled, and Capt. James Abbott, of artillery, lately app. as second in command of Mhairwarah local bat., nominated to succeed to vacancy in question. Capt. G. J. Fraser to retain his former appointment of assistant to resident at Nagpore.
- With reference to notification of 8th Nov. last, placing the services of Lieut. H. Pottinger, 15th N.I., at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool, for employment in H.M. Shah Shoojah's force, that officer directed in first instance to join his regt. proceeding on field service to Scinde.
- Mr. H. M. Parker permitted to resign Company's civil service from 1st May next.
5. Mr. C. G. Hillersdon, writer, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.
- Mr. F. M. Lind permitted to proceed to Gorruckpore and prosecute his study of the oriental languages under superintendence of Mr. H. Armstrong.
- Mr. J. Curtis permitted to resign Company's civil service from 31st inst.
7. Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Corbet to have charge of offices of opium agent and superintendent of salt chokies until relieved.
8. Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as mag. and collector of Bijnore.
10. Brevet Capt. H. Montgomery to be superintendent of Ashtagram division of Mysore, vice Capt. Chalmers; Capt. R. Canuan, K.S.F., junior assistant, to be fourth assistant to the commissioner, vice Brev. Capt. Montgomery; and Lieut. H.P. Gustain to be junior assistant in suc. to Capt. Canuan.
- The following appointments made to the Scinde and Beeloochistan agency, to have effect from this date:—Lieut. E. J. Brown, of Bengal engineers; Lieut. T. Pos-

tans, 15th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22nd Bombay N.I.; Capt. P. T. French, 23rd Bombay N.I.; and Capt. F. J. Pontardent, Bombay artillery, to be 1st class assistants.—Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, 6th Bombay N.I., absent on sick leave: Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, 38th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, 41st ditto; Lieut. M. F. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Europ. regt.; Lieut. C. R. Whitelock, 11th Bombay N.I.; Brev. Capt. W. Kennedy, 38th Bengal N.I., to act for Lieut. Eastwick during his absence, or until further orders; and Lieut. W. Jacob, Bombay artillery, (ex officio) commandant of the Scinde irregular horse, to be 2nd class assistants.—Lieut. H. J. Pelly, 8th Bombay N.I.; Mr. Richardson, commanding agency rissalah; Lieut. H. Stanley, 5th Bombay N.I., and Lieut. C. D. Mylne, 6th ditto, to be 3rd class assistants.

Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, superintendent of Chittledroog division of Mysore, having returned from sick leave, resumed duties of that office.

11. Mr. J. H. Parton to be chief magistrate of Calcutta, with concurrent authority as joint magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Hooghly, Nuddca, and Jessore.

Mr. R. Torrens to be civil and sessions judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. H. Mylton to be magistrate of ditto and superintendent of the Allipore jail.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector in the 24-Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Alexander to be civil and sessions judge of Shahabad, vice Mr. W. Dent proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. G. F. Hulton to be collector of Patna, v. Mr. W. S. Alexander.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to be magistrate of Sarun.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson to be collector of Sarun, and to continue to officiate as magistrate also, until relieved of latter office by Mr. G. D. Wilkins.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, officiating collector of Dinagepore, to proceed as soon as relieved of his present office by Mr. C. D. Russell to Behar, and officiate as collector of that district, until further orders.

Mr. E. Da Costa to officiate as principal sudder ameen of Hooghly.

12. Mr. M. J. Tierney reported his return from Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. R. J. Scott permitted to return to presidency for purpose of prosecuting his studies in the oriental languages at College of Fort William.

13. Mr. John Trotter to be senior member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board.

Mr. William Blunt to be junior member of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of Marine Board.

Mr. J. J. Harvey to be collector of government customs at Calcutta.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to be deputy secretary to governments of India and Bengal in general department, and ex-officio secretary to the Council of Education and to its several sub-committees.

14. Messrs. N. Smith, W. Dent, W. Luke, and S. S. Brown, of civil service, reported their departure for England.

17. Mr. C. G. Hillersdon to be attached to North Western Provinces.

19. Mr. George Adams to officiate as assistant to sub-treasurer, until further orders.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Dec. 10. Mr. R. M. Bird, for three months, to Calcutta, preparatory to his retiring from the service.—23. Mr. Colin Mackenzie, for 18 months, to Cape, for health.—29. Mr. Alex. Ross, to Europe, on med. cert.—Jan. 4. Mr. E. H. Repton, for two months, to sea, for health.—Dec. 31. Mr. T. B. Bailey, for 12 months, to remain at Cape, on med. cert.—Jan. 4. Mr. C. Tottenham, for two months, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.—8. Messrs. D. McFarlan and W. Dent, to England.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 5.—The Rev. C. Garbett, B.A., to officiate as chaplain of Meerut.

30. The Rev. A. Spry, chaplain of Bareilly, at present on sick leave at Simla, to discharge ecclesiastical duties of that station during month of Dec. 1841.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Dec. 1. The Rev. W. Palmer, for 18 months, to Cape, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 20, 1841.—Capt. John Welchman, 10th N.I., assist. adj. gen. of army, having reported his return to presidency, directed to assume charge of adjutant general's office, from this date.

Cadets of Cavalry, W. A. A. Thomson, and T. T. Boileau, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry, D. A. Chase, and H. B. Stevens, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr C. L. Cox, admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 24.—15th N. I. Ens. H. J. Edwardes to be lieut. from 17th Dec. 1841, v. Lieut. John Inglis dec.

Veterinary Surg. John Phillips, 3rd L. C. and 3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to act for Veterinary Surg. R. B. Parry, of Central Stud, during his absence on med. cert.

Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson, 6th L. C., and adj. of governor-general's body guard, to be aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, v. Brev. Capt. G. M. Hill; to have effect from 24th Nov. last.

Cadet of Infantry John Smith admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. Thos. Hutton, 37th N. I., transferred to invalid establishment

Dec. 29.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber to be colonel, Maj. George Tomkyns to be lieut. colonel,—*10th N. I.* Capt. W. M. N. Stuart to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. William Lindsay to be capt. of a company, and Ens. A. N. Cole to be lieut., from 26th Dec. 1841, in suc. to Col. (Maj. Gen.) William Burgh, dec.

37th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. N. Rind to be capt. of a company, and Ens. T. W. Gordon to be lieut., from 24th Dec. 1841, in suc. to Capt. Thomas Hutton transf. to invalid estab.

Major F. Angelo, 7th L. C., transferred to invalid estab., from 28th Sept. last.

Capt. G. H. Edwards 13th N. I., to take charge of office of superintendent of family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, on departure of Major Carter for Cape of Good Hope, and until arrival of Capt. J. Jervis.

Assist. Surg. John Wood, 15th N. I., placed at disposal of lieut. governor N. W. Provinces, for appointment as civil assist. surg. at Cawnpore, v. Assist. Surg. McCurdy resigned.

Conductor T. Steele to be an assistant executive officer, on a salary of Co.'s Rs. 300 per mensem, and placed in charge of public works at Loodianah and Ferozepore under designation of Western Sirhind.

Jan. 5, 1842 —7th L. C. Capt. B. T. Phillips to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Master to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet O. Hamilton to be lieut., from 28th Sept. 1841, in suc. to Maj. F. Angelo transf. to inv. estab.

Infantry. Major J. L. Earle to be lieut. colonel,—*9th N. I.* Capt. Charles Field to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Reeves to be capt. of a company, and Ens. E. T. Dalton to lieut., in suc. to Lieut. Col. James Bourdieu dec., with rank from 26th Dec. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber prom. to colonel.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman to be surgeon, v. B. Newmarch retired, with rank from 30th Nov. 1841, v. R. Rankine retired.

Assist. Surg. J. Jackson, 2nd assistant, to be 1st assistant Presidency General Hospital, and in medical charge of Calcutta Jail, v. H. Chapman prom.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin to be 2nd assistant Presidency General Hospital, and in medical charge of Calcutta Native Militia, v. J. Jackson.

Lieut. W. L. Mackintosh, 43rd N. I., and aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, to be military secretary to Governor-General, v. Capt. the Hon. W. G. Osborne permitted to proceed to England.

Lieut. F. R. Ellis, 41st N. I., to be captain by brevet, from 5th Jan. 1842.

Cadets of Engineers R. MacLagan admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Artillery H. S. Leathes, H. T. T. Pattenson, and F. F. Remington, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry Wm. Gordon, H. D. Maunsell, and H. E. Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. J. T. Boileau, B. A., and H. B. Cronmelm, B. A., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Wardlaw, 69th N. I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of a colonel.

Brev. Col. W. Battine, C. B., of artillery, to be a brigadier of 2nd class, during period Maj. Gen. Pollock, C. B., may be employed on service.

Col. W. Vincent, 8th N. I., to be a brigadier on estab. during period Brigadier Littler may be serving on Eastern frontier.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, 34th N. I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, during absence on leave, preparatory to furlough, of Brigadier Paul.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith to be commandant of artillery, with rank of brigadier, and a seat at the Military Board, from date on which Brigadier Whish may embark for Europe.

Lieut. Col. Com. Samuel Shaw to act as commandant of artillery, during absence on leave of Colonel Frith, or until further orders.

Superintending Surg. George Playfair appointed to a seat at Medical Board, during absence of Surg. Tweedie, junior member of Board, permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope.

Surg. Robert Brown, garrison surgeon of Chunar, to be an acting superintending surgeon, v. Playfair.

Surg. J. B. Clapperton, 6th L. C., to be an acting superintending surgeon, v. Lamb permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe.

The Hon. R. B. P. Pyng, 62nd N. I., officiating sub-assist. stud department, placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

Jan. 12.—Cadet of Inf. A. H. Campbell admitted on estab. as ensign.

Mr. W. R. Boyes, M.D., admitted as an assist. surgeon.

The undermentioned officers promoted to the rank of capt. by brevet:—Lieut. James Sleeman, 73rd N. I.; Lieut. Joseph Chilleott, 74th do.; Lieut. Chas. Windsor, 53rd do.; Lieut. M. T. Blake, 56th do.

Capt. H. W. Bellew, 56th N. I., assist. qu. mast. general, to be 1st assist. quarter master general of army, vice Paton.

Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N. I., a deputy assist. qu. master general of 1st class, to be an assist. qu. master general, v. Bellew.

Lieut. A. M. Becher, 61st N. I., a deputy assist. qu. master gen. of 2nd class, to be a deputy assist. qu. master general of 1st class, v. Codrington.

Cornet W. F. Tytler, 9th L. C., to act as deputy assist. qu. master general of 2nd class on establishment, v. Becher.

Capt. P. W. Willis, of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of Delhi division, during absence on med. cert. of Capt. B. Y. Reilly.

Assist. Surg. Macrae placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for appointment to medical duties of civil station of Rungpore, during temporary absence of Assist. Surg. Edge.

Assist. Surg. Bedborough placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal for employment as officiating surg. of civil station of Furreedpore, consequent on appointment of Assist. Surg. W. C. B. Eatwell to Pubna.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Butler placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces, for employment as civil assist. surg. of Seharimpore.

Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N. I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, from 30th inst., on pension of a major.

Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, 28th N. I., to command Corps of Volunteer Infantry directed to be raised for service with Eastern expedition.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. S. J. Becher, 11th N. I., placed at disposal of resident at Indore, for employment in Malwa contingent.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 10, 1841.—Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N. I., to command depot of the regt. now at Delhi. Capt. D. F. Evans, on being relieved from the charge, to proceed to Ferozepore, with a view of joining his corps.

All officers belonging to 16th, 35th, 37th, 42nd, and 43rd regts. N. I., now doing duty with corps in Meerut and Sirhind divisions, directed to proceed forthwith to Ferozepore, with a view to joining their proper regiments by first opportunity.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. T. H. Hunter to do duty with European invalids at Chunar.

23rd N. I. Lieut. J. C. Fitzmaurice, 17th N. I., to act as interp. and qu. mast.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. E. G. Austin, 2nd brigade horse artillery, to act as brigade major at Meerut, on departure, with 33rd regt., of Capt. Mathias, as a temp. arrangement. Cornet Robert Anderson posted to 6th L. C., at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ens. A. L. Newman posted to 3rd N. I., at Mirzapore.

Capt. George Farquharson, 8th N. I., app. to charge of Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, during period Capt. Napleton may be absent on service with his regiment.

Dec. 14.—Assist. Surg. J. Leese, 6th irregular cavalry, app. to medical charge of civil station and jails, as a temporary measure; date Bareilly, 4th Nov.

Assist. Surg. C. McCurdy, doing duty with 4th bat. artillery, app. to medical charge of 1st comp. of that bat., proceeding towards Ferozepore; date Cawnpore, 6th Dec.

2nd Lieut. E. Allen, of 3rd comp. 5th bat. artillery, to do duty with 2nd comp. 3rd bat., and to proceed with it towards Agra; date Saugor, 2nd Dec.

Unposted Ensign G. R. Brown to do duty with 2nd Europ. regt.

Dec. 15.—Capt. H. N. Pepper, 1st comp. 6th bat. artillery, to proceed in charge of 1st comp. 4th bat., ordered to Ferozepore, as a temp. arrangement; date Cawnpore, 7th Dec.

Dec. 17.—The services of Lieut. C. T. Chamberlain, 28th N. I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of Shah Shonjah-ool-Moolk; date 6th Oct.

Assist. Surg. J. Arthur, M.D., doing duty with 11th Madras N.I., to afford medical aid to agency, jails, Nujeebs, and to all authorized public followers at Jubhulpore; date 31st Oct.

The Sirhind division order of 12th Dec., directing the following medical arrangements, is confirmed:—Assist. Surgeons C. Douglas, M.D., and A. White, M.D., to proceed on to Ferozepore, with detachment of European troops under command of Major Johnston, of H.M. 44th Foot.—Assist. Surg. R. Whittall to proceed to Ferozepore, and join, temporarily, the 2nd comp. 2nd bat. artillery.—Assist. Surg. W. E. Pollard to join and do duty in hospital of 1st Europ. Light Infantry.

That part of the G. O.'s of 22nd Nov., removing Lieut. Col. R. Benson (on furl.) from 53rd to 30th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, from latter to former corps, cancelled.

Capt. M. E. Loftie, 30th N.I., to act as major of brigade to force proceeding to Afghanistan, under command of Brigadier Wild.

Dec. 18.—Brev. Capt. N. Vicary, 2nd Europ. regt., appointed to executive charge of Allahabad and Goorsahaigunge division of the trunk road.

2nd Europ. Regt. Lieut. E. Thomas, 70th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

45th N.I. Lieut. C. Hagart, 52nd N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., to receive charge of sick of 19th N.I., on departure of that corps; and Assist. Surg. D. McRae to do duty with 3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, under orders of march; date Kurnaul, 28th and 30th Nov.

Unposted Ens. T. H. Wilson posted to 57th N.I., at Cawnpore, and to join.

Dec. 21.—Assist. Surg. H. T. Eales to relieve Assist. Surg. Keates from medical charge of sick and convalescents of 46th N.I., under command of Capt. Burt, and to proceed with detachment towards Benares.

Assist. Surg. W. Keates to assume medical charge of 3rd Light Inf. bat., as a temporary arrangement.

Civil Assist. Surg. R. C. McConnochie to afford medical aid to troops left at Sylhet, on departure of 36th N.I. towards Silchar; date 24th Oct.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Skinner to act as second in command to 1st regt. of Irregular Cavalry, during period Capt. R. Haldane may remain in charge of the corps; date Hansi, 13th Dec.

Capt. B. T. Phillips, 7th L.C., appointed temporarily to charge of 1st regt. of Irregular Cavalry, and directed to proceed forthwith to join head-quarters of the corps at Hansi.

Dec. 22.—1st Lieut. G. H. Clifford, 2nd troop, to act as adj. and qu. master to 2nd brigade horse artillery during employment of 1st Lieut. E. G. Austin as major of brigade at Meerut: also to act as adj. and qu. master to artillery division, in room of Lieut. Austin.

Ens. T. F. Wilson to act as adj. to 13th N.I., v. Lieut. C. F. Bruère resigned.

Capt. P. W. Willis, of engineers, to command sappers and miners during absence, on med. cert., of the commandant, Capt. B. Y. Reilly.

Lieut. A. J. W. Haig relieved from acting situation in adjutant general's office, and directed to join his appointment in 4th Irregular Cavalry.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. D. Shakespear (on staff employ) from 4th comp. 3rd bat. to 1st comp. 3rd bat.; 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Buckle (on staff employ) from 2nd comp. 2nd bat. to 3rd comp. 5th bat.; 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Trower from 3rd comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 2nd bat.; 1st Lieut. J. Abercrombie from 3rd troop 3rd brigade to 3rd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery; 1st Lieut. E. K. Money from 3rd troop 1st brigade to 4th troop 2nd brigade of horse artillery; 1st Lieut. W. Hay from 4th comp. 3rd bat. to 1st troop 2nd brigade of horse artillery; 2nd Lieut. H. Tombs (new arrival) to 1st comp. 1st bat.

Dec. 23.—Lieut. J. E. Grounds and Ens. H. F. Crossman, 46th N.I., to do duty with sick and convalescents of that corps left at Delhi on march of the regt.; date 30th Oct.

Capt. H. W. Burt, 46th N.I., to take charge of sick and convalescents left behind on march of the corps from Delhi, with effect from 19th Oct. last.

Ens. O. E. Rothney to do duty with 46th, on march of 9th N.I. from Benares.

The detachment of sick and convalescents of 46th N.I., under command of Capt. H. W. Burt, directed to proceed by water from Ghurmucktsur ghaut to Benares; and Lieut. J. E. Grounds and Ens. H. F. Crossman to accompany the party; date 26th Nov.

57th N.I. Lieut. G. C. Hatch to act as Interp. and qu. master, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Henchman, or until further orders.

Dec. 24.—13th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Commeline to be adjutant, v. Bruère, who has resigned the situation.

Dec. 25.—Lieut. G. B. Hobson to be acting adj. to right wing of 72nd N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 23rd Dec.

Superintending Surg. G. Playfair permitted to proceed towards presidency; in anticipation of his being nominated to a seat at Medical Board, during absence of Mr. Tweedie.

Dec. 26.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Brougham, M.D., to receive charge of hospital of 2nd division of H. M. 62nd Foot, from Assist. Surg. E. Boulton; date Hazareebaugh 5th Dec.

Lieut. E. Christie, 2nd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to act as staff to detachment, consisting of 2nd troop 1st brigade, a troop of 7th L. C., and a company of 72nd N.I., proceeding from Muttra to Delhi; date 12th Dec.

Lieut. C. H. Dickens to act as adj. and qu. master to 5th bat. artillery.

Maj. Gen. M. Boyd transferred from Sirhind to Saugor division, and Maj. Gen. J. W. Faist from Saugor to Sirhind division of army.

Dec. 28.—The following removals of Lieut. Colonels directed:—J. Graham (on furl.) from 20th to 7th N.I.; R. Home (on staff employ) from 65th to 20th do.; A. Hervey, from 7th to 65th do.

Unposted Cornet E. C. Warner posted to late 2nd L. C., to fill a vacancy, but to continue to do duty with 6th regt. as at present, until further orders.

Dec. 29.—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., app. to medical charge of brigade of horse artillery, in room of Surg. J. Thomson, directed to proceed to Presidency; and Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton, in medical charge of 1st troop 2nd brigade horse artillery, to rejoin and do duty with H. M. 3rd bufs; date Kurnaul, 21st Dec.

Ens. F. R. Croly removed from 26th to 63rd N.I., and Ens. G. A. Croly from latter to former corps, as juniors of their rank.

Dec. 31.—Assist. Surg. R. O. Davidson, 59th N.I., to make over medical charge of 4th troop 2nd brigade horse artillery to Assist. Surg. D. McRae, of 3rd troop 1st brigade; date Loodianah, 21st Dec.

Assist. Surg. R. Whittall, attached to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. artillery, to join and do duty with 26th N.I.; date Sirhind, 25th Dec.

Assist. Surg. J. Naismith, M.D., of 2nd L. Inf. Bat. to afford medical aid to troop of 7th L. C. on duty at head-quarters of Com-in-Chief.

Jan. 3.—Lieut. E. L. Denys to act as adj. to a detachment, consisting of a troop of 7th L. C. and three companies of 3rd L. I. Bat., proceeding in charge of treasure from Delhi to Kurnaul; date 29th Dec.

Capt. T. Hutton, inv. estab., to do duty with invalids at Chunar.

Jan. 4.—Surg. T. B. Barker, 66th, to afford medical aid to wing of 1st N.I. at Barrackpore.

Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, of 29th, app. to medical charge of 49th N.I. during indisposition of Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies.

Unposted Ens. G. R. Brown posted to 15th N.I., in progress from Dinapore to Delhi, and directed to join.

Jan. 5.—Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, 67th, to afford med. aid to detach. of 51st N.I., v. Assist. Surg. R. C. Guise, 73rd do., proceeding with his regt. to Meerut; date Allahabad, 28th Dec.

The following removals and posting to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland from 4th bat. to 2nd comp. 7th bat.; Lieut. T. W. Pulman from 2nd comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 3rd bat. and directed to join.

4th Bat. Artil. 1st Lieut. R. Walker to be adj. and qu. master of the bat., v. Sunderland.

Lieut. Alfred Huish, 3rd brigade horse artil., to continue to act as adj. and qu. master to 4th bat. until return to provinces of Lieut. Walker.

Lieut. M. Staples, 68th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Bat.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—*Dec. 20.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Wm. Battine, C.B., artillery; Lieut. H. R. Denys, 20th N.I.; Lieut. Wm. Carnegie, 58th do.; Surg. C. Mackinnon.—*Jan. 5.* Brev. Capt. A. Humfrays, artillery; Capt. R. Cautley, 10th L. C.; Capt. J. D. Wilson, 10th do.; Lieut. James Gifford, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. R. Shaw, 23rd do.; Lieut. C. E. Steel, 61st do.; Ens. James Clarke, 1st do.—*12.* Lieut. Col. R. Fernie, 49th N.I.; Lieut. S. T. A. Goad, 29th do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—*Dec. 20.* Ens. T. E. B. Lees, for health.—*24.* Ens. A. H. Trevor, 58th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton, for health.—*29.* Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, for health.—Major Wm. Veysie, Capt. Charles Wilson, and Capt. R. W. Beatson, of invalid estab., on private affairs.—Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23rd N.I., political agent at Shawl, for health (permitted by the government of Bombay).—*Jan. 5.* Lieut. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., for health.—Superintending Surg. George Lamb, for health.—Assist. Surg. John Ransford, for health.—Assist. Surg. W. A.

Greene, for health.—Capt. Thomas Fraser, 7th L. C., for health.—12. Maj. Gen. F. J. T. Johnston, c. b., col. of late 2nd L. C., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. R. Hawkes, 1st L. C., for health.—Capt. G. R. Talbot, 2nd Europ. Regt., for health.—Capt. James Hewett, 52nd N. I., for health.—Capt. H. Rutherford, artillery, for health (to embark from Bombay).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 24. Major Henry Carter, 73rd N. I., for two years, on med. cert. (also to N.S. Wales).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe).—Dec. 10. Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 19th N. I., for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Dec. 22.—The app. of Cornet Roche, 3rd L. Drags., to be an extra aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., cancelled.

Dec. 28.—Lieut. M'Name, 57th F., to act as adj. to regt., v. Hill, prom.

FURLOUGHES.

To England.—Dec. 22. Capt. Chalmers, 22nd F., for one year, for health.—28. The leave to Lieut. Piercy, 2nd Queen's Royals, cancelled.—Lieut. Wingate, 2nd do., for health.—Lieut. Col. Adams, 18th Royal Irish, for health.—Lieut. Montgomery, 3rd L. Drags., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Dec. 23.—*Cowasjee Family*, from China, &c.; *Harlequin*, from Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.—25. *Poppy*, from China and Singapore; *Stephen Rowan Crawford*, from Penang.—26. *Concurrent*, from Bourbon.—27. *Mary Sophia*, from Bordeaux; *Plancies*, from Holland and Batavia; *Adele*, from Marseilles.—28. *Duke of Argyle*, from London; *Rob Roy*, from China and Penang; *Palinurus*, from London and Madeira; *Scotia*, from London; *Ida*, from Newcastle and St. Jago; *Burnhope-side*, from London and Madeira; *Kingston*, from Liverpool; *Mauritian*, from Mauritius.—29. *Forth*, from Bombay, &c.—33. *Sea Queen*, from China and Singapore; *Rahomany* transport, from Hong Kong and Cuddalore.—31. *Maria* steamer, from Moulmein; *Hindoo*, from Liverpool.—JAN. 1. *William Money*, from London.—3. *Futah Mobarruck*, from Cochin and Colombo; *Sea Gull*, from London, Cape, and Madras.—5. *Sterling*, from Bombay and Cochin.—6. *Warrior*, from London; *Isaac Hicks*, from Boston; *Carnatic*, from London and China; *Clown*, from Singapore and Penang.—7. *Fortescue*, from Penang.—8. *Earl of Hardwicke*, from London, China and Singapore; *Reward*, from Liverpool; *Walter*, from Penang; *Helen Stewart*, from Colombo; *Agricola*, from Port Philip; *Ayrshire*, from Rangoon; *Lord Elphinstone*, from Bombay; *Clarissa*, from Penang; *Washington*, from Philadelphia.—9. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, from Madras; *Ganges*, from Moulmein.—10. *Grindlay*, from Port Philip; *Prince of Waterloo*, from Liverpool; *Earl Grey*, from Liverpool.—11. *Robert Small*, from Straits and Cape of Good Hope; *Robarts*, from Akyab; *Enterprise*, from Madras; *Weraff*, from Singapore; *Arabian*, from Launceston; *Windsor*, from London.—12. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, from Port Philip; *Gabriel*, from Bourbon; *Falcon*, from China and Singapore; *Lysander*, from Port Philip.—13. *Nomade*, from Bourbon; *Prince Regent*, from Point de Galle; *Anna Ranken*, from Mauritius; *Achilles*, from Mauritius; *Amazon*, from Penang; *W. & M. Brown*, from Llanelly; *Gentoo*, from Rangoon; *Globe*, from Sydney; *Tamerlane*, from Mauritius.—14. *Argour*, from Greenock; *Amazon*, from Liverpool.—15. *Faize Rubahny*, from Bombay; *Free Brevil*, from Rangoon.—16. *Allative*, from China and Singapore; *Lawrence*, from Mauritius; *Isabella Thompson*, from Newcastle; *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon; *Andromeda*, from Launceston.—17. *Nine*, from Mauritius; *Parsee*, from Liverpool.—18. *Hope*, from Rangoon; *Coaxer*, from Liverpool; *Washington*, from Newcastle.

Sailed from Saugor.

Dec. 21. *Kitty*, for Moulmein.—22. *Medora*, for Liverpool; *Corinna*, for ditto; *Mary Inrid*, for Singapore and China; *Mary Sharp*, for Ceylon.—23. *Enterprise* steamer, for —; *Ellen*, for Liverpool.—24. *John Brightman*, for Singapore and China.—27. *Blorange*, for Liverpool.—28. *Liverpool*, for Boston.—29. *Royal Archer*, for Liverpool; *Seringapatam*, for Madras and London.—31. *Loodiana*, for Moulmein.—JAN. 2. *Adele Marquard*, for Sydney; *Malabar*, for Cork; *Active*, for Baltimore.—4. *Amherst* steamer, for Arracan; *Buccaneer*, for Madras and Ceylon.—5. *Buccephalus*, for London; *Cornwallis*, for Bombay; *Sir Robert Peel*, for Singapore and China.—9. *Futal Rohoman*, for Muscat; *Futle Mobarruck*, for do.; *Madagascar*, for London; *Isabella*, for Mauritius; *Futle Curreen*, for Bombay; *Issavie*, for Mocha; *Vencatareddy*, for Pondicherry; *Cygne*, for do.—11. *Red Rover*, for Singapore and China; *Jeune Frederick*, for Bourbon; *India* steamer, for Madras and Suez.

—12. *Kestrel*, for China; *Eliza Leishman*, for Mauritius; *Harsingar*, for Bombay; *Exmouth*, for Mauritius; *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, for do.—13. *Georgia*, for London; *Benares*, for —; *Dover*, for Boston.—14. *Rob Roy*, for —; *London*, for Liverpool.—16. *Alibi*, for China; *Thomas Rickenson*, for London; *Poppy*, for Singapore and China.—17. *Hero*, for Singapore and China; *Amelia*, for Singapore; *Concordia*, for —; *Ariel*, for China.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Jan. 20).—Saltpetre, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s. per ton; Sugar, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s.; Rice, £3. 15s. to £4. 4s.; Oil Seeds, £4. to £4. 4s.; Rum, £4. to £4. 10s.; Hides, £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.; Hemp and Jute, £2. 15s. to £3; Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £2. 10s. to £3; Indigo, £4 to £4 10s.; Silk Piece Goods, £4 to £4. 4s.; Raw Silk, £4 4s. to £4 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 18. At Agra, the lady of Brev. Capt. G. W. Hamilton, 34th N.I., son.
 Nov. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of M. S. Owen, Esq., junior, son.
 7. At Calcutta, the wife of J. Hammerdinger, Esq., daughter.
 27. At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. T. Lawrence, son.
 28. At Chittagong, the lady of Dr. James Duncan, civil assist. surg., daughter.
 Dec. 2. At Moobaruk Munzil, near Moorsheadabad, the lady of Capt. St. G. Showers, superintendent of the education of the Nuwab Nazim, daughter.
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Ralph Smyth, artillery, son, still born.
 12. At Dacca, the lady of Capt. G. Short, 43th N.I., daughter.
 13. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. W. A. Troup, 15th N.I., daughter.
 14. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. A. Master, 7th L.C., son.
 15. At Calcutta, the lady of James Hill, Esq., son.
 16. At Mymensing, the wife of C. F. Frazer, Esq., son.
 — At Bareilly, the lady of Henry Pidecock, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 17. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. Glasford, daughter.
 19. At Calcutta, the lady of J. A. Faris, Esq., indigo planter, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Pike, of twins, boy and girl.
 20. At Segowlee, in Tirhoot, the lady of Dr. Yeatman, surg. 12th N.I., son.
 22. At Deyrah Dhoon, the lady of Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th N.I., daughter.
 23. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Holroyd, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Foggo, son.
 24. At Babooghur, the lady of Capt. A. C. Spottiswode, Hauper Stud, son.
 25. At Mymensing, the lady of Wm. Trevor Law, Esq., daughter.
 — At Berhampore, the wife of the Rev. James Paterson, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Sloley, daughter.
 — At the Powder Works, Ishapore, the wife of Mr. Thomas White, daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., son.
 — At Ferozepore, the lady of Capt. M. H. Hailes, 10th L.C., daughter.
 — At Serampore, the lady of Lieut. Duffin, 26th N.I., daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Low, c.n., son.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Pemberton, 67th N.I., son.
 — At Azinghur, the lady of C. R. Tulloh, Esq., civil service, daughter, still born.
 28. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. R. Y. B. Bush, 65th N.I., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of O. Moses, Esq., daughter.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. A. Cunningham, engineers, son.
 29. At Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. Irvine, c.n., engineers, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. James M. Mackie, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Thomson, Esq., son.
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Dr. J. Jackson, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. Muir, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 — At Agra, the lady of the Rev. J. J. Carshore, A.B., son.
 31. At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Bean, Esq., son.
 — At Midnapore, the lady of Henry Mackenzie, Esq., son.
 Jan. 1. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of C. B. Thornhill, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of H. C. Plowden, Esq., Cavalry, daughter.
 2. At Calcutta, the lady of G. W. Johnson, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. R. Stout, pilot service, daughter.
 3. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Irvin, daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Campbell, Artillery, daughter.
 4. In Chowringhee, the lady of William Martin, Esq., daughter, still born.
 — At Kishnaghur, the lady of the Rev. C. H. Blanchard, son.
 5. At Berhampore, the wife of Lieut. Cumming, H.M. 26th Foot, son.

- Jan. 5. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. T. B. Studdy, 8th L. C., son.
 9. At Agra, Lady Richards, daughter.
 — At Agra, the wife of Mr. J. R. James, son.
 10. At Benares, the wife of the Rev. James Kennedy, son.
 11. At Golgram, Midnapore, the lady of W. Ford, Esq., daughter.
 12. At Allipore, Mrs. Bowser, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Hickie, son.
 13. At Howrah, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, son.
 — At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Stanley Harris, 30th N. I., daughter.
 — At Sultanpore, the lady of Maj. Lucius Smith, 6th L. C., son.
 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. Wilson, son.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Ridley, jun., daughter.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of James Forlong, Esq., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 20. At Ghazee-pore, Thomas Threipland, Esq., to Miss Sarah Parsons.
 21. At Calcutta, A. J. Sarkies, Esq., to Mary Ann, relict of Mr. G. P. Gasper.
 22. At Calcutta, Charles Garstin, Esq., civil service, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Montgomery Hill, Esq.
 23. At Calcutta, Charles Morton, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary Geraldine, daughter of Justin McCarty, Esq., of Carrignavar, county of Cork.
 26. At Fort William, Lieut. S. B. D. Anderson, H.M. 49th Foot, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, of the same regt.
 27. At Benares, the Rev. J. Vaughan, B.A., chaplain, to Charlotte, third daughter of Lawford Tronson, Esq., Newry, Ireland.
 — At Dum-Dum, A. A. Roberts, Esq., civil service, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Col. Wm. Wood, Bengal army.
 — At Rangoon, Mr. G. S. Manook to Miss T. A. Jacob.
 28. At Calcutta, the Rev. T. C. Simpson to Miss Eliza Susan Berney, daughter of G. R. B. Berney, Esq., late of the C.S.
 29. At Bareilly, Fred. Pole Buller, Esq., C.S., Shahjehanpore, to Anne, youngest daughter of W. Cowell, Esq., C.S.
 Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Bowen, H.C. Bengal Marine, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hart.
 — At Calcutta, L. Mendes, Esq., to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. Thomas, Baptist minister of Moringa Choke.
 — At Calcutta, E. P. Thompson, Esq., to Miss Catherine Aubrysc.
 3. At Dum-Dum, John Harvey, Esq., H.M. 44th Foot, to Mary Jane, daughter of W. Wollen, Esq., C.S.
 6. At Calcutta, Alfred Baker, Esq., of Malda, indigo planter, son of the late Capt. T. Baker, to Miss E. C. S. Nyss.
 — At Calcutta, Thomas Ross, Esq., to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Wright.
 — At Purneah, Patrick Henry Thompson, Esq., of Kildare, in Ireland, to Caroline, only daughter of John Peters, Esq., of Chandernagore.
 8. At Calcutta, Lewis Balfour, Esq., to Louisa Emilia, widow of John Boyle, Esq., and youngest daughter of George Barton, Esq., of Coolbariah.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. Rappa to Miss B. Alexander.
 10. At Calcutta, Alex. G. Glass, Esq., to Sophia Grace, fourth daughter of W. Ramsay White, Esq., officiating deputy inspector-general of hospitals, H.M. forces in Bengal.
 — Capt. John Gatenby, of the *Argyle*, to Frances, relict of the late C. Herd, Esq.
 — At Darjeeling, G. F. Cockburn, Esq., C.S., son of the Hon. Lord Cockburn, to Sarah Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Bishop, Bengal Army.
 11. At Calcutta, Richard Evans, Esq., jun., to Miss Evelina M. Fitzpatrick.
 13. At Calcutta, Capt. W. B. Durham, of the *Cowasjee Family*, to Miss Jane Cunningham.
 15. At Calcutta, J. H. Tissendie, Esq., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late George French, Esq., C.S.
 17. At Chinsurah, J. O. Landale, Esq., of Singhessar, Bhaugulpore, to Maria Caroline, second daughter of the late Lewis Betts, Esq.
Lately. At Calcutta, the Rev. John Wenger to Hannah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Lawson.
 — At Calcutta, Charles McAfee, Esq., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Chance, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 31. At Shahjehanpore, Mr. W. H. Hearsey, brother of the late Major H. Hearsey, of Bareilly, aged about 75.

- Nov. 2. At Bhaugulpore, Bridget, wife of Arthur Johnson, Esq., aged 48.
 — At Berhampore, Mrs. Samuel Whitt, aged 30.
 6. At the storming of Fort Mahomed Khan, Cabool, in his 25th year, Lieut. W. G. Raban, of H.M. 44th regt.
 14. At Simla, Mrs. Elliott Voyle, youngest daughter of Maj. Gen. Boyd, a few days after having given birth to a son.
 18. At Meerut, Capt. William Little, 3rd regt. N.I.
 27. At Dacca, E. Paddison, Esq., after only three days' illness of fever.
 Dec. 5. At Azimghur, Alexander Gordon, Esq., aged 22.
 — At Chittagong, Anne, wife of James B. Ogilvy, Esq., Civil Service.
 9. At Barrackpore, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Price, 8th regt. N.I.
 11. At Allahabad, Maria, wife of Mr. T. Lawrence, aged 30.
 14. At sea, Mr. John Beecher, of the firm of Beecher, Chapman, and Co.
 15. At Kuckra, Lieut. John Inglis, 15th regt. Bengal N.I.
 22. At Agra, Mr. Assist. Commissary J. C. Permein, aged 68.
 23. At Allahabad, suddenly, Miss Brandt.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Davies, *alias* Bebee Sahib Khaton, aged 80.
 25. At Howrah, Francis Richard Teray, Esq., aged 59.
 26. At Barrackpore, Maj. Gen. Wm. Burgh, commanding the Presidency Division of the Army.
 — At Simla, Lieut. Col. James Bourdieu, 9th regt. N.I.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. S. W. Teague, assistant in H.C.'s mint, aged 31.
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Plummer.
 29. At Kidderpore, Mr. Nicholas Roscoe, aged 56.
 30. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Penman, late of the firm of Hartley and Co.
 31. On board the *Exmouth*, off Garden Reach, Wm. F. Dawson, Esq., aged 39.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. H. Mendes, son of the late Mr. M. Mendes, aged 20.
 Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Monsieur Paul Quantin, aged 62.
 — At Purneah, Mrs. B. Johnson, widow of the late E. Johnson, Esq.
 2. At Lucknow, of dropsy, Capt. A. R. Macdonald, 4th N.I.
 — At Howrah, Mr. Joseph Chaplin, aged 36.
 3. At Calcutta, Mr. John Cordozo, teacher, Bhowanipore Institution.
 — At Burdwan, the mother of Moha Rancee Comul Comarry and Dewan Poran Chund Baboo, and grandmother of H. H. the Rajah of Burdwan.
 4. At Calcutta, Isabella, wife of Mr. F. L. Barber, aged 37.
 7. At Calcutta, Caroline, wife of Mr. W. T. Morgan, aged 23.
 8. At Serampore, William Wheeley Baker, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel William Baker, of the Bengal Infantry, aged 36.
 10. At Calcutta, C. G. Sutherland, Esq., 4th M. L. C., aged 23.
 — At Calcutta, F. W. Driberg, Esq., son of the late Capt. Driberg, of the Ceylon Regt., formerly student of Bishop's College, aged 20.
 11. At Chandernagore, in his 83rd year, Mons. J. B. Audebert Chambon.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Alvies, aged 65.
 13. At Calcutta, Mary Ann Charlotte, wife of Mr. John Saunders, aged 27.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. P. De Cruze, assistant in the firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co.
 15. At Calcutta, Huripsemah, relict of the late Aviet Agabeg, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, P. C. Dudrence, Esq., aged 40, late an indigo planter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. D'Bruyn, aged 56.
 18. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Williams, aged 26.
Lately. At the Great Jail, Mr. Pogos, the well-known Armenian land proprietor of Dacca. He was incarcerated under a writ of *rebellion* from the Supreme Court.
 — At Calcutta, of jungle fever, Mr. Charles Burke.
 — Kasim Ali Khan, brother to the King of Lucknow.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. W. R. Armstrong, of H.M. 21st Fusileers.
 — Drowned at Calcutta, Dr. Keele, surgeon of the ship *Robarts*.
 — On board the *Clifford*, Lieut. E. Swiney, H.M. 26th regt.
 — At Nouthpore, Purneah, Mrs. A. Sayer, aged 58.
 — On board the *Proserpine* steamer, in the Hooghly, Mr. Henry Draper.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements are ordered; dates 8th, 18th, and 21st Jan.: The C troop horse artillery, and the D company 3rd bat. artillery, from Bangalore to St.

Thomas's Mount; the 2nd and 41st regts. N.I., from Madras, on foreign service to China, as soon as transports are provided; the F company of Sappers and Miners, from Coorg to Madras, for embarkation to China; the 17th N.I. from Vizagapatam to Madras, to be there stationed; the 37th or Grenadier regt. N.I., on its return from service in China, to Vizagapatam, to be there stationed.

The 6th regt. Madras N.I. has been ordered by the Government of India to march from Cuttack to Calcutta, when relieved, for the purpose of being embarked for China.

THE CARNATIC EUROPEAN VET. BAT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 31, 1841.—Under instructions from Government, the disbanding of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion is suspended until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 21. J. F. Bishop, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, during employment of Mr. Kindersley on special service.

27. G. Bird, Esq., to be 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

J. Horsley, Esq., to be 3rd judge of ditto, ditto, for ditto, but to continue to act as 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

H. Morris, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as 3rd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division, during employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty.

M. D. Cockburn, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Zillah Court of Madura.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Zillah Court of Malabar.

G. J. Waters, Esq., to act as 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division, during absence of Mr. Vaughan.

W. Harrington, Esq., to act as 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division, during employment of Mr. Waters on other duty.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to act as 2nd judge of ditto, ditto, for ditto, during employment of Mr. Harrington on other duty.

W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as 3rd judge of ditto, ditto, for ditto, during employment of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Zillah Court of Salem, during employment of Mr. Neave on other duty.

28. H. Dickinson, Esq., to act as 1st puisne judge of Court of Sudr and Foujdare Udalt, during absence of Mr. Campbell, on leave.

G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to act as 2nd puisne judge of ditto, ditto, during employment of Mr. Dickinson on other duty.

Malcolm Lewin, Esq., to act as 3rd puisne judge of ditto, ditto, during employment of Mr. Casamajor on other duty.

Edmund Smith, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.

31. J. D. Robinson, Esq., arrived at Presidency from Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 3. Assist. Surg. W. Middlemas to act as mint master, during absence of Capt. Smith.

4. Mr. Thomas Wray to be postmaster at Hyderabad.

Hugh Montgomerie, Esq., permitted to proceed to England, and to resign Hon. Company's service from 12th May next.

R. Maconochie, Esq., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

Edmund Smith, Esq., reported his arrival within the limits of this Presidency.

James Law Lushington, Esq., admitted a writer on estab. from 24th Dec.

6. W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Ashton on leave.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to act as agent to Governor of Fort St. George and collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, during employment of Mr. Arbuthnot on other duty.

R. T. Porter, Esq., to act as secretary to Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Smollett on other duty.

T. B. Roupell, Esq., to act as sub-secretary to Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Porter on other duty.

6. Mr. G. M. Swinton, civil servant, attained rank of fourth class on 16th Dec.

11. W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to Government. in departments under the chief secretary's immediate charge, during absence of Mr. Bayley.

Thos. Clarke, Esq., to be senior deputy register to Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt.

R. G. Clarke, Esq., to be head assistant to register to ditto ditto.

18. E. F. Elliot, Esq., to be chief magistrate and superintendent of Police, and 1st commissioner of Court for Recovery of Small Debts.

J. H. Bell, Esq., to be assist. judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to be assist. judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to be assist. judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin.

F. H. Crozier, Esq., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar.

W. Fisher, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and mag. of Bellary.

W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., reported his arrival at this Presidency, from England.

The following gentlemen have accepted annuities on the Medical Fund for the present year:—Mr. J. Lamb (retired member on small annuity), large annuity; Mr. W. A. Hughes, do.; Mr. J. Brown, small annuity; Mr. D. Venture (retired member), do.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 24. J. Vaughan, Esq., to Europe, with benefit of furlough allowance.—28. G. P. Monckton, Esq., for six months, to remain on Neilgherries, in extension, on med. cert.—Jan. 3. Capt. J. T. Smith, mint master, to Calcutta on duty, with leave for six weeks.—5. W. H. G. Mason, Esq., for three months, in extension, on med. cert.—18. H. Forbes, Esq., to Europe, for three years, with benefit of furlough allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 31. The Rev. J. C. Street permitted to return to Europe on sick cert.

Jan. 15. The Rev. W. P. Powell, D.C.L., admitted an assistant chaplain on this establishment.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 28. 1841.—Cadets of Artillery B. C. Hitchins and H. C. Hicks admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd Lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry A. G. Davidson, A. J. P. Ewart, and E. A. Saunders, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet.

Lieut Colonel James Perry, 34th L. I., to command Jaulnah.

Surg. D. S. Young to be a superintending surgeon, to complete estab., and posted to Malabar and Canara, but will act as superintending surgeon in Centre Division of army, during employment of Superintending Surg. McLeod as an acting member of Medical Board.

Mr. George Dry admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under surgeon of general hospital at Presidency.

Dec. 31. — 7th L.C. Cornet A. S. Bruere to be lieut. vice, McDowall died at sea.

Cadets of Artillery C. H. Harrison, O. Selby, and J. H. Elwyn, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry E. Metcalfe, F. Edwards, W. R. Campbell, F. Keighly, and A. R. Stuart, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

52nd N.I. Ens. C. W. K. Sharp to be lieut., vice Johnston dec.; date 12th Dec.

Supernum. Ens. A. H. Gordon brought on effective strength of army from 5th Sept.

Artillery.—2nd Lieut. A. V. Falls to be 1st lieut., v. Timins dec.; date 21st Dec. 1841.

Surg. J. W. Sherman to be garrison surgeon of Masulipatam.

Surg. W. A. Hughes permitted to retire from the service upon pension of his rank.

The name of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. L. P. Trapaud, 33rd N.I., removed from list of army.

Jan. 4, 1842.—33rd N.I. Ens. W. J. Bannister to be lieut. v. Sparrow dec.

2nd Supernum. Ens. Oswald Smith brought on effective strength of army.

Deputy Assist. Com. J. Hamilton to have rank of lieut. in the Veteran Estab.

Capt. W. Herford, 2nd N.V.B. appointed to charge of native pensioners at Chingleput, v. Wright relieved at his own request.

The undermentioned medical officers placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in service of H. H. the Nizam:—Assist. Surg. J. H. Orr; Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, &c.

Jan. 7.—Lieuts. J. G. Neill, 1st M. E. R., and J. W. C. Starkey, 1st N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 5th Jan. 1842.

Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, M.D., to act as zillah surgeon of Gunttoor, during absence of Assist. Surg. E. Smith on leave.

Jan. 11.—28th N.I. Lieut. W. C. Bell to be capt.; and Ens. Edwin Yates to be lieut., v. Willis dec.; date of com. 3rd Jan. 1842.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Burrell to be surgeon, v. Hughes retired; date 31st Dec. 1841.

Surg. George Harding to be medical officer in charge of General Hospital and Superintendent of the Medical School.

Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 48th N.I., to be station staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount, vice Beaver resigned.

Surg. W. R. Smith, A.B., to be garrison surgeon of Masulipatam, v. Shearman, whose appointment is cancelled at his own request.

Cadets of Infantry R. D. Dansey, A. H. Gordon, and Oswald Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieuts. Henry Gordon, 38th N.I., and Augustus Russell, 46th do., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 7th Jan. 1842.

Assist. Surg. R. R. Sutcliffe permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The services of Capt. Thomas McGoun, 6th N.I., replaced temporarily at disposal of the Major General commanding the forces for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Jerdon to be civil surgeon of Nellore.

Assist. Surg. William Rose to act as civil surgeon of Combaconum, during absence of Assist. Surg. Andrew, M.D., on sick cert.

Jan. 14.—Assist. Surg. J. K. Ogilvie, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties.

Jan. 18.—28th N.I. Lieut. Robert Balfour to be qu. mast. and interp.

Cadets of Infantry S. Waller and F. Edwardes admitted as ensigns.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Forster permitted to resign adjutancy of 49th N.I.

The following officers to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 16th Jan. 1842:—Lieuts. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I.; H. M. Donaldson, 50th do.; W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th do.; H. J. Nicholls, 25th do.; Arthur Salmon, 47th do.

The undermentioned officers replaced temporarily at disposal of the Major General commanding the forces, with a view to their being employed on foreign service in China:—1st Lieut. J. C. Shawe, of engineers; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Hitchins, of ditto; Lieut. H. F. Gustard, 6th N.I.

The services of Capt. T. K. Whistler, of artillery, replaced temporarily at disposal of the Major General commanding the forces for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. H. W. Porteous to act as Zillah Surgeon at Nellore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Jerdon, on leave.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, &c. Dec. 22, 1841.—Surg. G. Beetson, 11th N.I., to continue to do duty with Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. A. H. Howe, M.D., has passed examination in Hindoostanee language.

Dec. 23.—Assist. Surg. S. K. Parson, 2nd E. L. Inf., recently returned from China, removed from that corps and posted to 30th N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Gingell removed from 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with 2nd N.I.

Dec. 24.—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. of artillery appointed to do duty with 2nd bat.:—H. E. Hicks, C. H. Harrison, Octavius Selby, B. C. Hutchins, and J. H. Elwyn.

Ens. A. H. Gordon posted to 52nd N.I. as 5th ensign.

Dec. 27.—The following removal and postings ordered:—Surg. J. Wylie, M.D., from 52nd N.I. to 1st M. E. Rt.; Surg. T. L. Matthews (late prom.) to 52nd N.I.; Surg. F. Cooper (late prom.) to 33rd do.

Jan. 3.—The following removals ordered in the infantry:—Lt. Cols. J. Perry from 34th L. I. to 2nd E. L. I.; A. R. Dyce from 2nd E. L. I. to 34th L. I.; T. G. Newell from 21st to 47th N.I.; J. Garnault from 47th to 21st do.

Ens. Oswald Smith posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ensign.

Jan. 5.—Lieut. Johnston Hamilton posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Macleod removed from 2nd bat. artil. to do duty at general hospital.

Jan. 12.—Ens. W. R. Campbell removed from 1st M. Eur. Regt. to 28th N.I.

The following removals and posting ordered:—Surg. J. T. Conran from 28th to 21st N.I.; Surg. W. Burrell (late prom.) to 28th do.; Assist. Surg. W. Rose, M.D., from 20th to 10th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. R. Gingell to 2nd N.I.

Assist. Surgs. W. W. Rawes and J. Mackintosh to do duty 2nd N.I.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. P. Wilder, 6th L. C., to act as assist. qu. master gen. Nagpore Subsid. Force, during absence of Capt. Gordon on sick cert.

Lieut. F. G. Kempster, 6th N. I., to join his corps; and Capt. A. R. Rose, 50th do., to act as qua. master and interp. to regt. until further orders.

1st Lieut. R. Macpherson removed from 1st to 3rd bat. artillery.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. J. Hamilton, deputy assist. commissary of ordnance, appointed to force serving in China.

Ensigns S. Waller and F. Edwards to do duty with 36th N. I.

Jan. 16.—Capt. T. M'Goun, 6th N. I., to join his regt. via Madras.

Assist. Surg. W. Scott, M.D., removed from H. M. 63rd, to do duty with 41st N. I.

Jan. 17.—The following removals ordered in the Artillery:—1st Lieut. H. C. Wade from 3rd to 1st Bat.; 2nd Lieuts. C. T. Collingwood from 2nd to 3rd do.; C. L. Waddell from 2nd to 3rd do.; A. Stewart from 3rd to 2nd do.; and T. B. Cox from 3rd to 2nd do.

Jan. 18.—The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surg. C. C. Richardson, from 2nd E. L. Inf., to do duty with 41st N. I.; Assist. Surg. W. Scott, M.D., from 41st, to do duty with 36th N. I.

Jan. 19.—1st Lieut. J. C. Shawe, and 2d Lieut. H. W. Hitchins, of engineers, appointed to do duty with corps of Sappers and Miners, and will join F. Company ordered to proceed to China.

Jan. 20.—The following removals ordered in the Artillery:—Maj. C. Hosmer, from 4th to 1st bat.; Maj. C. Taylor, from 1st to 4th do.

Examinations.—Capt. J. J. Losh, 9th N. I., has passed an examination in a seventh Oriental language—the Malialum. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Losh.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostance language:

—Lieut. A. R. Dallas, 1st N. I., College, qualified as interpreter: Lieut. C. W. K. Sharp, 52d regt., Asseerghur, creditable progress; Brev. Capt. D. Strettell, 20th N. I., Belgaum, creditable progress; Capt. John Jones, 30th regt. Cannanore, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. C. A. Blgrave, 40th N. I., College, creditable progress.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 28. Capt. E. Haldane, 4th N. I.; Lieut. John White, 20th do.;—31. Capt. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L. C.; Capt. W. H. Macaulay, 21st N. I.; Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L. C.; Lieut. H. R. G. Dallas, 33d N. I.—Jan. 18. Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, C.B., Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.; Capt. W. N. Dunlop, 50th N. I.; Lieut. H. A. O. Const., 48th do.; Capt. J. F. Porter, 1st L. C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 31. Maj. John Ward, 2nd N. V. B.—Capt. W. W. Ross, 17th N. I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Jan. 7. Lieut. R. Younghusband, 19th N. I.—11. 2nd Lieut. W. C. F. Gosling, artillery, for health.—Capt. W. Reece, 10th N. I.—18. Col. T. Marrett, 2nd N. I.—Capt. A. G. Young, 43rd N. I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. H. G. Napleton, 8th N. I., for health.—Lieut. G. F. Salmon, 30th N. I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. P. T. Snow, 3rd L. Inf.—21. Capt. J. E. Glynn, 4th N. I.—Coronet the Hon. W. Arbuthnot, 2nd L. C., for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 28. Lieut. C. R. Fraser, 30th N. I., till 31st March, 1842, on med. cert.—Jan. 18. Lieut. S. T. Watson, 4th L. C., till 31st Dec. 1842, on med. cert.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 4. Capt. Wm. Gordon, 6th N. I., for two years, for health (to embark from Bombay).

To Presidency.—Dec. 31. Surg. R. Oliphant, 8th L. C., till 1st April, 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.—Jan. 4. Surg. F. Cooper, for two months, preparatory to applying for ditto, on furl.—Assist. Surg. E. Smith, for three months, on private affairs.—11. Maj. W. Justice, 5th N. I., from 1st March, 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on furl.—Lieut. S. Shaw, 16th N. I., till 30th May, 1842 (also to Salem).—18. Capt. J. Wright, artillery, from 6th Jan. preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on sick cert.

To Bombay.—Jan. 4. Maj. W. E. A. Elliot, 29th N. I., till 1st March, 1842, on med. cert.

To Neilgherries.—Dec. 24. Assist. Surg. W. L. O. Moore, 27th N. I., till 1st March, 1843, on sick cert.—31. Capt. R. Gordon, assist. adj.-gen. of army, till 31st Dec. 1842, on sick cert. (also to Western Coast).—Jan. 4. Lieut. C. A. Orr, engineers, for two years, on sick cert.—Lieut. A. M. Molyneaux, 2nd E. L. Inf., till 15th March, 1842.—13. Capt. A. S. Hadfield, 37th N. I., for health.—14. Capt. J. Johnstone, assist. com. gen., for health.—Maj. J. M. Boyes, 38th N. I., till 8th April, 1842.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

DEC. 22. *True Briton*, from London and Cape.—24. *Harriet*, from Isle of France.—25. *Larne*, from Ningpo and Singapore.—26. *Ranger*, from Mauritius; *Vischnow*, from Bordeaux; *Majestic*, from Newcastle.—27. *Annund Chunder*, from Port Louis.—28. *Defiance*, from Macao and Singapore.—31. *Pyen Bown*, from Coringa; *Enterprize*, from Calcutta.—JAN. 2. *Charles Dumergue*, from Coringa.—3. *Inez*, from Singapore and Penang.—6. *Elizabeth Moore*, from Port Adelaide; *Seringapatam*, from Calcutta; *John Line*, from London; *Iris*, from Liverpool; *Orpheus*, from Deal.—12. *City of London*, from Maulmain.—13. *Lady Flora*, from London.—14. *Mary Lyon*, from the Mauritius.—15. *India Steamer*, from Calcutta.—17. *Leguan*, from Glasgow.—19. *Buccaneer*, from Calcutta and Coringa.

Departures.

DEC. 28. *Henry Hoyle*, for Covelong.—JAN. 2. *Juvena*, for Penang, China, &c.—6. *Ranger*, for Covelong; *Tweed*, for Cuddalore and Negapatam.—11. *Seringapatam*, for London; *Tenasserim*, for Penang and Singapore.—12. *Harriet*, for Calcutta.—13. *Pyen Bown*, for Rangoon; *Larne*, for Trincomallie and England.—16. *India Steamer*, for Suva.—18. *Majestic*, for Moulmein.—20. *Annund Chunder*, for Calcutta.

Freight to London, (Jan. 22)—£3 to £4 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. At sea, the lady of Capt. J. F. Porter, 1st M. L. C., daughter.

Dec. 12. At Mercara, the lady of Assist. Surg. Burrell, 28th N. I., son.

18. At Royapettah, the wife of the Rev. J. K. Best, son.

19. The wife of Mr. J. E. Price, son.

— The lady of Lieut. Col. Leggett, commanding 48th Regt., son.

21. At Cochin, the lady of T. Harris, Esq., M. C. S., daughter.

27. At sea, the lady of Major Stanley Bullock, 3d L. C., son.

28. At. Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. St. V. Pitcher, 6th L. C., daughter.

29. At Bangalore, the lady of Surg. W. K. Hay, daughter.

Jan. 2. At Madras, the wife of Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, 25th N. I., son.

— At Vizianagram, the lady of Lieut. H. Lawford, artillery, son.

— At Kilpauk, the lady of J. W. Branson, Esq., twin sons.

4. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Lewis Defries, daughter.

9. At Dharwar, the lady of Capt. Blaxland, 47th N. I., son.

11. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Alexander, daughter.

14. The lady of J. A. Seth, Esq., son, still born.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 17. At Secunderabad, Mr. Michael Torrick, of the Pay Office, Bolarum, to Leonora Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Fowler, sub. assist. surg. med. depôt, H. H. the Nizam's army.

30. At Secunderabad, the Rev. G. E. Morris, B.A., to Margaret Helen, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Tomkyns, 10th B. N. I., commanding the Hyderabad division of H. H. the Nizam's army.

Jan. 1. At Cuddalore, George Uglow Pope, of the S. P. G. F. P., to Mary Anderson, only daughter of the Rev. R. Carver, of Porto Novo.

— At Madras, Richard Gwatkin Clarke, Esq., C. S., to Charlotte Anne, only daughter of the late Maj. G. N. C. Campbell, Bengal horse artillery.

3. Mr. J. L. Rudd, to Jane Joanna, daughter of Mr. J. L. Thorpe.

5. At Trevandrum, Capt. H. W. Daly, Travancore Nair Brigade, to Charlotte Sarah, daughter of the late R. Paul, Esq., H. M. 87th Foot.

13. At Madras. T. Wilson, Esq., to Julia, fourth daughter of J. W. Marriott, Esq., of Taunton, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. Mr. E. P. Clarke, late of the deputy inspector's office, aged 30.

12. At Malligaum, Lieut. P. H. Johnston, 52nd N. I.

15. At Bangalore, Cytherea, wife of Riding Master S. Burns, Horse Art.

21. At Kurnool, 1st Lieut. J. K. B. Timins, Horse Art.

25. At Vepery, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Bertie.

Dec. 27. At Madras, H. D. Ide, Esq., late Resident of his Netherland Majesty's service at Tutacoreen, aged 76.

Jan. 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. E. Glynn, 4th N.I.

3. At Mercara, Capt. E. Willis, 28th N.I.

7. At Trevandrum, Mr. Lambert Sebastian Nasse, aged 61.

Lately. At sea, Lieut. R. M'Dowell, 7th Regt. L. C.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 6, 1842.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Article 109, Section LXI., of the Military Code, which permits officers newly appointed to staff situations to draw, in the event of their absence, half the salary of the same until they assume charge; and to substitute in lieu thereof the Bengal Rule, namely, "officers nominated to situations, who, from employment elsewhere, or other cause, cannot immediately enter on their functions, are not to receive the allowances or salaries annexed thereto, which will be given to those who act temporarily in such situations during the absence of the nominees."

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 24, 1842.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in assimilation with the scale in Bengal, pensions from Lord Clive's Fund to widows of the under-mentioned European commissioned and warrant officers on this establishment shall be paid at the following rates, from and after the 1st proximo, as well to those already on the Fund, as to those who may be hereafter admitted to its benefit:—Widow of a Colonel and Member of the Medical Board, Rs 76-1-6; Lieut. Colonel, Superintending Surgeon and Chaplain, after eighteen years' service, 60-14-0; Major, and Chaplain, after seven years' service, 45-10-6; Captain, Surgeon, and Chaplain, under seven years' service, 30-7-0; Lieut. Assist. Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons of all corps, 15-8-6; Ensign, Cornet, or 2nd Lieut., 12-5-10; Deputy Assist. Commissary, 13-5-4; Conductor, Riding Master, Troop Quarter Master, and Apothecary, 12-8-0; Hospital Steward, 7-8-0; Sub-Conductor, 7-9-9; Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward, 6-4-0.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 4. Capt. H. N. Ramsay, acting 2nd assist., to be acting 1st assist. to political agent in Kattewar, from 5th Aug. last.

Capt. J. Hale received charge of post office at Malligaum.

5. Mr. H. W. Reeves received charge of political agency in S. Mahratta country.

Mr. J. Pyne to be a puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. Warden to act as judge and session judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Assist. Surg. Leith assumed charge of post office at Hyderabad, in Lower Scinde, from Dr. Winchester.

Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N. I., to be post master at Belgaum.

J. Williams, Esq., resumed charge of general treasury, &c.

Mr. H. Glass to be collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, and reporter general on External Commerce.

7. Mr. A. K. Corfield to be an assist. to col. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

12. Mr. B. Hutt confirmed in office of judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. S. Babington to act as assist. judge and session judge of Surat.

13. Mr. G. Grant to be an assist. to col. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. T. A. Compton to be an assist. to coll. and magistrate of Poona.

15. J. A. Shaw, Esq., to be acting sub-treasurer, general paymaster, superintendent of stamps, and secretary to Government Savings Bank.

The undermentioned gentlemen declared to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined, viz. :—Mr. S. Babington, in Mahratta; Mr. G. Grant, Hindostanee; Mr. A. Compton, do.;

Mr. Capon (uncovenanted assistant to collector of Bombay), Mahratta; Mr. Dalzell (do. do.), in the colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

W. Escombe, Esq., to be acting post master general, and J. W. Woodcock, Esq. acting superintendent of stationary and opium agent.

17. Mr. W. Hart, third assistant to collector and magistrate of Poonah, resumed charge of his duties.

18. Mr. A. Spens to act as stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests.

19. Mr. J. Pyne, puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, to be judicial commissioner for Southern Mahratta country.

Major A. Troward, commanding Sawunt Warree local corps, resumed charge of his duties on the 9th instant.

Mr. A. C. Stuart to be acting second assistant to collector and magistrate of Khandeish.

26. R. Burgess, Esq., to act for Charles Augustus West, Esq., clerk of the small causes, during his absence.

Mr. J. Warden confirmed in office of judge and session judge of Poonah, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

R. Mills, Esq., judge and session judge, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 30. D. Greenhill, Esq., to Europe. —Jan. 1. The furl. to Europe granted on 10th Nov. last to G. Grant, Esq., cancelled.—15. J. Williams, Esq., for two years, to Cape, for health.—26. C. A. West, Esq., for one year, to Neilgherries, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 31, 1841.—Lieut. R. L. Taylor, 18th N.I., deputed for purpose of surveying a portion of Nerbudda River.

Jan. 1, 1842.—Lieut. Col. Shirreff to resume command of Fortress of Asseerghur.

Jan. 5.—Maj. C. Newport, 23rd N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, agreeably to the Regulations.

Jan. 7.—Assist. Surg. D. Buddo to be surg., v. Graham, dec.

1st Gr. N.I. Lieut. E. C. Fanning to be adj., v. Honner, proceeded to England.

Ens. R. M. Johnstone to act as qu. master and paymaster to the 1st Gr. N.I., until further orders.

Lieut. J. Taylor, 18th N.I., to act as interpreter to 3rd N.I., until further orders.

The following officers, cadets of season 1825 and 1826, prom. to brev. rank of Capt. from dates specified:—Lieut. J. Stock, 23rd N.I., 30th Nov. 1841; Lieut. H. W. Brett, Artillery, 15th Dec. 1841; Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Artillery, do. do.

11th N.I. Capt. (Bt. Maj.) N. Campbell to be major, Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) J. Whitmore to be capt., and Ens. D. Eicke to be lieut., in suc. to Liddle dec.; date, 27th Dec. 1841.

The following officers posted to regiments as ensigns:—H. T. Briggs to 6th N.I., v. Halswell dec.; J. D. Williams to 11th do., v. Eicke prom.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. H. Berthon to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. P. S. Hart to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Jervis retired; date, 30th Dec. 1841.

3rd. L. C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Farrant to be capt., and Cornet W. Ashburner to be lieut., in suc. to Scott, resigned the service; date, 24th March, 1840.

20th N.I. Capt. F. Aphorpe to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. C. Baldwin to be capt., and Ens. J. F. Goodfellow to be lieut., in suc. to Forbes removed to the invalid estab.; date, 23rd Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned officers posted to regts.:—Harry Rivers to the Engineers; C. W. Barr to 20th N.I.

Jan. 8.—Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N.I., to command detachment of that regt. doing duty over subsidiary jail at Tannah.

Ens. H. Taylor, 5th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. to that regt., v. Lieut. Alcock, appointed adj.

Ens. Russell, 12th N.I., to act as interp. to 2nd Gr. N.I. during period latter corps may remain at Kurrachee station.

Lieut. R. J. Shaw, of commissariat department, appointed sub. assist. commy. general in charge of Bazars at Sukkur.

Ens. Briggs to act as adj. to detach. of 19th N.I. stationed at Tannah.

Cadet of Artillery Wm. Stevenson admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Jan. 10.—Capt. J. Hale, 22nd N.I., to be acting major of brigade at Malligaum on departure of Capt. Wilson on sick certificate.

Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. R. A. Willis,

commanding Northern Division of Army, v. Capt. C. S. Stuart proceeding to Europe on sick cert.

Capt. Maclean received charge of Pay Office Scinde Force, from Capt. Hunter on 6th Dec. 1841.

Lieut. H. E. D. Jones confirmed in app. of qu. master and interp. to 12th N.I. from 22nd Oct. last, the date of his passing in Maliratta language.

Lieut. G. Malcolm, 2nd or Gr. N.I., app. to situation of 2nd in command of Scinde Irregular Horse, in suc. to Lieut. Stanley resigned.

Lieut. H. Stanley, 5th N.I., to be adj. of Scinde Irregular Horse, v. Malcolm.

Jan. 12.—Bt. Capt. F. Jackson to act as qu. master and interp. to 10th N.I. on departure of Ens. Lodwick on sick cert. to Europe; date Aden 9th Nov.

Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st Eur. Regt., to be deputy judge advocate general to the Force in Scinde.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. Prendergast, 10th N.I., to be assist. to Executive Engineer at Aden; date 20th Sept.

Lieut. H. B. Rose, 1st Eup. Regt., to be interp. and acting qu. master.

Lieut. D'O. T. Compton, 18th N.I., to act as 2nd in command of Guzerat Irregular Horse, during absence of Lieut. Aitchison.

Cornet Jones to perform duties of staff officer to left Wing of 2nd L. C., from date of its departure for Deesa; date Mhow 25th Dec.

Capt. Mignan, 1st Europ. Regt., to take charge of Treasure Chest, and Lieut. Outhwaite, of regt. of artil. to take charge of ordnance department, at Karrack, in consequence of death of Capt. Lechmere; date Karrack 20th Dec.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) E. A. Farquharson to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Lechmere, dec.; date 19th Dec.

23rd N. L. I. Capt. J. Scott to be major, Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) P. T. French to be capt., and Ens. N. J. Newnham to be lieut., in suc. to Newport retired; date 5th Jan.

Ens. A. T. Etheridge posted to 23rd N.I., v. Newnham prom.

Lieut. I. Scott to act as interp. to 17th N.I. on its march from Mhow.

Lieut. R. B. Taylor to act as adj. to wing 18th N.I. proceeding to Mhow.

Lieut. Heyman to act as adj. to left wing 15th N.I. under orders for Scinde.

Capt. Whittle, of artil. to conduct duties of staff officer of artillery in Scinde, during absence of Brev. Capt. Hutt on med. cert.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1826, promoted to brevet rank of Capt. from dates specified:—Lieut. F. Andrews, 7th N.I., 2nd Jan. 1842; Lieut. R. D. Stuart, 14th do., 2nd Jan.; Lieut. T. Crisall, 8th do., 4th Jan.

Jan. 24.—Mr. E. Mahaffy admitted as an assist. surg.

Capt. G. Pope received charge of commissariat department at Sukkur on 30th Dec. 2nd Gr. N.I. Ens. J. Alexander to be lieut. v. Young dec.; date 2nd Jan. 1842.

Ens. A. H. Curtis posted to 2nd Gr. N.I., v. Alexander prom.

Jan. 25.—Capt. Dickson to act as paymaster and qr. master to 13th N.I. during Ens. Ducat's absence on duty at presidency.

Brev. Capt. Bellasis, 24th N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur on departure of Lieut. Morse to Bombay on duty.

Capt. Hart to act as qu. master and interp. to 2nd Gr. N.I. until further orders.

Cpts. W. H. Jackson and R. M. Hughes, and Lieut. R. O. Meade, of 12th N.I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty, in consequence of the regt. having proceeded to Scinde.

Capt. Cortgave, having been posted to the horse brigade, Lieut. Harry Brett confirmed in app. of junior deputy commissary of ordnance at Bombay.

Jan. 28.—Capt. Hunter, paymaster Southern Division of army, resumed charge of his appointment from Capt. Parsons on 20th Dec.

Lieut. Milne permitted to proceed to presidency, and Lieut. Grant, of Irregular Horse, app. to take charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad on Lieut. Milne's responsibility.

Head-Quarters, &c., Dec. 30, 1841.—Ensigns E. Lowry and J. P. Nixon, lately posted to 35th N.I., directed to join their corps.

Jan. 3.—Assist. Surg. G. Ogilvie to proceed forthwith to Kurrachee for purpose of doing duty under the Sup. Surgeon Scinde field force.

Jan. 4.—Assist. Surg. E. Macpherson, H.M. 40th Foot, to join 3rd comp. 2nd batt. Bengal Art., and afford medical aid to it, on its march to Candahar; date Quetta 22nd Nov.

Veterinary Surg. F. McDowell attached to 3rd troop Horse Brigade.

Jan. 5.—Assist. Surg. E. Mahaffy to do duty in Europ. Gen. Hospital.

Jan. 10.—The following removals and transfers in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Lieut. Col. F. P. Lester from Golundauze bat. to 2nd bat.—Maj. W. Jacob from

2nd to 1st bat.—Capt. J. S. Leeson from horse brigade to Golundauze bat.; M. F. Willoughby from 2nd to 1st bat.; T. E. Cotgrave from Golundauze bat. to horse brigade.—Lieuts. H. W. Brett from horse brigade to 2nd bat.; H. Forster from do. to do.; R. C. Wormald from 1st bat. to Golundauze bat.; E. S. Blake from 2nd bat. to Golundauze bat.—2nd-Lieuts. J. Hamilton from 1st bat. to Golundauze bat., to join the detachment at Ahmedabad; W. D. Aitkin from 1st bat. to horse brigade, to join 3rd troop; C. B. Fuller from 1st bat. to Golundauze bat., to join the detachment at Rajcote; J. Worgan from 1st bat. to Golundauze bat., to join detachment at Surat; E. Wray from 1st bat. to 2nd bat., to join 2nd comp. at Kurrachee; J. G. Lightfoot from 1st bat. to Golundauze bat., to join 8th comp. at Aden; J. G. Petrie from 1st bat. to 2nd Golundauze bat., to join 2nd comp. at Kurrachee; J. D. Woolcombe from 1st bat. to horse brigade, to join 4th troop; J. C. Smith from 1st bat. to horse brigade, to join 1st troop.

Lieut. T. G. McDonnell, on being relieved by 2nd-Lieut. Lightfoot, directed to join 1st troop horse brigade.

2nd-Lieut. R. B. Brett to accompany 1st troop horse brigade to Poona, and then proceed and join the 4th.

Capt. T. E. Cotgrave to join immediately the 4th troop horse artillery at Deesa.

Jan. 18.—Brev. Capt. G. Hutt to command 3rd comp. Golundauze Batt., and will forthwith join its head-quarters in Upper Scinde.

Jan. 19.—Assist. Surg. Lowry to proceed to Baroda, and do duty with wing of 18th N.I. at that station.

Jan. 25.—Assist. Surgs. W. Brackenridge, and J. C. Miller, M.D., to do duty under superintending surg. of Presidency division of army until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Hudson to proceed to do duty with 9th N.I., at Deesa.

Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C.B., removed from 14th to 5th N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. B. James, from 5th to 14th do.

Jan. 27.—Assist. Surg. Dickinson to proceed in medical charge of detachment proceeding to Malligaum, under Bt. Capt. Bellasis, 24th regt. N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 6. Capt. J. S. Leeson, horse artillery.—24. Maj. Yaldwyn, 21st M.N.I., for health.—27. Capt. R. Woodward, 2nd Bengal N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. P. W. Clarke 2nd Gr. N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Bedford, 2nd Gr. N.I., for health.

To Ceylon.—Jan. 28. Maj. Gen. R. Kennett, for four months, on private affairs.

To Neilgherries.—Jan. 5. Capt. S. Hemmell, resident in Persian Gulf, for two years, on sick cert.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 30.—Capt. W. Lowe to be commodore in Persian Gulf, from 1st prox., in suc. to Commodore Brucks, whose period of servitude has expired.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 1. Lieut. W. Jardine, I.N., to Europe, for health.—22. Lieut. H. A. Drought, to Deccan, for three months, on sick cert.—24. Capt. G. B. Brucks, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 1. *Royal Saxon*, from Bushire; *Pownah*, from Surat.—5. *Actress*, from Singapore.—6. *Caroline*, from Bushire.—7. *Nurbuddah*, from Surat; *Queen Victoria*, from Liverpool.—9. *William Pirrie*, from do.—12. *Dudaloy*, from Siam and Singapore; *Christiana*, from Liverpool.—13. *Lord Castle*, from Penang.—14. *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee.—15. *Victoria* steamer, from Suez; *Caledonia*, from China and Singapore; *Ruparell*, from Calcutta; *Bhima*, from Surat; *Christiana*, from Batavia; *Herald*, from Calcutta.—16. *United Kingdom*, from Sydney; *Devonport*, from Liverpool; *Helen*, from Singapore.—19. *Margaret*, from do.—20. *Wave*, from Greenock.—22. *Queen Victoria*, for Manilla and Singapore; *Lady Lilford*, from Liverpool.—23. *Hamoody*, from Singapore; *Glasgow*, from Greenock; *Colchester*, from Liverpool.—24. *Charles Grant*, from China and Singapore; *Adam Lodge*, from Singapore.—25. *Intrinsic*, from Melbourne.—26. *Agneda*, from Greenock.—30. *Friends*, from Singapore and Galle; *Charlotte*, from China and Manilla; *Indus*, from Kurrachee; *Seaforth*, from Colombo and Cochin.

Departures.

JAN. 1. *Cleopatra*, for Suez; *Montague*, for Macao; *Ceylon*, for China.—4. *Hugh Lindsay*, for Kurrachee; *Auckland*, for Karrack; *Royal Tiger*, for ditto; *Moulmein*,

for China.—5. *Indian Queen*, for Colombo, Madras, &c.—6. *Coote*, for Karrack; *Anonyma*, for China.—8. *Childe Harold*, for London.—14. *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta; *Castle Huntley*, for China; *Malabar*, for London; *Monarch*, for Singapore.—15. *Nurbuddah*, for Surat; *Seaforth*, for Colombo.—16. *Freak*, for Singapore; *Good Success*, for China.—17. *Indus*, for Kurrachee.—18. *George Cuvier*, for Bordeaux; *Bengal Packet*, for Colombo and Calcutta.—20. *Orwell*, for Cochin and London; *Columbine*, for Liverpool; *Reunion*, for Allepie and Marseilles.—25. *Princess Charlotte*, for Liverpool.—27. *Westal*, for China; *England*, for Liverpool.—28. *Thistle*, for ditto; *Brilliant*, for Falmouth.—29. *Kilblain*, for Liverpool; *Clarendon*, for ditto.—31. *Julia*, for China.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Suez, &c. (arrived 15th Jan.): Mrs. Holland; Mrs. Roome; Mrs. Roebuck; Mrs. Walshe; Miss Farish; Miss Roome; Rev. G. Cook; Capt. R. Cogan, Indian Navy; Capt. J. Hobson, 1st E. Regt.; Capt. Walshe, 2nd Queen's; Capt. Roebuck, Nizam's Service; Lieutenants Minster and Evans; Cadets C. Douglas and M'Dougall, for the artillery; T. R. Miller, Esq., medical depart.; Messrs. H. Arbuthnot, A. Remington, Duncan, and Sutherland, engineers; Mr. Hill, of Cairo; Mr. Knight; Masters Hobson, and Walshe. For Calcutta: G. Cheap, Esq., Bengal C. S.; M. Gladstone, Esq., ditto. For Madras: Lieut. Col. O. Felix; Lieut. Col. Abdy; Mr. Allayne. For Ceylon: W. Thompson, Esq.; W. Chadwick, Esq. For Allahabad: Mrs. Thornton; John Thornton, Esq. Bengal C.S. Left at Aden: Mrs. Col. Croker; G. Samuels, Esq.; Mr. Coffin.

Freights (Feb. 1.)—To London, £2. 15s. to £3. per ton: to Liverpool, scarce, at £2. 15s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 14. At Mahableshtar, the lady of the Rev. E. Williams, daughter.
 25. At Kurrachee, Mrs. W. Thomson, son.
 27. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. Horatio Maule, M.A., chaplain Bengal Estab., daughter.
 29. At Rajcote, the wife of Mr. T. H. Walter, riding-master 3rd L. C., daughter.
 Jan. 8. At Deesa, the lady of Capt. Grehan, 2nd Queen's regt., daughter.
 9. At Kalbadavie, the wife of Mr. W. Kinchella, son.
 16. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps, son.
 22. At Mazagon, the lady of John Furley, Esq., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 8. At Bombay, A. H. Hope, Esq., 3rd M. C., only son of the late Hugh Hope, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Jones, K.C.B.
 20. At Bycullah, Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N.I., to Frances Matilda, only daughter of J. Farish, Esq., late member of council, Bombay.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 19. At Karrack, Capt. N. Lechmere, of the artillery.
 Jan. 1. At Bombay, aged 33, Capt. Adam Young, of the ship *Mor*, fifth son of Rear-Admiral Young, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.
 4. At Bombay, Ellen Henrietta, wife of Mr. J. H. Moberly, aged 18.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 1. The following appointments to be discontinued in this command from 1st January until further orders; and the officers now holding them on that day to join their respective regiments, with exception of Capt. Skinner, commissioner of roads:—Lieut. I. S. C. Fraser, C.R., deputy assist. adj. general; Capt. T. Skinner, C.R., deputy assist. qu. master general; Lieut. T. Webb, 90th L.I., assist. com. general. Lieut. J. Stewart, C.R., storekeeper of the building material department—that officer and department to be, from 1st January, transferred to and form part of commissariat department until further orders.

The services of Capt. Gallway, 90th L.I., in deputy quarter master general's department, not being required from this date, he will accordingly rejoin his regt.

John Andrew Napier, Esq., to be collector of customs for Northern and Eastern Provinces.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Oct. 14. *Caroline*, from Port Phillip.—24. *Eliza Anne*, from Madras, &c.—Nov. 2. *Ceres*, from Bordeaux; *Royal William*, from London.—8. *Enterprise*, steamer, from Bombay.—9. *Eleanor*, from Muscat.—10. *Albatross*, from Clyde.—25. *Tanjore*, from Bombay.—Dec. 4. *Orpheus*, from Newcastle.—7. *Derby*, from Trincomallee.—12. *Montefiores*, from London.—16. *Charles Moss*, from Liverpool.—17. *Sumatra*, from London.—20. *Thomas Wood*, from Cape; *Express*, from Clyde.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 13. *Wellington*, for Mauritius.—21. *Derby*, for Trincomallee; *Providence*, for Jaffna.—24. *Symmetry*, for London; *Ruby*, for Cochinchina.—Nov. 3. *Black Warrior*, for Galle.—6. *Caroline*, for Galle.—7. *Ceres*, for Bombay.—18. *Indian Queen*, for Bombay.—Dec. 4. *Arab*, and *Euphrates*, both for London; *Indus*, for Liverpool.—11. *Helen Stuart*, for Calcutta.

BIRTH.

Dec. 22. At Colombo, the lady of the Rev. J. J. Macvicar, daughter.

DEATH.

Nov. 17. At Jaffna, Mrs. Heret, lady of Robert Heret, Esq., proctor of the District Court, Chilaw, aged 33.

Dutch India.

DEATHS.

Sept. 23. At Batavia, James Flaherty, Esq., aged 43.

Oct. 17. At Batavia, in the hospital, Mr. Henry Osborne, aged 18.

22. At Batavia, John Davidson, Esq., in his 49th year.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 20. Charles Scott, Esq., to be sheriff of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and marshal of Court of Judicature of said settlement in its Admiralty jurisdiction, for ensuing year; to commence from 29th Sept.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—From Sept. 3 to Oct. 28. *Curleton*, *Colonist*, and *Alligator*, all from London; *Friends*, *Magnolia*, *Salopian*, *Robert Henderson*, and *Chesapeake*, all from Liverpool; *British Isle*, and *Potentate*, both from Clyde; *Vansittart*, *General Kyd*, and *Slains Castle*, all from Madras, &c.; *Cleveland*, *Samuel Winter*, *Sir Wm. Wallace*, *Clown*, *Wanderer*, *Mary Ann*, *Thomas Perkins*, and *Falcon*, all from Calcutta; *Guisachan*, *Luconia*, *Lady Grant*, *Island Queen*, *Asiatic*, *Sophia*, *Bomanjee Hormanjee*, and *Medusa* (st.), all from Bombay; *Dumfries*, *Glory*, *Lyra*, *India*, *Catherine*, *Singapore Packet*, *Harriet*, and *Lydia Eastgate*, all from Penang; *Sultana*, *Earl Grey*, *John Knox*, *Columbine*, *Guiana*, and *Actress*, all from Sydney; *Elizabeth*, from Swan River; *Adrastus* and *Adelaide*, both from Siam; *Rising Star*, from Ceylon; *Gunga*, from Lombok; *Esmeraldo*, from Hamburg; *Diana*, from Rhio; *Heloise*, from Bremen; *Persian*, from Hobart Town; H.M.S. *Pelican*, from Cape; *Hebe*, from Batavia.—From Oct. 21 to Nov. 24. *Josephine* and *Cambyes*, both from Liverpool; *Cecilia*, *George Fyfe*, *Minerva*, *Bangalore*, and *Kalimaas*, all from Batavia; *Forbes* steamer, *Dido*, *Algerine*, *Canopus*, *Water Witch*, *Euphrates*, *Harlequin*, *Indus*, and *Regina*, all from Calcutta; *Ardascer*, *Westmoreland*, and *Isabella*, all from Bombay; *Advocate*, from Swan River; *Pylades*, from Rhio; H.M.S. *Pelioda*, from Cape; H.M.S. *Britomart*, from Port Essington; *Roseberry*, from N.S. Wales; H.M. ships *Clio* and *Camelion*, from Rio de Janeiro; H.M.S. *Cornwallis*, from Plymouth; *Charles*, from Sydney; *Medusa*, from Manilla.

Departures from ditto.—From Sept. 3 to Oct. 21. *Adrastus*, *Ituna*, *Harlequin*, *Singapore*, *John Knox*, *Dumfries*, *Countess of Durham*, and *Lyra*, all for London; *Janet*, for Cowes; *Defiance*, *Earl Grey*, *Vansittart*, *Ellen*, *Cleveland*, *General Kyd*,

Duchess of Northumberland, Guisachan, Carleton, Sumatra, Bomanjee Hormanjee, Lady Grant, Island Queen, Luconia, Inliz, Sophia, Wanderer, and Mary Ann, all for China; *Lon-ton*, and *Gunga*, for Lomboek; *Kusrovie*, and *Adelaide*, for Siam; *Patriota, Nile, Belhaven, Flora*, and *Thomas Perkins*, all for Manilla; *Amelia*, for Bally; *Rising Star, Sir Wm. Wallace, Guiana*, and *Samuel Horrocks*, all for Penang; *Elizabeth*, for Swan River — From Oct. 21 to Nov. 25. *Potentate, Falcon, Medusa, Ariadne, Persian, Asiatic, Ardaseer* (since returned), H. M. ships *Pelican, Clío*, and *Cornwallis, Canopus, Water Witch, Euphrates*, H. M. S. *Camelion, Harlequin, Indus, Regina, Isabella*, and *Alyerine*, all for China; *George Fyfe, Magnolia*, and *Josephine*, all for London; *Sultan*, for Sydney; *William, Alligator*, and *Samuel Horrocks*, all for Penang.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 1. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. John Willie, daughter, still-born.

Nov. 9. At do., the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Dorward, 39th M. N. I., daughter.

12. At Singapore, the lady of James Fraser, Esq., son.

Dec. 18. At Singapore, the wife of Rev. John Stronach, son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At Malacca, Wm. H. Valberg, Esq., to Anna, relict of the late Mr. N. H. Westerhout.

Oct. 7. At Singapore, Capt. N. Major, of the schooner *Columbian*, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Duncan, of Singapore.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. At Singapore, Capt. James Lyon, of the ship *Bomanjee Hormusjee*.

Latelly. At Quedah, Mr. Wm. Bullock. He was murdered by a Malay.

China, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao. — From Aug. 24 to Oct. 7. *Ann Jane, John Bibby*, and *Thomas Sparks*, all from Liverpool; *Elephanta*, and *Foam*, both from London; *Mor*, *Hooghly steamer, Rob Roy, Nerbudda, Maslen, Sea Queen, Black Swan, Madagascar steamer, George Washington*, H. M. S. *Nimrod*, and *Cowasjee Family*, all from Calcutta, Singapore, &c.; H. M. S. *Jupiter, Calmet, Stork, Mauritius, Posthumous*, H. M. S. *Larne*, and *Sesostris*, all from Madras, Singapore, &c.; *Ann, George IVth.*, and *Parkfield*, all from Bombay, Singapore, &c.; *Inez*, and *Ellen*, from Singapore; *Venice*, from Sydney; *Harlequin*, from Sandwich Islands; *Cynthia*, from Manilla. — From Oct. 8 to Nov. 30. *Tartar, Earl of Hardwicke*, and *Corantic*, all from London; *Mary Ann Webb, Zenobia, W. S. Hamilton, Young Queen, John o' Gaunt, Cordelia*, and *Regulus*, all from Liverpool; *Carlton, Island Queen, Wanderer, Duchess of Northumberland, Earl Grey, Cleveland, Samuel Winter, Lady Grant, Vansittart, General Kydd, Sumatra, Mary Ann, Falcon, Persian, British Isle, Sulopian, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Potentate, Manley*, and H. M. S. *Felican*, all from Sydney, &c.; *Rajah*, from Hobart Town; *Orwell*, and *Frankfield*, both from Sydney; *Allalevie, Guisachan, Sophia*, and *Asiatic*, all from Bombay; *Belhaven*, from Manilla; *John Bartlett*, from Sourabaya; *Posthumous, Defiance*, and *Slains Castle*, all from Madras; *India*, for Penang; *Wave*, from Sandwich Islands; *Indiana*, from Juva; *Clarendon*, from Batavia; *Oscar*, from New York; *Ariel*, from Boston; *Sulopian*, from Calcutta.

Departures from ditto — From Aug. 27 to Oct. 10. *Thomas Graham, Isabella Watson, Asia, Simon Taylor, Bussorah Merchant, St. Mungo*, and *Greyhound*, all for London; *Beulah, Candahar, Sughalim*, and *Agnes*, all for Liverpool; *Sovereign*, and *Urgent*, both for East Coast; H. M. S. *Jupiter*, to join the expedition; *Nerbudda* (since lost), *Hope, Thomas Grenville, Hannah, Madagascar steamer* (since lost), and H. M. S. *Larne*, all for the northward. — From Oct. 11 to Nov. 30. *City of Derry, Neptune, Forfarshire, Ann Jane, Coromandel, Blakely, Ann, Eliza Stewart*, and *John Tomkinson*, all for London; *Penang, Fatima*, and *Litherland*, all for Liverpool; *Lord Amherst*, for Manilla and Sydney.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 18. At Canton, John Holliday, Esq., of Abbey Holme, Cumberland, England, to Miss Sarah McClelland, daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DEATH.

Lately. Drowned, Henry Grant, Esq., surgeon of the ship *Orient*.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Dec. 9. *Wellington*, *Cape Packet*, *Emu*, *Gilmore*, *Robert Small*, *True Briton*, *Packet*, *Sultana*, and *James*, all from London; *Chatham*, from Cowes; *Susan Collings*, *Artemis*, *Iris*, and *Cambridge*, all from Liverpool; *Mary Campbell*, and *Wilson*, both from Clyde; *Thomas Hoult*, from Isle of Wight; *Elizabeth*, from Hamburg; *Achilles*, from Jersey; *Anna*, from Rio de Janeiro (detained with slaves); *Emma*, from Marseilles; *Lloyds*.—Previous to Dec. 21. *Dawson*, *Indian*, *Nankin*, *Edinburgh*, *Emancipation*, *Blund*, *Guiana*, and *Barrys*, all from London; *Lancaster*, and *Bidston*, both from Liverpool; *Charlotte*, from Sunderland; *Gartsherrie*, from Glasgow; *Wm. Nicol*, from Leith; *Reform*, from St. Helena and Ascension.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Dec. 8. *Wellington*, and *Iris* both for Madras; *Robert Small*, for Calcutta; *Dreem*, *Mary Campbell*, *Earl Powis*, *Achilles*, and *Artemis*, all for Mauritius; *Margaret*, *Bristolian*, *Chatham*, *Wilson*, and *Sultana*, all for Sydney; *Emu*, for Hobart Town; *Gilmore*, for Port Phillip; *Thomas Hoult*, and *Elizabeth*, both for Singapore; *Levant*, for Pernambuco; *Mary Hartley*, for Demerara; *Susanna Collings*, and *Maid of Mona*, both for Algoa Bay. —Previous to Dec. 23. *Dawson*, for Sydney; *Indian* and *Nankin*, both for Calcutta; *Cambridge*, *Edinburgh*, and *Lancaster*, all for Bombay; *Packet*, for Mauritius; *Emma*, for Bourbon; *Lloyds*, for New Zealand; *Emancipation*, and *Wm. Nicol*, both for Port Phillip.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Cape Town, Mrs. Jacques Smuts, son.

29. At Post Retief, the wife of Mr. H. W. Dale, son.

Nov. 9. At Algoa Bay, the wife of Mr. T. M. Driver, daughter.

Lately. At Cape Town, the lady of Donald Moodie, Esq., daughter.

— At Cape Town, the lady of C. M. Welsford, Esq., son.

— At Cape Town, the lady of Capt. Roome, son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Cape Town, Mr. R. P. Solomon to Anne Mackenzie Neilson, daughter of W. G. Stuart, Esq., of Edinburgh.

19. At Malinesbury, Mr. D. W. Hoffman to Caroline Petronella, youngest and last daughter of S. S. Lombard, Esq.

30. At Graham's Town, Mr. Edward Parker, son of the late J. C. Parker, Esq., of Hull, York-shire, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Jarman, of Graham's Town.

Nov. 2. At Salem, Mr. George Wedderburn, of Lindale, to Mary, second daughter of T. C. Croft, Esq., of Graham's Town.

16. At Robben Island, Lieut. Thos. P. Tonzel, of H.M. 27th regt., to Alicia Mary, only daughter of Capt. Wolfe.

Dec. 15. At Cape Town, Lieut. J. W. Stokes, M.N.I., to Welhelmina Hendrina, youngest daughter of P. B. Borchers, Esq., civil commissioner and resident magistrate for Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Oct. 18. At Oatlands, after a few hours' illness, Caroline, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Somerset, aged 20 years.

22. At Graham's Town, Mr. Joseph Richards, aged 43.

29. At Cape Town, Hester Aletta, wife of Dr. Samuel Bailey, R.N., aged 60.

Nov. 25. At Fort Beaufort, Mr. Edward Wynne, aged 61.

— At Cape Town, Mr. Robert Shearer, aged 51.

Dec. 11. At the Hermitage, near Swellendam, in consequence of a fall from his horse, John Foulis Goodwin, Esq., in his 70th year.

Lately. At Cape Town, Mrs. McKenzie, wife of Col. McKenzie, H.C.S.

— At Cape Town, Mr. William Luck, aged 30.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held a meeting on the 5th of February; the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, the president of the Society, in the chair.

A letter from the secretary of his Royal Highness Prince Albert was read, conveying his Royal Highness's acknowledgments of the congratulatory address of the Society on the birth of a Prince of Wales.

Several valuable works were presented to the library from the Hon. East-India Company, Sir George Staunton, and others.

Professor Royle, M. D., read an elaborate paper, detailing investigations prosecuted by him with the view of ascertaining the plant or drug which produced the spikenard of the ancients; and which he believed to belong to some of the plants of the family of *Valerianææ*, common in India, as several of them possessed properties similar to those attributed to the ancient spikenard. Some of the oil extracted from the *Calamus Aromaticus* of India, possessing a highly fragrant odour, was exhibited by him to the meeting.

W. E. Frere, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, was elected a non-resident member.

The Society again met on the 19th February; the Earl of Munster in the chair.

A letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, addressed to the Right Hon. the President of the Society, was read, announcing that the Society's address of congratulation to its Royal Patron on the birth of a Prince of Wales had been most graciously received by her Majesty.

The Secretary read a paper by Lieut. F. J. Newbold, F.R.S., on the copper districts of the Southern Mahratta country and Nellore, being the first of a series of papers on the mineral resources of Southern India preparing by that gentleman. Native authorities refer the most ancient of the copper mines in these districts to the Vijayanagar dynasty; they appear also to have been worked by the Moguls; but of the processes followed, no evidence exists. The magnitude of the operations formerly carried on is attested by the extent of the excavations themselves, and the immense mounds of ferruginous slag and scoriae which remain. Fragments of this slag, analysed by Mr. Prinsep, yielded but faint traces of copper, which proves that, however rude the native processes might have been, they were effectual in extracting the metal. Excavations are said to have been made in the lower ridge of the copper mountain range, near Bellary, by Hyder Ali; but were given up, according to native information, because of their unproductiveness. Lieut. Newbold gives detailed accounts and geological descriptions of the various localities in which copper occurs, the most promising of which is that of Nellore, lying along the base of the Eastern Ghauts. The ores from these mines have been analysed in England by Mr. Thompson, and in India by the late Mr. J. Prinsep; and found to be very rich in metal. It is stated that Mr. Heyne first brought these mines under the consideration of the British Government, nearly fifty years ago. A few years since, a speculation was entered into for working them; but it failed, chiefly for want of capital. In 1839, Mr. J. Ouchterlony, of Madras, took them in hand; and has judiciously provided himself with the assistance of a practical Cornish miner. The excavations at Bungheral Metta are the first in extent, and could be drained with great facility. The quality of the ore is good, and the principal lode distinct and clear. An immensity of labour has been thrown away by the ancient miners at this place; a large tank having been literally cut through the solid rock, where a small shaft would have been amply sufficient. The expenses of smelting could not be very great: charcoal is sold at a very low price; timber for machinery abounds, and iron is abundant and cheap. Coir for ropes is supplied by the coco-nut trees near the coast. The natives of Gary-

penta, which may be considered the capital of the mining area, is chiefly inhabited by the *Uper* caste people, whose business is digging wells and tanks; and the whole population is of an industrious character. Ramapatam, which lies about 110 miles S.S.E. of Madras, offers an eligible port for the embarkation of the ore or metal; and is not more than thirty miles from the principal mines. The physical aspect of the copper districts presents an undulating plain, stretching from the foot of the Ghauts to the Bay of Bengal, and studded with a few detached hills of gneiss, mica, and hornblende. The soil of the plain is in general sterile, and neglected; and the vegetation is of a stunted character. Near the coast, however, coco-nut and date-palms flourish; and the valleys of the lower parts of the Ghauts produce timber trees of considerable size, and wood well adapted to the purposes of smelting. The paper concluded by expressing the belief of the writer, that the copper districts of India were well deserving the attention of the Government; and that they would be found to yield a good profit to capital, as well as providing employment for a large number of the natives of the country.

After the reading of the paper was concluded, Colonel Sykes made a few observations in support of Lieut. Newbold's views, and in encouragement of his labours. He considered that the mineral resources of India had not been investigated to any thing approaching the degree they merited, and that a few isolated inquirers were by no means adequate to the full prosecution of the task. It had been long known that gold was found in streams proceeding from the Neilgherries and the Himalayas; but he believed no attempt had been made to trace these streams to their sources. He concluded by referring to the rapid progress which had been made in the discovery of coal pits in India, in places where, but a few years since, the existence of that mineral had never been suspected.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.

The operations of this useful body (which may be considered a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, although its funds are totally distinct) will henceforth be duly noticed in our Journal. The Committee met on the 25th February; the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., in the chair. Several sheets of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson's English translation of the *Sama Vêda*, now printing at the charge of the Committee, were laid before the meeting. This translation will add another to the list of valuable works already put forth by the Committee in elucidation of the mysteries of Hinduism, which, had it not been for the institution of the Committee, would have had little chance of appearing before the world in European dresses.

An imprimatur was granted for Col. Miles's translation of Hyder Ali's Life, from a MS. in the library of her Majesty. It will be illustrated by a map of the Mysore country. It was announced that Baron Mac Guckin de Slane's English translation of Ibn Khallikan's Lives of Illustrious Islamites was nearly completed; and that several other works were in a favourable state of progression.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 28.

Hill Coolies.—Mr. V. Smith drew the attention of the House to the recent Order in Council respecting the emigration of Hill Coolies, and concluded by moving for a copy of the instructions given by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to Lord Ellenborough on that subject.

Lord Stanley said he believed no such instructions had ever been given by the board. With respect to the Order in Council, the Government were quite prepared to defend it. He believed, that by the course the Government proposed to pursue, they would put a termination to the abuses which had heretofore existed, not only in the Mauritius, but also on the passage, and in India. The noble lord proceeded to shew many evils of the former system of immigration to the Mauritius, which placed the Indian labourers for a period of at least five years in the condition of slaves to the

planters, and said that he had the fullest communications with Lord Ellenborough upon this subject, and that that nobleman had full power, as Governor-General of India, to carry out the views of the Government in putting an end to these abuses. He also quoted passages from communications from the Governor-General of India and from the governor of the Mauritius, recommendatory of sending labourers from India to that colony.

Mr. *Hogg* disapproved of the course taken by the present Government, and contended that the noble lord had not treated Parliament with so much respect as had been shewn by the Government of India; for the latter had declined to legislate upon the subject until Parliament should have expressed its opinion, whereas the noble lord had taken an important step without waiting for any such expression of opinion. At the same time, he thought the Order in Council calculated to remedy many, if not all, of the abuses complained of, as far as related to the Mauritius, but not so in preventing frauds in India, by those employed as native agents to procure Coolies to emigrate.

Mr. *Wakley* hoped the noble lord would abandon the idea of importing the Hill Coolies into the Mauritius. Independent of its other evils, it was an unjustifiable interference with the rights and interests of the labourers already located there.

Mr. *C. Buller* was ready to support the proposal of the Government, as good, wise, and salutary in substance.

The motion was withdrawn.

March 11.

Mr. *S. Wortley* rose to make an inquiry of the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government, respecting the intelligence received of the melancholy disaster in the west of India. Some time since, intelligence had been received from Cabul, down to the commencement of the month of November, that our armies in that place were in a state of great difficulty. Reports were now in general circulation that the circumstances had been followed by disasters still more alarming; that our military force in the city of Cabul had been utterly destroyed; and that the troops under the command of Sir Robert Sale, in Jellalabad, were in a state of great danger. With such accounts in circulation, he thought he should be excused if he asked for such authentic information, with respect to these reports, as it was in the power of Government to give. First, with respect to the fate of the force in Cabul; secondly, as to the position and prospects of that under Sir Robert Sale; and thirdly, as to the prospects of relief which the accounts from India would lead us to hope might be afforded by the Government in that country.

Sir *R. Peel* said:—"To some of the questions put by the hon. member I am not able to give a satisfactory answer, and to which, even if I had the information, I scarcely think it would be consistent with my duty to make a reply: but I certainly shall not refuse to give such a reply as I can to the questions. The last accounts received from Calcutta are down to the 22nd of January, the Governor-General at the time he wrote having then just received intelligence of the scandalous and perfidious murder of Sir William Macnaghten. From Bombay, there are advices down to the 1st of February. The intelligence of the latest date from the seat of that presidency is not official, but unfortunately there is no ground to doubt it. It is derived from a Dr. Reid, who wrote from Peshawur on the 16th of January, and who gives as his authority a letter received from a Capt. M'Gregor at Jellalabad on the 13th of that month. Looking at the character of that intelligence, I fear it is impossible to deny that our troops at Cabul have met with a great reverse. A capitulation appears to have been signed with Akhbar Khan, and by an act which was at least as perfidious, as treacherous, and as gross as that by which Sir William Macnaghten met his death, the insurgents attacked our army about three days' march on their way from Cabul, and no doubt remains but that our forces have met with a great misfortune. I must add, however, that there is no reason for discouragement. Her Majesty's Government will, of course, take every measure to repair a partial disaster of this kind, of which, under

other circumstances, we have had examples; and I have no doubt but that the Parliament will give every support to the demand it will be our duty to make for the purpose of repairing this disaster, and to satisfy the people of this country, of India, and throughout the world, that we shall spare no exertion to maintain our Eastern empire." (*Great cheering from all quarters of the house.*)

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that in the course of his whole public life, he had never been so much gratified as by the declaration he had just heard. He had not doubted for a moment that, under the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Government would do their duty, but he considered that the assurance which had just been given would tranquillize all unnecessary alarm, which, if it had before existed, was at least now proved to have existed without any great cause. The right hon. baronet was quite right in saying that the house would stand by Her Majesty's Government in this emergency. This was no party question, and he was convinced that the only aim on all sides would be to exert themselves to the utmost to repair the disaster, the extent of which, however, he must say, he thought had been exaggerated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The voyage of the *India* steamer from Calcutta to Suez, with its results, is well deserving of notice. It appears that the time occupied was exactly a month, stopping at Madras, Ceylon, Aden, and Suez; that the whole distance is about 4,900 miles, and that the rate of going averaged 190 miles a-day. Her stoppages on the route caused a loss of six days. The letters brought by this vessel have been delivered in London in forty-eight days from Calcutta, which was the exact time consumed in the November mail from England to Calcutta in the delivery of the first portion of the Government express, the general delivery being of course some days later; and hence it is inferred by those interested in it that the "Comprehensive scheme," when fully matured, will beat the route by way of Bombay.—*Times*, March 1.

The Oriental Company's arrangements to convey passengers to and from Bombay and Alexandria are fast progressing. Two large steamers are building for the company at Liverpool, and will be ready for service in the course of next summer: they are destined for the Red Sea. The company's iron steamer, the *Cairo*, now in Southampton water, will leave for Egypt next May. Much delay now takes place in the passage of Indian passengers over the desert, in consequence of its being the interest of the hotel-keepers to detain such passengers at their hotels. A considerable number from India were left behind the last time the *Oriental* left Alexandria. The Oriental Company's arrangements will put a stop to this delay.—*Globe*.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 6th February, announce the arrival at Suez of the *Bangalore*, the vessel despatched from Calcutta and Bombay, with a view to open the transit trade with India across Egypt. Considering the difficulty of finding means of conveyance, and the heavy customs duties, it was feared that this trade would not be productive of advantage. About thirty passengers arrived in the *Bangalore*, some of whom had embarked in the French steamer for Malta.

Dr. Alexander, the Protestant Bishop of Palestine, has arrived at Jerusalem. The prelate, accompanied by Col. Rose, landed at Jaffa on the 20th February, and was met at Ramleh by M. Nicolayson, a Danish gentleman, now a clergyman of the Church of England, who conducted him to the city of David, into which they entered, on the following day, amidst a large concourse of people, the authorities paying him the respect due to his sacred character. On the 22nd, the doctor and Col. Rose inspected the site on which the new church is to be erected, and on the following day the bishop preached his inaugural sermon.

The passengers by the steam-ship *India*, from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, have presented to Capt. A. Henderson a superb vase, in testimony of his great services in the cause of steam communication with India generally, and also for his attention to their comforts on the very satisfactory passage of the *India* on the present trip.

On the 23rd February a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Mr. Thomas Herbert Maddock was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esq.; date, 14th Feb.

Commander T. E. Rogers, of the Indian Navy, late of the *Atalanta* steamer, has been appointed by the Court of Directors master attendant at Calcutta.

Sir Robert Peel in his speech on the 11th March, stated the result of the Indian finances up to May 5th. The revenues of India on the 5th May, 1838, shewed a surplus of £620,000; on the 5th May, 1839, the surplus was reduced to £29,000; on the 5th May, 1840, there was a deficit of £2,444,000, and the deficit of 1841 he stated at £2,331,050. He estimated the charge of our China expedition for the current year at £1,300,000.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Dooranee Empire*, which his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of their services rendered during the campaign in Afghanistan:—Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23rd Bengal N.I., and political agent at Shawl, the insignia of the third class; Lieut. Col. Joseph Orchard, C.B., commanding 1st Bengal European Regt., the insignia of the third class; Lieut. Col. H. M. Wheeler, C.B., commanding 48th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the second class.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay, ordered home). Lieut. G. C. Dalbiac to be paymaster, v. Heyman dec.; Regimental Serj. Maj. Thomas Tarleton to be qu. master, v. Croad dec.

14th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. J. A. Cameron, from h.p. 13th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Graves dec.; Cornet Charles Morant to be lieut. by purch., v. Cameron who retires; Lieut. G. E. Hillier, from 62nd F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Miller dec.; R. J. Brown to be cornet by purch., v. Morant.

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). Capt. J. P. Hickman to be major by purch., v. Philips who retires; Lieut. H. B. Higgins to be capt. by purch., v. Hickman; Cornet C. E. Steuart to be lieut. by purch., v. Higgins; Cornet H. Brett to be lieut. by purch., v. Steuart whose prom. has been cancelled; Cornet W. B. L. Sleigh, from 16th L. Drag., to be cornet, v. Steuart dec.

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Surg. John Harcourt, from 44th F., to be surgeon, v. White prom. on the staff; Assist. Surg. S. Currie, M.D., from 3rd F., to be assist. surg., v. Ross prom. in 44th F.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). E. M. H. Mainwaring to be ens. without purch., v. Cleveland app. to 94th F.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. R. Hope to be lieut. without purch., v. Hamilton dec.; Julius Raines to be ens. without purch., v. Hope; J. A. Bostock, M.D., to be assist. surgeon, v. Currie app. to 16th L. Drags.; Lieut. H. Blair to be adj., v. Desborough, who resigns the adjutancy only.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. B. Speedy to be lieut. without purch., v. Edw. King killed in action; P. R. Burrowes to be ens. without purch., v. Speedy.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. A. H. Russell to be capt. by purch., v. Lascelles who retires; Ens. A. A. Longmore to be lieut. by purch., v. Russell; Wm. Carrow to be ens. by purch., v. Longmore; Lieut. H. F. Saunders, from 3rd W.I. Regt., to be lieut., v. Fitzgerald app. to Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.

25th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. G. W. M. Lovett, from 86th F., to be lieut., v. Phipps, who exchanges.

27th Foot (at Cape). Ens. J. T. Coxe to be lieut. by purch., v. Skeffington who retires; Hon. F. B. Pakenham to be ens. by purch., v. Coxe.

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Arthur Herbert to be capt. by purch., v. Griffiths who retires; Ens. Edw. Hardinge to be lieut. by purch., v. Herbert; H. D. Gaynor to be ens. by purch., v. Hardinge.

41st Foot (at Bombay, &c.) Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, from the Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Minster dec.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. Rochfort, from h.p. Rifle brigade, to be lieut., v. Collins prom.; Ens. F. Hackett to be lieut. by purch., v. Rochfort, who retires; Ens. John Bralley, from 16th F., to be ens. v. Hackett; Assist. Surg. M. J. M. Ross, from 16th L. Drags., to be surgeon, v. Harcourt app. to 16th L. Drags.

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Alastair Mackenzie, from h.p. 30th F., to be lieut. (repaying dif.), v. Gibbons prom.; Ens. C. Faunt to be lieut. by purch., v. Mackenzie who retires; R. Thompson to be ens. by purch., v. Faunt.

51st Foot (in V.D. Land). E. C. Singleton to be ens. by purch., v. Oxley app. to 34th F.

57th Foot (at Madras). Capt. John Armstrong, from h.p. 99th F., to be capt., v. Welman prom.; Lieut. A. T. Allan to be capt. by purch., v. Armstrong who retires; Ens. Wm. Inglis to be lieut. by purch., v. Allan; Cadet T. D. Bray to be ens. without purch., v. MacLachlan prom.; R. T. S. Boughton to be ens. by purch., v. Inglis; Capt. R. M. Best, from 7th F., to be capt., v. Allan app. to 63rd F.; Capt. James Brown to be major without purch., v. Aubin who retires upon full-pay; Lieut. Geo. Edwards to be capt., v. Brown; Lieut. W. H. Ridge, from 1st W.I. Regt., to be lieut., v. Edwards; Ens. R. Hunt to be lieut., v. Jones dec.; Serj. Maj. G. Sharpe, from 46th F., to be ens., v. Hunt; R. A. Croker to be ens. by purch., v. Sharpe app. to 46th F.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. B. Forster to be lieut. without purch., v. Hillier app. to 14th L. Drags.; Arthur Murray to be ens., v. Forster; Lieut. Col. the Hon. Thos. Ashburnham, from Coldstr. F. Gu., to be lieut. col., v. Upton who exchanges.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Capt. A. T. Allan, from 57th F., to be capt., v. J. II. Fearon who retires on h.p. unattached.

75th Foot (at Cape). Ens. J. F. Galiffe to be lieut. without purch., v. Carruthers prom. in St. Helena Regt.; G. F. Berry to be ens. without purch., v. Bicknell dec.; Cadet W. S. Portal to be ens. without purch., v. Goliffe; H. T. Metge to be ens. without purch., v. Portal whose appointment has been cancelled.

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. J. E. N. Bull, from 78th F., to be capt., v. Alston who exchanges.

91st Foot (at Cape, &c.) J. D. Cochrane to be ens. by purch., v. Barton who retires; Lieut. J. E. Barney to be capt. without purch., v. Barnes app. to St. Helena Regt.; Lieut. R. S. Cole, from 6th F., to be lieut., v. Barney.

94th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Col. C. Cadell, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. G. W. Paty who exch.; Maj. H. R. Milner to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Cadell who retires; Brev. Maj. J. W. Randolph to be major by purch., v. Milner; Lieut. George Maunsell to be capt. by purch., v. Randolph; Ens. F. Estwick to be lieut. by purch., v. Maunsell; Ens. F. H. Ashton to be lieut. by purch., v. Dillon app. to 97th F.; Ens. Wm. Roberts, from 99th F., to be ens., v. Estwick; J. A. Sykes to be ens. by purch., v. Ashton; Lieut. R. Lewis to be capt. without purch., v. Beebe, dec.; Ens. F. Estwick to be lieut., v. Lewis; Ens. Alex. Maclean to be lieut. by purch., v. Estwick whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Ens. H. W. B. Cleveland, from 2nd F., to be ens. v. Maclean.

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. C. D. Allen, from 6th F., to be capt., v. Brooke who exch.; Assist. Surg. H. G. Gordon, M.D., from the staff, to be assist. surgeon, v. Affleck app. to 7th Dr. Guards.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Cadet A. F. Colley to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Hopson prom. in 7th F.; Lieut. H. G. P. Tuckett, from h.p. 11th L. Drags., to be lieut., repaying the dif., v. Staveley appointed to 37th F.; 2nd Lieut. and Adj. C. A. Cobbe to be 1st lieut., by purch., v. Tuckett who retires; 2nd Lieut. R. Watson to be 1st lieut. without purch.: B. Fenwick to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Watson.

St. Helena Regt. (a new corps). Major H. Simmonds, from 61st F., to be lieutenant-col. without purch.; Brev. Major John Thoreau, from 37th F., to be major without purch.—*To be Capt. without purch.*: Capt. H. E. O'Dell, from h.p. 67th F.; Capt. G. Woollard, from h.p. unattached; Capt. G. A. Barnes, from 91st F.; Lieut. Wm. Carruthers, from 75th F.; Lieut. F. N. Skinner, from Royal Newfoundland Vet. Comps.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.*: Lieut. Jas. Keating, from 4th F.; Ens. and Qu. Mast. A. Imlach, from 1st F.; Ens. W. F. Macbean, from 86th F.; Ens. T. Jones, from 61st F.; Ens. F. R. Stack, from 45th F.—*To be Ensigns without purch.*: R. J. Hughes; Andrew Clarke; T. P. Stephens; C. R. Butler; George Thompson.—*To be Qu. Master*: Acting Serj. Major Wm. Miller, from 91st F.—J. S. Cannon to be ens. without purch., v. Clarke whose app. has been cancelled; 2nd Class Staff Surg. Wm. Smith to be surgeon; H. Julian to be assist. surgeon.

Hospital Staff.—Deputy Inspect. Gen. of Hospitals F. A. Loinsworth to be inspector-general of hospitals, v. Murray dec.; Staff Surgeon H. Franklin to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals, v. Loinsworth; Surg. W. R. White, from 16th Lancers, to be staff surgeon of first class, v. Franklin; J. E. Bird, M.D., to be assist. surgeon to the forces, v. Kennedy who resigns; Assist. Surg. John Murtagh, M.D., from 6th F., to be staff surgeon of the second class.

Unattached.—Lieut. F. Ostheyden, from Ceylon R. R., to be capt. without purch.

Brevet.—Major Edw. Harvey, 14th L. Drags., lately employed on particular service in Syria, to be lieutenant-col. in the army; Capt. John Armstrong, 57th F., to be major in the army; Capt. F. H. Robe, 87th F., lately employed on particular service in Syria, to be major in the army; Capt. R. Wilbraham, 7th F., lately employed on ditto, to be major in the army; Capt. E. Aldrich, R. E., lately employed on ditto, to be major in the army; Capt. H. E. O'Dell, of St. Helena Regt., to be major in the army; Capt. A. J. Hadfield, 37th Madras N.I., to be major in the army, in East-Indies only.

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Cadets.—The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. E. I. Company's service to have the temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining, viz.—Wm. A. Crommelin, Alfred De Lisle, G. P. Hibbert, S. E. Sneyd, F. H. Rundall, and J. E. T. Nicolls.

The promotion of Col. Peter D'Arcy, on h.p. 7th Garrison Bat., to be major-general in the army, as stated in the *Supplement to the Gazette* of the 23rd Nov. 1841, has been cancelled.

Major H. Welman, h.p. unattached, has been allowed to retire from the army, with the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in N. S. Wales.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 7. *Fairfield*, Lee, from Bengal 9th Sept.; at Liverpool.—10. *Demerara Packet*, Cobb, from V.D. Land and Pernambuco; at Deal.—12. *Asia*, Fawcett, from China 20th Sept.; *Cape Packet*, Lamb, from Cape 11th Dec.; *Joshua Currol*, Porter, from Cape 24th Nov.; and *Singapore*, Hamilton, from Singapore 15th Sept.; all at Deal.—*Minalto*, Tregartha, from Mauritius 2nd Nov.; off Penzance.—*Hesperia*, Morgan, from Mauritius 4th Nov.; off Eastbourne.—14. *Harlequin*, Harrison, from Singapore and Cape; and *Royal Albert*, Tessier, from Bengal and Cape; both at Deal.—*Eleanor*, Macpherson, from Bombay 12th Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Simon Taylor*, Brown, from China 23rd Sept.; off Dover.—*Morley*, Evans, from Bombay 6th Oct.; at Deal.—*Janet Boyd*, Topping, from Bengal and Mauritius; off Dover.—*Byker*, Christie, from Java and Mauritius; off New Romney.—*Harlequin*, Garwood, from Cape 5th Dec.; off Margate.—*Margaret*, Canney, from Bengal and Cape; off Portsmouth.—15. *Ann*, Salkeld, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—16. *Bussorah Merchant*, Ferrier, from China 26th Sept., and Cape 18th Dec.; off Margate.—*Marquis of Hastings*, Carr, from Bengal and Cape; off the Wight.—*Alice*, Anwyl, from Mauritius; at Liverpool.—17. *Mayflower*, Headley, from V.D. Land 13th Oct.; off Portland.—18. *Countess of Durham*, Johnston, from Singapore 9th Oct.; off Torbay.—19. *Lucie*, Bulsing, from Batavia 15th Oct.; off Eastbourne.—*Christina*, Blair, from Bengal 20th Oct.; at Port Glasgow.—*Triton*, Schneider, from Batavia; off Eastbourne.—21. *Saghalien*, Brown, from China 5th Oct.; at Liverpool.—22.

Kyle, Fletcher, from Bengal 13th Oct.; at Deal.—*Martha*, Rogers, from Mauritius 2nd Nov.; at Cork.—23. *Ocean*, from Batavia; off the Foreland (for Amsterdam).—*Elizabeth Anthonie*, Veer, from Batavia; off Penzance (for ditto).—24. *Janet Muir*, Thomson, from Bengal and Cape; at Genoa.—25. *Symmetry*, Mackwood, from Ceylon 24th Oct., and Cape 24th Dec.; *Emma*, Clark, from a whaling voyage; and *Acteon*, Fielding, from Valparaiso; all at Deal.—26. *Reflector*, Jenkins, from Bengal and Cape; at Deal.—*Vanguard*, Pepper, from Mauritius; off Margate.—28. *Bilton*, Rigby, from Bengal; in the W.I. Docks.—MARCH 2. *Warlock*, Pagan, from Bengal, 20th Oct.; at Liverpool.—3. *Maryaret Parker*, Currie, from Bengal, 16th Sep.; at Deal.—4. *Vixen*, Palmer, from Mauritius 28th Nov.; and *Arcturus*, Hill, from Bengal and Cape; both at Deal.—5. *Columbus*, Ager, from Bengal 2nd Oct., and Cape 24th Dec.; off Margate.—*Rajasthan*, Buchanan, from Bengal and Cape, same dates; at Deal.—*Maryuretta*, Barcham, from Batavia 8th Nov.; off Hastings.—7. *Hindley*, Weldy, from Mauritius and Cape; off Cork.—*Edward Belton*, Pollock, from Bengal and Cape; off the Wight.—8. *Dauntless*, Shepherd, from Java; at Cowes.—9. *Bolivar*, Wilson, from Bengal and Cape; at Deal.—*Mary Somerville*, Lancaster, from Bengal, Mauritius, and Cape; at Liverpool.—*Reliance*, from the Mauritius; at Bristol.

Departures.

FEB. 3. *Albyn*, Clarke, for Bombay; from Clyde.—5. *Broxbornebury*, Burnet, for Cape and Bombay; and *Bengal Merchant*, Hemery, for Madras and Bengal; both from Portsmouth: *James Ewing*, Maitland, for Batavia and Singapore; from Clyde.—6. *Anna Eliza*, Butcher, for China; *Scalesby Castle*, Johnston, for Bombay; and *Atlas*, Sexton, for Madras and the Coast; all from Deal.—*Indian*, Mackey, for Cape; and *Herculean*, Grundy, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—7. *Belvidere*, Stephenson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Abbotsford*, Davidson, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Grafton*, Cock, for Bengal, from Shields.—9. *Houghton le Sherne*, Proud, for Cape and Swan River; *Six*, Kirkus, for Mauritius; and *Duke of Lancaster*, M'Kenzie, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Tory*, Johnson, for Rio and Bombay, from Liverpool.—10. *Peruvian*, Pitkethley, for China; from Liverpool.—13. *Stratford*, Haslip, for Mauritius; from Deal.—14. *Peter Proctor*, Armstrong, for Ceylon; and *Juliana*, Wilcox, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—16. *Hydrabad*, Harrison, for Bengal; from Deal.—*William*, Caithness, for Bengal; from Torbay.—*Laidmuus*, Scott, for Batavia and Singapore; *Gulnare*, Willoughby, for China; *Gemini*, Mardon, for China; and *Bahamian*, Little, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—*Malay*, Griffin, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—17. *Washington*, Burnet, for Cape and Bengal; *Cheviot*, Young, for Hobart Town; *Juliet*, Alexander, for Bengal; *Earl of Durham*, Tindall, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; and *Union*, Wardell, for Launceston; all from Deal.—*Jessie Logan*, Major, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Halifax Packet*, Colford, for Bengal; from Bristol.—*Emma*, Mann, for Aden and Bombay; from Newcastle.—*Tecumseh*, MacIsaac, for Madras, Penang, and Moulinein; from Clyde.—19. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Jackson, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—*Sir John St. Aubyn*, Challis, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—*Wilham Shand*, Potter, for Bombay; from Clyde.—21. *Chanticleer*, Grange, for Madras and Bengal; from Greenock.—22. *Independent*, Hopkinson (of Hull), for Bombay; *Ganges*, M'Donald, for N. S. Wales; *Helen Mary*, Palmer, for Ceylon; *West Indian*, Hodnett, for St. Helena; *Chieftain*, Pattison, for St. Helena; and *Sans Pareille*, Brodie, for Adelaide and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—23. *Charlotte*, Hawkins, for Madras and Bengal; *Henry Woolley*, Hamilton, for Cape and Singapore; and *Jannet*, Chalmers, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—24. *Royal Adelaide*, Sinclair, for Bombay, from Glasgow.—25. *General Palmer*, Withers, for China; from Plymouth.—26. *Culdee*, Campbell, for Mauritius; from Clyde.—*Bengal*, Johnson, for India; from Shields.—28. *Maryaret*, Mayland, for Aden; from Shields.—MARCH 1. *Edward*, Cutlibertson, for Ascension and Bombay; and *Rosalind*, Gates, for Aden, both from Shields.—5. H. M. S. *Wolverine*, 16 guns, Johnson, for China; from Plymouth.—*Malacca*, Shettler, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Eliza*, Watkins, for St. Helena; *Egyptian*, Skelton, for St. Helena; *Florist*, Huggup, for Bengal; *Mary Bannatyne*, Picken, for Bengal; *Midlothian*, Morrison, for Bombay; *Heroine*, Nichols, for Mauritius; *Providence*, Williams, for Bombay; and *Indemnity*, Adams, for New Zealand; all from Deal.—*Baboo*, Stuart, for Rio and Bombay; from Liverpool.—7. *Amwell*, Hesse, for N. S. Wales; *Arion*, Roberts, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Royal Albert, from Bengal: Messrs. Frost, Inches, Petland, and Robinson.

Per Marquis of Hastings, from Bengal: Mrs. Metcalfe; Mrs. MacDonald;

Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Schurman; Major Sage; Dr. Donaldson; Messrs. Metcalfe, Bonnar, Buchan, and Cumberland; six children; three servants.

Per Princess Royal, from Bengal: R. F. Collett, Esq.

Per Margaret, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. McDonald and child; Mr. Bonnar.

Per Bussorah Merchant, from China: Capt. Bingham, R. N.; Capt. Hay, R. N.; Capt. Wardroper, H. C. S.; Lieut. K. W. S. Mackenzie, H. M. 90th Regt.; Lieut. Kendall, R. N.; Dr. Fraser, R. N. (Lieut. Coote, H. C. S., was landed at the Cape).

Per Samarang, from the Cape: Hon. W. H. Harvey, colonial secretary.

Per Tapley, from the Cape: Mr. J. Farncomb.

Per Cape Packet, from the Cape: Mr. McLeod; Mr. Wenham; Master Jolly.

Per Hesperia, from Mauritius; Rev. D. Griffith and son.

Per Mayflower, from V. D. Land: Mr. C. Underwood; L. Roop, Esq.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 9th Feb.): Mrs. Mills and family; Mrs. Skinner and family; Miss Skinner; Mr. Skinner; Capt. Noble, R. N.; Mr. Greenhill; Mr. Peach (Aleppo Consul); Mr. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Lieut. Eykyn; Mrs. Carrington; Mrs. Davis; Mr. Caldwell; Mr. and Master Ker; Capt. Whitelock; Major Jervis; Major Lynch; Major Bescawen; Capt. Maughan; Dr. McIntosh; Mrs. Montgomery and family; Capt. Biddle; Mr. Gunthorpe; Lieut. Gen. Fitzgerald; Capt. Kelly; Lieut. Wolfe; Lieut. Hounce; Miss Brindley; Mr. Nichols; Mr. Brazziath; Lieut. Walker; Lieut. Boxer; Major and Mrs. Cannon; Mr. Hunter; Major Freestone; Capt. Langdon.

Per India steamer, from Bengal 10th Jan., Madras and Ceylon (arrived at Suez 11th Feb.) From Calcutta: Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt.; H. M. Parker, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Parker; Wm. Dent, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Dent and child; Wm. Luke, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Luke; Dr. Lamb; Mrs. Lamb; D. McFarlan, Esq., C. S.; R. Walker, Esq., C. S.; S. S. Brown, Esq., C. S.; Dwarkanauth Tagore, Esq.; S. Donaldson, Esq.; R. Leishman, Esq.; W. L. Whyte, Esq.; Thos. Leach, Esq.; J. Freeman, Esq.; N. Smith, Esq., C. S.; J. Small, Esq.; Major H. C. M. Cox, 58th N. I.; Capt. Lloyd, I. N.; Capt. Stavers; Capt. Fraser; Lieut. Moore; Mrs. Bond and McGowan; Bishop Cao; Rev. Mr. Bruno; Rev. Mr. Cajetan; Rev. Mr. Calliste; Mons. Saint.—From Madras to Suez: Hon. Sir R. Comyn, Knt.; J. H. Davidson, Esq., C. S.; C. T. Kaye, Esq., C. S.; T. L. Blanc, Esq., C. S.; Col. Adams; Capt. Fletcher, R. N.; Capt. Anson, R. N.; Capt. Hill; Capt. Needham.

Per Berenice steamer, from Bombay 1st Feb. (arrived at Suez): Mrs. Davidson and child; Mr. and Mrs. Orton; Richard Mills, Esq.; T. W. Goodwyn, Esq.; Brigadier Rainsford; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Walpole; Brigadier and Mrs. Trewman; Major and Mrs. Duke and child; Mrs. Gen. Yates and daughter; Capt. P. A. Reynolds; Mrs. Capt. Thomas and two children; Mr. Longford; Mrs. Monteith and two children; Miss May; Colonel Monteith; Capt. Chalmers and child; Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and child; M. P. Edgeworth, Esq.; Mrs. Yaldwyn and two children; the Rev. Robert Ewing; Mrs. Ross; Capt. H. S. Waters; Capt. C. Butler; G. Blanc, Esq.; Capt. P. Penny; Capt. R. Woodward; Capt. Woodfall; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Fraser; R. Walkinshaw, Esq.; Mr. J. Lenox; Mr. G. Crable; Lieut. Col. J. P. Farrell; Capt. Ross; Major Yaldwyn; Capt. G. B. Brucks; J. M. Callery, Esq.; Don Jose M. Romarte; Capt. J. W. Hicks; Col. McPherson; Capt. Clark, Capt. H. Eyres; Capt. Thomas Clarke; John Vaughan, Esq.; Mr. B. Brauhel; Mr. Thomas R. Wolfe; Mr. H. McCullough; Mr. J. McCullough; Mr. J. R. Hill; A. L. Johnston, Esq.; Mr. W. Spottiswood; Mr. Gnthrie; Mr. J. Strachan.

Per Columbus, from St. Helena: Major Middlemore and family.

Per Rajasthan, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Carew; six invalids H. M. Navy.

Expected.

Per Royal Saxon, from Madras: Lieut. Thompson; Ens. Hickman; W. Crawley.

Per Essex, from Calcutta: Mrs. Knight and child; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. McCullum and two children; Mrs. Hodge and child; Miss Barrow; Major Campbell, H. M. 44th; Dr. Sinclair, H. M. 55th; Capt. Lawson, 2nd N. I.; Cornet Christie, 6th N. I.; two Masters Eckford.—From Madras: Mrs. Sandys; Mrs. Mitchell; Col. Sandys, M. C.; Col. Mitchell, N. I.; Lieut. Brassey, N. I.; Master Sandys; Miss Sandys; Miss Mitchell; servants, invalids, &c.

Per Owen Glendower, from Calcutta: Mrs. Boileau and family; Mrs. Garstin; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Hutton and family; Mrs. Backhouse; Mrs. Bradshaw; Mrs.

Cowie and child; Mrs. Weitbrecht and family; Mrs. Lacroix and family; Mrs. Gogerly and child; Mr. Parsons; T. Boileau, Esq., Madras C. S.; Lieut. Bradshaw, H. M. 3rd Drags.; Henry Cowie, Esq.; Rev. Henry Hutton, M. A.; Rev. Messrs. Weitbrecht, Lacroix, Gogerley, and Smith; Master Povolin; two Masters Woollaston.—From Bimlipatam: Mrs. Arbuthnot and family; Mrs. Duff and two children; Miss Thomas; Lieut. Mainwaring.

Per Northumberland, from Calcutta: Mrs. Dunbar; Mrs. Peacock; Mrs. Bogie and child; Mr. R. Beeton; Capt. Pigott, H. M.'s 26th Regt.; Dr. McGaveston; Dr. Bogie; Lieut. Hamilton, H. M.'s 22nd Regt.; Capt. Buncombe, 2nd Europ. Regt.; Lieut. McKay, H. M.'s 62nd Regt.; Lieut. Moore, N. I.; two Misses Ireland; Miss Graham; and Miss Paul.

Per Moffat, from Bombay: Capt. Cowper; Mrs. Owen; Dr. Evans; Rev. Mr. Soveto; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Grigg.

Per Cheshire, from Bombay: Mrs. Fitzgerald and four children.

Per Helen, from Bombay: Capt. Chalmers, H. M.'s 22nd Regt.

Per Euphrates, from Ceylon: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas; Mrs. Oswin and family; Miss Whiting; Miss L. Whiting.

Per Srīngapatam, from Bengal: Mrs. R. J. Taylor and family; Mrs. Carpenter and family; Mrs. Burrowes; Mrs. Wilkinson and family; Mrs. Serjeantson; Mrs. Bunbury and family; Mrs. Le Mesurier and family; Capt. Le Mesurier, 61st N. I.; Lieut. Hamilton, 23rd N. I.; Lieut. Dickenson, 21st N. I.; Miss Moir; Miss Roberts; Master Roberts; eight servants.—From Madras: Mrs. Underwood and family; Mrs. Montgomerie and family; General Jackson; Maj. Montgomerie, M. C.; Dr. Mortimer; Master Sherriif; three servants.

Per Bucephalus, from Bengal: Mrs. J. R. Colvin and family; Mrs. T. R. Davidson and family; Mrs. Welby Jackson and family; Mrs. Tucker and family; Mrs. Law; Miss D'Aguilar; Mr. and Mrs. Ewbank and family; Capt. and Mrs. Kittoe and family; Dr. and Mrs. Boulton; Mrs. Anstruther; Mrs. Allan and child; the Hon. Capt. Osborne; Dr. Rankin; — Hodges, Esq.; Miss and Master Holliday; Master Harris.

Per Madagascar, from Bengal: Mrs. Whish; Mrs. H. Montgomerie and family; Mrs. Major Carter; Mrs. Dr. Tweedie and Miss Tweedie; Mrs. Ellis and family; Mrs. Newbolt; Mrs. Clark and family; Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. Sparling; Brigadier Whish; H. Montgomerie, Esq., M. C. S.; J. Rhode, Esq., M. C. S.; C. J. H. Graham, Esq., B. C. S.; C. Mackenzie, Esq., B. C. S.; Major Carter; Capt. Newbolt; Capt. Mathias; Dr. Tweedie; Capt. Say; J. Tweedie, Esq.; — Ellis, Esq.; Lieut. Lees; Capt. Pike; two Masters Wroughton.

Per Maidstone, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Read and child; Mr. and Mrs. Howell and family; Mr. R. Bird; Major Blundell; Mrs. Major Delafosse and family; Mrs. P. Goldney; Lieut. Col. Hawkes, Cavalry; Dr. A. Hawes, Cavalry; Mrs. Major Calcey; Mrs. Plumbe and children; Mrs. Flower; Capt. Whiteford's children; Mrs. Gibbon's children; Mr. Muller's children; Major Farrington's children; Master Powis.

Per Vernon, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe and family; Mrs. Goodeve and two children; Mrs. Millett and children; James Curtis, Esq.; Mrs. G. A. Adam; Mr. H. T. Lane's children; Mr. and Mrs. Ross, C. S.; J. B. Ogilvy, Esq.; Mrs. H. S. Fisher; Capt. T. G. St. George; J. Savers, Esq., late of the Medical Board; Capt. Boileau's child; Major Corbett's children; Capt. J. McRae's child; Master Yates.

Per Ann, from China: Capt. T. Smith; J. S. Davis, Esq.; Mr. De Witts.

Per Neptune, from China: Mrs. L. Campbell and family; Mr. Campbell; Mrs. Johnston; Mr. Harrington; Master and Miss Fearon.

Per Litherland, from China; Capt. Monypenny.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. C. Cardew and child; Mrs. Hall and child; Mrs. Capt. J. Marshall; Mrs. A. Cardew and child; Mrs. J. McKinnon; Mrs. Ransford; Mrs. Thornton; Maj. Gen. F. G. T. Johnston, C. B.; Lieut. Col. Hall, C. B.; C. Cardew, C. S.; Major J. Hall, 8th N. I.; Capt. J. McKinnon; Lieut. Macleod, H. M. 62nd regt.; Lieut. Raikes, H. M. 62nd regt.; Dr. Ransford, B. M. S.; Dr. Thornton, B. M. S.; Miss Marshall; three Master Hudsons; Master Grigg; Misses Lumsden and Strickland.

Per Southampton, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Dickens and child; Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and two children; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart and child; Mrs. Col. Chalmers; Major and Mrs. Campbell and two children; Mrs. Colin Campbell; Mrs. Boyes; Mrs. M. Stuart and two children; Mrs. Havelock and three children; Mrs. Pome-

roy; Lieut. G. Rankin, 69th N.I.; Misses J. Chambers, A. Costley, A. Conolly, M. A. Gibbs, C. Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Louisa Sleeman, Henrietta Sleeman, and Amelia Sleeman; Masters Richards, McKenzie, Marshman, Conolly, J. Conolly, Erskine, E. Erskine, and J. Erskine.

Per Plantagenet, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Wardlaw; Mrs. Hewett and four children; Mrs. Jervis White and two children; Mrs. Green and two children; Mrs. Dring; Mrs. R. Evans and five children; Col. T. Wardlaw, 45th N.I.; Mr. John Trotter, C's. S.; Mr. A. Trotter, do.; Capt. James Hewett, 52nd N.I.; Dr. W. A. Greene; Mr. Harris, and Mr. Pitkin.—For the Cape: Mrs. Rainey and child; Capt. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I.

Per Agincourt, from Bengal: Mesdames Davidson and family, Alcock and family, Barber and family, Russell, Claributt, Brae and family, Beetson and family, Brightman and family, Black and two Masters Black; Mr. C. Clarke; Major Davidson; Edward Brightman, Esq.; Henry Beetson, Esq.; T. Brae, Esq.; Capt. Trevor; James Black, Esq.; G. Roe, Esq.; T. Reilly, Esq.; and two Misses Palmer.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Major J. Ward, 2nd N.V.B.; Mrs. Ward and two children; Mrs. Morton and three children; Mrs. Mandeville and four children; Mrs. Begbie and eight children; Dr. and Mrs. Oliphant and four children; Cornet the Hon. W. Arbutnot, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. W. C. F. Gosling, Arty.; Mr. M. Dunhill; and two children of Captain J. Hill.—Steerage Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Day, and seven children.—For the Cape: Mrs. Murray and two children.

Per Child Harold, from Bombay: Mesdames Campbell, Newport, Price, Meyer, Fraser, Pelly and Fogerty; Misses Pelly, Harper, and Macdonald; Major Newport; Lieut. Moore; — Robertson, Esq.; thirteen children; Mrs. Reeves and family, to Vingorla.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Florist, for Bengal: Messrs. Bonner, Dawson, Allen, and Rowe.

Per John Calvin, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Young, 41st Foot.

Per Anna Robertson, for Madras: Mrs. Warner; Mrs. Gillespie; the Misses Pattle and governess; Lieut. Warner, B. A.; Ens. Gibb, M.N.I.; Mr. Wollaston; Mr. Pringle; Mr. Ross; Mr. Hardy; Mr. Sanderson; Mr. Read.

Per Helen Mary, for Ceylon: Mr. Creewell.

Per City of Poonah, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Newton; Mr. and Mrs. Purrier; Mr. E. Bird and family; Messrs. Timbrell, Atkinson, Barlow, Miller, Eager, Paton, Glynn, Money, Barwise, Mackellar, Bell, Paterson, Bradford, Flint, Mulcaster, Bloomfield, Cave, Reilly, Homan, Keighley, Cotton, Tulloch, Dawson, M'Kinnon, and Smith.

Per Oriental steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd March): Mrs. Blest; Miss Moore; Capt. and Mrs. Eyre; Capt. and Mrs. Clarke; Mr. Warden; Mr. Jefferson; Mr. Biggs; Mr. Hatch; Mr. Wallack; Lieut. Miles; Mr. Serle; Mr. Lindsay; Mr. Willis; Mr. Gabband; Mr. Allhurst; Major Armstrong; Mr. Thacker; Mr. Warrington; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds; Mrs. Elmslie; Mrs. Snader; Mrs. Mulholland; Mrs. Empson; Mrs. Horrocks; Miss Fearon; Mr. Worms; Mr. Rennie; Col. Wallis; Mr. Hanbray; Mr. Rigg; Capt. Lyall; Mr. Tucker; Mr. Baird; Mrs. Farrell, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Sophia* schooner, Cook, which was on shore in the Kowie river, Cape of Good Hope, was got off on the 29th November.

The *Malcolm*, Bell, of London, has been condemned at Calcutta.

The *Inez*, from China and Singapore to Madras, grounded on the rocks to the westward of St. John's, 8th Nov., returned to Singapore Roads, and was run on the beach to prevent her sinking; cargo damaged.

The *Ardaseer*, McIntyre, bound to China, put back to Singapore 7th Dec., having been dismasted in a typhoon on the 16th Nov., near Scarborough Shoal.

The *Henry*, Todd, sailed from Swan River, for Moulmein, on the 2nd July last, and had not arrived at the latter port on the 6th Dec.

The bark *Coquette* is totally wrecked on the north side of Callagouk.

The *David*, whaler, from Launceston, was wrecked at New Zealand, 16th August.

The schooner *Deux Charles* is wrecked on the coast of Madagascar.

The *Flora Kerr*, Clift, from London to Sydney, put into Rio de Janeiro 20th Dec., in consequence of the mutinous conduct of part of the crew.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 3.* In Harley Street, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.H., son.
 9. At Madeira, the lady of George Stoddart, Esq., H.M. consul, son.
Feb. 5. At Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the lady of F. P. Barlow, Esq., jun., son.
 9. At Beachley-lodge, Gloucestershire, the lady of R. C. Jenkins, Esq., son.
 17. The lady of the Rev. Josiah Bateman, vicar of Huddersfield, son.
 19. In Kensington-square, the lady of E. N. Harper, Esq., daughter.
 24. At Millfield-lane, Highgate-hill, the lady of Wm. T. Thornton, Esq., daughter.
 28. At Kensington, the lady of Capt. Sheppard, son.
 — At Brompton, near Chatham, the lady of Capt. Valiant, 40th regt., daughter.
March 3. In Hyde-park-street, the lady of Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., son.
 4. At the Cedars, Putney, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, son.
 6. The lady of Jonathan Peel, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, son.
 8. At Croydon, the lady of James White, Esq. (late Alderman of London), daughter.
Lately. At Balgarvic, Cupar, the lady of Gen. Webster, F.I.C.S., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 28.* At Bedford, the Rev. Alexander Grant, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Edward Grant, Esq., many years a judge in the Bombay presidency, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Bernard, Esq., of Bedford.
Jan. 18. At Leatherhead, Surrey, Samuel Jay, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Colonel Spicer.
 25. At Bramdean, Hants, the Rev. J. B. Bourne, rector of Colmere and Prior's Dean, to Margaret Sophia, daughter of Henry Wood, Esq., of Bramdean House.
 28. At Stoke Church, Devon, the Rev. J. Waddon Martyn, of Exeter, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Thomas Grigg, Esq., merchant, East-Indies.
Feb. 3. At Culduthal, Inverness-shire, Hugh Fraser, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Jane, eldest daughter of Alick Fraser, Esq., of Culduthel.
 4. At Sholden Church, Kent, W. J. Armstrong, Esq., A.M., of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Frances Elizabeth, relict of the late Col. Sir M. M'Craigh, C.B., K.C.H., &c.
 8. At Halifax, Yorkshire, S. L. Curlew, Esq., of Tilba-Tilba, N.S. Wales, to Maria Anne, daughter of the late Mr. James Collins.
 18. At Montreal, the Rev. Frederick Broom, missionary and officiating chaplain to the forces at Laprairie, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Lieut. Col. Napier, secretary for India affairs.
 22. At Edinburgh, C. D. Wiche, Esq., M.D., of Mauritius, to Eliza Harriet, daughter of the late Capt. William Black, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service.
March 1. At St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. W. F. Fenton, son of T. H. Fenton, Esq., of Smithfield, to Eleanor Christiana, daughter of Wm. Adams, Esq., Cape of Good Hope.
Lately. On the passage to St. Helena, Fitzherbert Codrington, Esq., Capt. 40th regt., to Jane, youngest daughter of Col. Trelawny, R.A., governor of St. Helena.
 — At Auckland, New Zealand, Wm. Young, Esq., of H.M. Commissariat department, second son of the late R. H. Young, Esq., Madras C.S., to Eliza, only daughter of the late J. B. Hargraves, Esq., of Springwell-house, county of Lancaster.
 — At Youghal, G. R. Smith, Esq., assist. surgeon 99th regt., to Grace Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major R. H. Maunsell.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 16.* At Gibraltar, aged 31, Thomas Gemmell, Esq., of Glasgow, late of Valparaiso and Canton.
 22. At Edinburgh, aged 30, from the effects of liver disease contracted during his service in India, Lieut. Wm. Jones, 57th regiment.
 24. Amie Ann Lynch, relict of Patrick Lynch, Esq., and sister of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.
Feb. 1. At his residence in Portman-street, in his 76th year, Maj. Gen. Sir George Leith, Bart. He served in India at Bangalore, Severndroog, the storming of Tip-poo's lines, and the siege of Seringapatam.
 — At Buckingham-house, Weston-super-Merc, aged 41, George Nash, Esq., brother of Major James Nash, Madras N.I.
 2. At Sussex-place, Slough, Bucks, of scarlet fever, Charles Gover, third son of the late Capt. John Crockett, of China, aged 13.

3. Aged 13, Jessy Trewman, twin daughter of the late John Swinhoe, Esq., solicitor, of Calcutta.

4. In Belgrave-square, Lady Ogle, wife of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle.

5. At Croydon, Col. Stretton, C.B., of her Majesty's service.

6. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Lady Hulse, relict of the late Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hulse, G.C.H., &c.

7. At Bridgnorth, county of Salop, in her 67th year, Mrs. Atcherley, relict of the late Rev. Roger Atcherley, minister of Much-Wenlock, and daughter of the late highly distinguished geographer, Major Rennell.

11. At the York Hotel, through the rupture of a blood vessel, A. H. Sim, Esq., late of the Union Bank, Calcutta, aged 48.

— At Stockwell, Surrey, William Smith, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, aged 78.

13. At North Grove House, Tunbridge Wells, Louisa, eldest daughter of Capt. Frederick Adams, late of the East-India Company's service.

— At his residence in Upper Harley-street, Lieut. Col. W. B. Davis, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— In Great Alie-street, Joseph Lachlan, Esq.

14. At Turnham Green, William Martin, son of Colonel Martin, Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 7 years and ten months.

19. At Lancaster, Major James S. Winfield, late captain 47th Bengal N.I., and commandant of the Bhopal Contingent, at Sehore.

21. In her 87th year, Mrs. Urmston, relict of the late Capt. James Urmston, of the Hon. East-India Company's maritime service, and of the Grange, Chigwell, Essex.

March 1. At Grove-terrace, Kentish Town, Miss Anna Hutchinson, second daughter of the late Bury Hutchinson, Esq., of Bloomsbury Square.

— At St. John's, Worcester, Charlotte Draper Walter, aged 63, daughter of the late Henry Walter, Esq., of the Hon. Company's service, Calcutta.

4. At Fir Grove, Farnham, Surrey, in his 8th year, William Charles, second son of Robert Barlow, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Castle Toward, Argyllshire, Kirkman Finlay, Esq.

6. At Maida Vale, aged 1 year, Julia, daughter of James Lamb, Esq., late of Calcutta.

7. At Gordon Place, Martha, widow of the late Lieut. Gen. Walsh, aged 74.

Lately. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., G.C.B., &c., Admiral of the White.

— At Stirling, Hugh, infant son of H. Colquhoun, Esq., of Calcutta.

— On her journey from attending the funeral of her husband, at Edinburgh, Lady Leith, widow of the late Maj. Gen. Sir George Leith, Bart.

— At Malta, Brev. Capt. E. W. Cartwright, 23rd Bombay N. I.

— At Aloubka, in the Crimea, Dr. John Prout, of Odessa.

— Mr. George Bell, who acquired considerable celebrity by his connexion with the *Vixen* case, and his spirited enterprises in aiding the Circassians.

— At Manilla, John Graham Dick, Esq., eldest son of the late David Dick, Esq., of Glenshiel, North Briton.

LONDON MARKETS, March 4.

Sugar.—In the market for West-India Muscovadoes Sugar there is little activity; nevertheless merchants manifest firmness. The stock is 1,805 hlds. and tierces less than last year at this period. The demand increases for Mauritius, this being yet the cheapest kind of Sugar at market. The deliveries are large. The stock is 3,312 bags less than at this time in 1841. The arrivals this year have been rather less than in 1841. There has been a much better demand for white descriptions of Bengal, but no advance can be quoted. The stock is 91,913 bags larger than last year at this time. Of Manilla there are buyers, and holders ge-

nerally are not disposed to realize. With Java the market is sparingly supplied; the demand has been steady, principally for refining here. In Siam little business has been transacted, but holders are firm. The arrivals of Bengal this year have been rather larger than in 1841.

Coffee.—Holders of British Plantation Coffee remain firm, being still confident that a reduction will be made in the duty. The stock and imports are much less than last year at this time. The supply has become limited of E.I. and Cape descriptions, and holders have evinced much firmness. Ceylon has been disposed of to a fair extent by private contract at stiffer

rates. Java has been in brisk request privately. Prices ruled high for Mocha, the supply being small, and the article wanted. All other sorts of Coffee have met with a good demand, and the trade have been compelled to pay stiffer rates. Padang has been disposed of privately at 36s. to 39s.; Sumatra, 34s. to 36s.; at auction 466 bags common Batavia went at 36s. to 40s. per cwt. The stock has further diminished. Foreign Coffee has sustained the former value, but the demand privately has been limited, and confined to small parcels of Rio, at 38s. to 41s. for ord. to fine ord., and at 39s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. for St. Domingo: a better demand may be expected. The stock of East-India and Cape sorts is 6,359 bags less than last year at this period, but of Mocha the stock is 2,201 bales greater.

Tea.—There has been a considerable increase in the demand for Free Trade Tea this week; the transactions have been extensive in both black and green descriptions to supply the wants of both town and country dealers, and buyers have been compelled to pay advanced rates for black descriptions; indeed the quantity of Tea disposed of has been greater than for

a long period. The large public sales, which commenced on Tuesday, concluded yesterday. The total quantity offered amounted to 40,000 packages, equal to 2,599,900 lbs.

Rice.—Prices have given way 6d. per cwt. the lower descriptions of Bengal Rice this week, the supply being large. The operations in East-India Rice during the past month have been 22,000 bags, 12,000 of which consisted of Bengal.

Indigo.—A good demand has prevailed for all common descriptions of East-India from the home trade, and some purchases have been made by export houses. The rates paid have been on a par with those of the last quarterly sales; in some cases, however, a slight reduction has been accepted for Onde. The supply has become small, the moderate rates that have existed, and which are almost as low as in the years 1832 and 1833, when the stock was much larger, having tempted buyers during the last few weeks to nearly clear the market. The prices paid for the bulk of the Indigo have been from 2s. to 4s. per lb., and there is every prospect that common kinds will continue in request for some time.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Feb. 3 to March 5, 1842.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
3	167½168	89½89½	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	247½	89½89½	11p	16 19p
4	—	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	9 11p	17 19p
5	—	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½98½	11½ 11½	—	89½89½	—	17 19p
7	168	89½89½	88½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89 89½	10 11p	17 19p
8	167 168	89½89½	88½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	245	88½89	9p	17 20p
9	167	89½89½	88½89	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	243 4	89 89½	5 8p	19 21p
10	168 168½	89½89½	88½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	245	89 89½	5 7p	21 24p
11	168½	89½89½	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	243 5	89½	5 6p	22 25p
12	—	89½89½	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	4 6p	23 26p
14	—	89½89½	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	—	244 5	89½89½	5 7p	24 26p
15	168½	89½89½	89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	244½	89½89½	7p	23 25p
16	168½169	89½89½	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	5 7p	23 25p
17	168½169½	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	6 7p	23 25p
18	170	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	248 9	89½	6 7p	23 25p
19	169½170	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	6p	23 25p
21	—	89½90	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	247	89 89½	8p	20 23p
22	169½170	89½89½	88½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	246 7	89	7 8p	20 22p
23	169½170½	89½90	89 89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	245½	89 89½	7 9p	20 22p
24	169½	89½90½	89½89½	99½100	98½99	12½ 12½	245 6	89½89½	8 10p	21 24p
25	170	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½99	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	—	22 25p
26	170	89½89½	89½89½	99½99½	98½98½	12½ 12½	—	89½89½	—	24 26p
28	170 171	89½89½	89½89½	99½99½	98½99	12½ 12½	245 6	89½	8 10p	24 26p
Mar.										
1	170 171	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½99½	12½ 12½	244½	89½89½	9 11p	24 26p
2	170 170½	89½90	89½89½	99½99½	98½99	12½ 12½	—	89½	10 11p	25 27p
3	Shut.	Shut.	89½89½	99½99½	98½99	Shut.	243	89½89½	9 11p	26 29p
4	—	—	89½89½	Shut.	98½99	—	Shut.	89½89½	9 11p	27 29p
5	—	—	89½89½	—	98½99	—	—	89½	8 9p	28 32p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, March 4, 1842.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2 7 0	@	3 0 0
— Samarang.....	1 16 0	—	2 5 0
— Mysore.....	2 11 0	—	3 0 0
— Sumatra.....	1 13 0	—	1 15 0
— Ceylon.....	3 10 6	—	4 15 0
— Mocha.....	2 14 0	—	6 12 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 31	—	0 0 41
— Madras.....	0 0 31	—	0 0 41
— Bengal.....	0 0 31	—	0 0 41
— Bourbon.....	0 0 31	—	0 0 41
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3 10 0	—	12 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	5 3 0	—	5 12 0
— Borax, Refined.....	2 10 0	—	2 13 0
— Unrefined.....	1 17 0	—	2 1 0
— Camphire, in chests.....	20 0 0	—	100 0 0
— Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0 1 1	—	0 2 0
— Ceylon.....	0 0 10	—	0 1 0
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	7 10 0	—	8 0 0
— Lignee.....	4 0 0	—	4 10 0
— Castor Oil.....lb	0 0 31	—	0 0 7
— China Root.....cwt.	2 15 0	—	3 0 0
— Cubebs.....	2 15 0	—	3 5 0
— Dragon's Blood.....	2 10 0	—	21 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop..	6 10 0	—	11 0 0
— Arabic.....	0 14 0	—	3 15 0
— Assafoetida.....	1 3 0	—	4 10 0
— Benjamin.....	4 0 0	—	46 0 0
— Animi.....	4 0 0	—	10 0 0
— Gambogium.....	9 0 0	—	26 0 0
— Myrrh.....	3 0 0	—	12 0 0
— Olibanum.....	0 12 0	—	3 0 0
— Kino.....	6 10 0	—	10 0 0
— Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 1	—	0 0 6
— Dye.....	0 1 4	—	0 2 6
— Shell.....cwt.	1 1 0	—	2 8 0
— Stick.....	0 15 0	—	2 16 0
— Musk, China.....oz.	1 5 0	—	3 0 0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 5 6	—	0 7 6
— Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0 6 9	—	0 7 6
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0 2 0	—	0 4 0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1 15 6	—	2 0 0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0 0 1	—	0 0 2
— Mace.....	0 0 2	—	0 0 3
— Nutmegs.....	0 0 10	—	0 0 11
— Rhubarb.....	0 4 0	—	0 8 3
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2 0 0	—	2 5 0
— Senna.....lb	0 0 5	—	0 3 6
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 6 0
— Bengal.....	0 16 0	—	1 1 0
— China.....	1 4 0	—	1 8 0
Galls, in Sorts.....			
— Hidee, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 24	—	0 0 64
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 24	—	0 1 13
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue..	none.		
— Fine Purple.....	0 6 7	—	0 7 1
— Fine Red Violet.....	0 6 3	—	0 6 6
— Fine Violet.....	0 5 9	—	0 6 3
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 4 3	—	0 5 9
— Good Red Violet.....	0 5 9	—	0 6 3
— Good Violet and Copper	0 4 0	—	0 4 6
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0 3 0	—	0 4 0
— Low consuming do.....	0 2 3	—	0 3 0
— Trash and low dust.....	0 0 5	—	0 2 0
— Madras.....	0 1 0	—	0 5 0
— Oude.....	0 1 6	—	0 4 4

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl			
— Shells, China.....cwt.	2 10 0	@	2 15 0
— Nankens.....piece	0 1 9	—	0 4 11
— Rattans.....100	0 1 3	—	0 4 9
— Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 9 0	—	0 12 6
— Patua.....	0 16 0	—	1 1 0
— Java.....	0 8 6	—	0 11 6
— Safflower.....	1 10 0	—	6 10 0
— Sago.....cwt.	0 9 0	—	10 6 0
— Pearl.....	0 11 0	—	1 7 0
— Saltpetre.....	1 6 0	—	1 9 0
— Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb	0 9 0	—	0 19 0
— China Tsatlee.....	0 18 0	—	1 2 0
— Canton.....	0 9 6	—	0 15 6
— Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 2 6	—	0 6 9
— Cloves.....	0 1 0	—	0 2 6
— Mace.....	0 2 2	—	0 6 4
— Nutmegs.....	0 2 3	—	0 5 6
— Ginger.....cwt.	10 6	—	1 3 0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 24	—	0 0 43
— White.....	0 0 4	—	0 0 10
— Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	3 2 0	—	3 10 0
— Siam and China.....	0 15 0	—	1 4 6
— Mauritius.....	2 0 0	—	3 8 0
— Manilla and Java.....	0 15 0	—	1 3 6
— Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 61	—	0 1 10
— Congou.....	0 1 11	—	0 2 9
— Souchong.....	0 1 104	—	0 3 10
— Caper.....	0 1 10	—	0 2 3
— Pouchong.....	0 1 2	—	0 2 0
— Twankay.....	0 1 104	—	0 2 3
— Pekoe.....	0 2 0	—	0 3 0
— Hyson Skin.....	0 1 11	—	0 3 8
— Hyson.....	0 2 3	—	0 5 4
— Young Hyson.....	0 1 104	—	0 5 0
— Imperial.....	0 2 2	—	0 4 5
— Gunpowder.....	0 2 3	—	0 5 6
— Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 11 0	—	3 12 0
— Tortolshell.....lb	0 12 0	—	1 7 0
— Vermilion.....lb	0 4 6	—	0 5 0
— Wax.....cwt.	7 10 0	—	9 2 6
— Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	6 10 0	—	9 0 0
— Sapan.....	6 10 0	—	12 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 41	—	0 0 6
— Oil, Fish.....ton	31 0 0	—	34 0 0
— Whalebone.....ton	160 0 0	—	180 0 0
— Wool, Fine.....lb	0 1 10	—	0 2 4
— Good.....	0 1 7	—	0 1 8
— Middling.....	0 1 4	—	0 1 6
— Ordinary.....	0 1 0	—	0 1 3
— In the Grease.....	0 0 6	—	0 0 11
— Lamb.....	0 0 9	—	0 2 4

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Aloes.....cwt.	2 10 0	—	3 18 0
— Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	2 2 0	—	5 5 6
— Gum Arabic.....cwt.	2 2 0	—	5 5 6
— Hides, Dry.....lb	0 0 34	—	0 0 64
— Salted.....	0 0 24	—	0 0 64
— Oil, Palm.....ton	29 0 0	—	31 0 0
— Raisins.....			
— Wax.....cwt.	7 15 0	—	8 10 0
— Wine, Cape, Mad., best..pipe	12 0 0	—	15 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	9 0 0	—	14 0 0
— Wood, Teak.....ton	7 15 0	—	8 5 0
— Wool, Teak.....lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 7

PRICES OF SHARES, March 7, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India....(Stock)....	103	5 p. cent.	2,005,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock)....	76	31 p. cent.	3,231,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	97	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	par	41 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	38	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian).....	53	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	29½	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	8	—	10,000	100	18½	March.

WOLFF, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

(2 I.)

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees H. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, December 18, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt. 14	0 @ 18	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 4 @ —
Bottles	100	9 10	0 12	— flat	4 12 — 4 12
Coals	B. md. 0	6 — 0 10	10	— English, sq.	2 14 — 3 0
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	38	12 — 39	4	— flat	2 2 — 2 3
— Brasiers'	do. 36	0 — 36	12	— Bolt	2 10 — 2 12
— Ingot	do. 36	4 — 36	8	— Sheet	4 8 — 5 0
— Old Gross	do. 37	4 — 37	8	— Nails	11 8 — 15 0
— Bolt	do. 38	0 — 40	0	— Hoops	F. md. 3 8 — 3 10
— Tile	do. 36	4 — 36	12	— Kentledge	cwt. 0 15 — 1 2
— Nails, assort.	do. 40	0 — 43	0	Lead, Pig	Sa. Rs. F. md. 6 10 — 6 12
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. —	—	—	— unstamped	do. 6 8 — 6 10
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	—	— Millinery	5 D. — 22 D.
Copperas	do. 1	10 — 1	13	Shot	Co.'s Rs. bag 3 4 — 3 8
Cottons, chintz	Co. Rs. pec. 2	12 — 7	0	Spelter	Sa. Rs. F. md. 14 14 — 15 0
— Muslins	do. 1	2 — 10	0	Stationery	15 D. — 30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos. 0	2.11 — 0	6.7	Steel, English	Sa. Rs. F. md. 6 4 — 6 10
Cutlery, fine	20 D. —	35 D. —	—	— Swedish	do. 9 12 — 10 2
Glass Ware	15 D. —	20 D. —	—	Tin Plates	Co. Rs. box 17 0 — 17 8
Ironmongery	40 D. —	50 D. —	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 5 0 — 10 0
Hosiery, cotton	5 D. —	10 D. —	—	— coarse and middling ..	1 2 — 4 8
Ditto, silk	10 A. —	15 A. —	—	— Flannel, fine	0 8 — 1 6

MADRAS, December 15, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	9 @ 10	Iron Hoops	candy 22 @ 23	
Copper, Sheet	candy 300	— 310	— Nails	do. 52 — 70	
— Tile and Slab	do. 267	— 270	Lead, Pig	do. 50 — 52	
— Old	do. 270	— 275	— Sheet	do. 55 — 60	
— Nails, assort.	do. 280	— 290	Spelter	do. 75 — 78	
Cottons, Chintz	piece 3	— 10	Stationery	10 A. — 15 A.	
— Ginghams	do. 3	— 7	Steel, English	candy 50 — 60	
— Longcloth, fine	do. 7	— 8	— Swedish	do. 50 — 60	
Iron, Swedish	candy none.	—	Tin Plates	box 19 — 20	
— English bar, flat, &c.	do. 21	— 22	Woollens, Broad-cloth ..	yard 3 — 10	
— Bolt	do. 23	— 24	— Flannel, fine	do. 10 to 12 Ans.	

BOMBAY, January 1, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	15 @ —	—	Iron Hoops	5.4 @ 5.9	
Bottles, quart	doz. 0.12 —	—	— Nails	do. 10 — 12	
Coals	ton 12 —	15	— Sheet	do. 5.8 —	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 61 —	65	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 30 —	
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' ..	do. 64 —	—	— do. for nails	do. 32 —	
— Plate bottoms	do. 66 —	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 12 —	
— Tile	do. 54 —	—	— Sheet	do. 12 —	
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0.6 —	0.10	Millinery	50 A. — P.C.	
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do. 0.14 —	—	Shot, patent	cwt. 10 — 11	
Cutlery, table	P.C. — 15 to 30 D.	—	Spelter	do. 17 —	
Earthenware	20 D. —	—	Stationery	P.C. — 20 D.	
Glass Ware	20 D. —	40 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub 12 — 12.4	
Ironmongery	25 D. —	—	Tin Plates	box 16 —	
Hosiery, with half hose	25 A. —	40 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 44 — 10	
Iron, Swedish	St. candy 50 —	50.8	— Long Ellis	18 —	
— English	do. 25.12 —	26	— Flannel, fine	1 — 14	

SINGAPORE, November 25, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 6½ @ 7	—	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble.	corgie 31 @ 4	
Bottles	100 3 —	31	— do. do. Pullickat	doz. 1 — 2	
Copper Sheathing and Nails ..	pecul 34 —	35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 ..	pecul 33 — 40	
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. ..	33-36 pcs. 14 —	24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. 42 — 44	
— Ditto	24 — 40-44 do. 2 —	34	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 ..	do. 100 — 115	
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do. 34 —	4	Cutlery	25 D. —	
— do. do.	40-43 do. 34 —	4	Iron, Swedish	pecul 41 —	
— do. do.	50-60 do. 54 —	7	— English	do. 24 — 31	
— Grey Shirting do.	do. 24 —	5	— Nail, rod	do. 34 — 34	
— Prints, 7-B. & 9-B. single colours ..	do. 14 —	24	Lead, Pig	do. 74 — 8	
— two colours	do. 14 —	24	— Sheet	do. 74 — 74	
— Turkey reds	do. 5 —	6	Spelter	pecul 71 — 7	
— fancies	do. 3 —	31	Steel	tub 5 — 6	
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pcs. 12 —	3	Woollens, Long Ellis	pcs. 8 — 9	
— Jaconet, 20	42 — 45 do. 14 —	5	— Camblets	do. 20 — 29	
— Lappets, 10	40 — 42 do. 1 —	14	— Bombazetts	do. 4 —	

Calcutta, Jan. 20, 1842.—Sales of Mule Twist have been made to a fair extent, but at prices shewing no particular changes.—Coloured Yarns are in limited transactions, and prices remain unaltered. The market for Chintzes is dull and inactive in the absence of buyers from the Upper Provinces: as the season for operation has advanced, we expect little to be done during the next 4 or 5 months.—Coloured Cottons may be represented the same as above; the sales reported are to speculators in the bazaar, influenced by low prices.—Sales in Longcloths and Cambrics have fallen off, owing to the advanced state of the season.—Jaconets, Books, Mulls, Checks, and Lappets have engaged inquiry for the approaching hot weather; but prices still keep low, in consequence of the glutted state of the market.—The season for demand for Woollens being nearly out, sales are limited, and prices are 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those realized in the two preceding months.—There is no particular inquiry from the Upper Provinces for Copper; the few sales that are reported are for local requirements, and as the stocks in the hands of importers are small, prices have been maintained.—The Iron market is inactive: buyers shew no disposition to purchase, unless at the existing low rates, which holders are unwilling to submit to.—Steel without transaction; the price of Swedish is nominal, the market being bare of the article.—The market for lead is well supplied, and the demand is steady.—Spelter without report of sale;

the price of the metal is improving, in consequence of the small stock in the hands of importers.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver, nothing doing in these.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1842.—The distrust in the bazaar occasioned by the failure of two native merchants to a large extent, combined with the scarcity of money, has materially added to the previous dullness of the markets for imports. Accounts from Scinde represent the country between Candahar and the plains to be closed against Kafilas, none having arrived in Scinde during the present season. This outlet for British manufactures has consequently been closed: nor do the recent accounts from Afghanistan hold out prospects of a speedy resumption of the traffic with that quarter. The sales of cotton goods during the month have been made, not only without improvement in price, but in many instances at a slight decline from those ruling last month. Scarcely any purchases have been made by the Marwarces or Mooltanecs—only a few by the Guzeratee and other dealers, for country consumption. With the improvements in machinery, and fall of the price of the raw material in England, it seems hopeless to expect any improvement in the prices of British manufactured goods in this country; on the contrary, prices are more likely to recede than advance.

China, Dec. 10, 1841.—Imports are lower than ever in Canton, and can only be realized on taking the value in teas.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 20, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper . . . prem.	7 14	8 4
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	7 14	8 4
Paper { 1835-36 interest payable in England . . }		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } disc.	1 8	1 4
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } ing to Number		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. . . disc.	0 6	par
New 5 per cent.	0 6	0 3
4 per cent.	disc. 14	0 13 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,450	a 2,500
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) . . .	250	a 260
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	200	a 210
Bank of Bengal Rates.		
Discount on private bills, 3 months	8	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6	do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper . . .	6½	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Jan. 22, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—3 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—12 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—12½ disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 1½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 97.8 to 98 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97.8 to 98 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 104.8 to 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 104.8 to 105 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 91 to 91.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 85 to 85.8 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108 to 108.8 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99 to 99.8 do.

Singapore, Dec. 24, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, — per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, Dec. 10, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 10d. per Sp. Dollar.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Romeo*</i>	596 tons.	Pollock	March 15.
<i>Princess Royal</i>	637	Brock	March 15.
<i>Mary Ridley</i>	400	Sharer	March 20.
<i>Ricardo</i>	500	MacArthur	March 24.
<i>Marmion</i>	373	Ewing	March 30.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Curraghmore</i>	500	Ball	March 18.
<i>Symmetry</i>	468	Watson	March 24.
<i>Hindustan</i>	600	Redman	April 10.
<i>Ellenborough</i>	1100	Close	May 25.

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.

<i>Elizabeth</i>	569	Hamlin	March 20.
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Mary Catherine</i>	450	Taylor	March 13.
<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	March 18.
<i>Samarang</i>	600	Robertson	March 25.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Osceola</i>	650	Luke	March 14.
<i>Margaret</i>	568	Blyth	March 15.
<i>Earl of Clare</i>	910	Scott	March 15.
<i>Berkshire</i>	600	Clarkson	March 20.
<i>John Bull</i>	705	Ormond	March 20.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Morning Star</i>	245	Harrison	March 15.
<i>Persia</i>	658	Stevens	April 2.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Anna Maria</i>	450	West	March 13.
<i>Judith Allan</i>	608	Heyes	March 14.

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	38	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	37	April 18..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8	33	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6.....(<i>per Auckland</i>)	33	June 15 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	32	July 13 ..	38	July 16, &c.	43
July 5	Aug. 5.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug. 12 ..	38	Aug. 19, &c.	45
Aug. 4	Sept. 6.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 18, &c.	45
Sept. 6	Oct. 11.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	35	Oct. 18 ..	42	Oct. 23, &c.	45
Oct. 4	Nov. 10.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	37	Nov. 16 ..	43	Nov. 20, &c.	47
Nov. 4	Dec. 12.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	39	Dec. 19 ..	45	Dec. 22, &c.	48
Dec. 4	Jan. 15, 1842..(<i>per Victoria</i>)	42	Jan. 23 ..			

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 31st March, and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th April.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.....	38	Feb. 11	41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	(<i>per Oriental</i>)	

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 23rd.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street.

THE ARMY IN CABUL.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

Mr. *Weeding* said, before the regular business of the Court had commenced, he wished to ask the Chairman a question upon a subject of great importance.

The *Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) informed the hon. proprietor that he could not regularly put the question at that moment. He could do so when the business of the day was gone through.

Mr. *Weeding*.—I wish to ask a question on a subject in which the East-India Company are very much concerned.

The *Chairman*.—The question cannot be answered now.

Mr. *Weeding*.—I want to ask you a question in which, I repeat, the proprietors of East-India stock are very deeply interested—namely, whether the Court of Directors have received any information, which they consider authentic, as to the departure of the British troops from Cabul? and, if so—

The *Chairman*.—I have already stated that, before questions are asked, the regular business of the day must be completed.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to ask the question now, as the Court was full. In another place, questions were constantly asked and answered before the business of the day commenced. It appeared to him that the question which he wished to put was a most important one, and ought, in courtesy, to be allowed to supersede the ordinary business of the day. Acting on the old principle of "*salus populi suprema lex*," he hoped the Court would permit him to proceed.

The *Chairman*.—According to the practice established in the Court, the question cannot now be put.

Mr. *Weeding*.—If you say that the question cannot now be put, I must sit down; but I shall ask it in the course of the day.

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT ON THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *Chairman* said, he had to inform the Court that the address voted by the Court, on the 17th of November, to her Majesty, congratulating the Queen on the birth of a Prince of Wales, had been presented on the 16th inst. by the Deputy-Chairman and himself, and had been most graciously received. He had also to state, that the address of congratulation to Prince Albert, on the same gratifying occasion, had been presented to his Royal Highness on the 17th inst. by the Deputy-Chairman and himself, and had been most graciously received. (*Hear, hear!*)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to acquaint the Court, that certain accounts and papers, which have been presented to Parliament since the last Quarterly General Court, are now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. x. sec. 1.

The titles of the papers were read by the clerk, as follows:—

Account of all Monies supplied from the Revenues of India, since the Return made on the 24th day of June, 1839, towards the payment of expenses in England chargeable on those Revenues, particularizing, as before, monthly and annually:

1. The amount of Bills drawn by the Court of Directors on the several Governments of India, in separate Accounts of each Presidency, for monies paid into the London Treasury of the East-India Company, with the rates of exchange at which such Bills were issued:

2. The amount of Remittances, in separate Accounts, made by the several Governments of India, and by the East-India Company's Agents in China, to the Court of Directors, specifying the dates of

Remittances as advised in the Registers received from India, and the dates when the same were received into the London Treasury; whether the due payment of those Remittances was protected by the hypothecation of goods, or by any other security, with the rates of exchange at which such Remittances were made.

3. The amount of Bills drawn by the East-India Company's Agents in China on the several Governments of India, with the rates of exchange at which such Bills were issued at Canton; also, an Account of Remittances from India or China, since the commencement of the present Charter, in silk or any other description of goods, specifying the invoice cost in Indian currency and in British sterling money, with a statement, if sold, of the net proceeds realized in London; also, an Account of any Remittances received into the London Treasury of the East-India Company, in repayment of advances made in India, on account of her Majesty's Government, and also made applicable towards the payment of expenses in England chargeable on the Revenues of India.

List specifying the particulars of the Compensation proposed to be granted to persons late in the Maritime Service of the Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

List specifying the particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances, granted in 1841, to persons affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.

Account of Allowances, Compensations, &c. granted to officers and servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India in 1841.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being the warrants granting any salary or gratuity.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being the warrants granting any pension.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to lay before the Court, conformably with the by-law, cap. x. sec. 1, a list of superannuations granted since the last General Court.

COLONIAL PASSENGERS' BILL.

The *Chairman* stated that the Court had been made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, agreeably to the by-law, cap. x. sec. 1, a Bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A Bill for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels."

The clerk then read the title of the Bill, and the 41st clause, *viz.*—

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare that this Act, with such exceptions as are hereafter mentioned, shall extend and apply to the carriage of passengers upon any voyage from any ports or places within the territories of the East-India Company, to be specified or described in such Act or Acts; and also in like manner to authorize the substitution, as respects such voyages, of other equivalent articles of food and provisions for those hereinbefore enumerated, and to declare the rule of computation by which the length of any such voyage shall be estimated, and to confer the powers hereinbefore conferred upon Government agents, and collectors and comptrollers of the customs, with respect to ascertaining the sea-worthiness of a ship, upon such officers of the East-India Company as the Governor General in Council may think proper; and from and after the passing of such Act or Acts of the Government of India, and whilst the same shall remain in force, this Act shall, with such exceptions as are hereinbefore made as respects voyages from colonies, apply to and extend to the carriage of passengers upon such voyages as in the said Act or Acts of the Government of India shall be specified.

The *Chairman*.—That is the only clause of the Bill which relates to the Company.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he had carefully read the Bill, and could confirm the statement of the Chairman, as to that being the only clause which at all affected the natives of India. That clause was framed in order to admit, under certain regulations, natives of India, hill coolies, to emigrate to the Mauritius, or any other of our colonies. The subject was one in which the proprietors had always taken a very deep interest. It would be recollected that, in July, 1838, this subject gave rise to considerable discussion in that Court; and again in June, 1840, it was debated at much length by the proprietors. On the latter occasion, that Court, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, agreed to a petition or memorial to the House of Commons on the subject. Now he must say that he placed more confidence in the regulations embodied in the Bill then before the Court, than he had done in those which were formerly brought under their notice; but he thought, nevertheless, that before they sanctioned such a proposition, they ought to have before them all the information that could be brought forward to enlighten their minds on the subject. He should, therefore, submit to the Court the following resolution:—

That, in order to enable this Court to determine on the justice and policy of making regulations for the emigration of the natives of India to the Mauritius or other British settlements, the Court of Directors be requested to lay before this Court copies of the despatches of the Indian Government and of the orders of her Majesty in Council referring thereto. That they be requested also to obtain, and lay before this Court, copies of any communications from the Mauritius on the same subject, and of any law which may be in force there for regulating contracts for service made by labourers in agriculture or manufactures within the said island.

The hon. proprietor proceeded to say, that he felt much obliged to the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) for the admirable speech he had made on this subject, in his place in Parliament, when he replied to Lord Stanley, on the discussion of Mr. Vernon Smith's motion. In the observations which the hon. director had made on that occasion, he (Mr. Weeding) entirely agreed. It was a fair, honest, and argumentative statement of the question. For his straight-forward conduct on that occasion, the hon. director was entitled to their warmest thanks, and he hoped that the Court of Directors had thanked him the first time they had met after the delivery of his admirable speech. In his (Mr. Weeding's) opinion, it was impossible to prevent the deportation of hill coolies from degenerating ultimately into a slave traffic. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Government would form a code of regulations for the Mauritius, compelling parties who brought natives of India into that island to enter into a bond, to a large amount, to send them back to the East Indies, in the event of work not being found for them, or of their ill-treatment, that would be more effectual than all the complicated machinery which it was proposed to introduce. After all, to what did that machinery amount? It left every thing in the hands of the Governor-General. He might be a person having estates in the Mauritius, and might be interested in the deportation of these people. It behoved the Court to pause before they gave their sanction to any measure for the deportation of the natives of India. In the event of their agreeing to such a proposition, they ought to take especial care that proper safe-guards were provided for the security of the natives. It was the nature of all men to abuse authority, and to make the largest possible profit of those that were dependent on them. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that, for the due protection of those people, to prevent their being oppressed and ill-treated, stringent provisions should be adopted. Government might, indeed, appoint an agent for the purpose of explaining to them all the circumstances under which they entered into contract to proceed to a distant country. But did it follow that the labourers would perfectly understand the situation in which they were placed? It appeared to him that, in common language, the efforts of these agents would most likely be directed to induce these men, by flattering representations, to leave their own country, and to proceed to destinations of which they knew nothing—to proceed to places where their own language was not spoken, and where, if they were ill-treated, they would probably find it difficult to obtain redress. He thought, therefore, that it behoved the Court to pause before they agreed to give such a power to any colonial officer as was contemplated by this Bill. He certainly should have liked the question to have been asked in Parliament as to the cost of the Mauritius to the mother-country. Now India did not cost England any thing, and it was unjust to transport the natives of India to the Mauritius, and to employ them there in the cultivation of sugar which would compete with Indian sugar in the market. The population of the Mauritius was already sufficient to cultivate all the existing estates, and the coolies could only be wanted for the purpose of reclaiming the wilderness, and turning a barren rock into a fertile soil, at the expense of the industry of the natives of India. He conceived that they were bound to look to this measure with a jealous eye; and certain he was that they could not proceed to a just or a wise decision until they had these papers before them. When those papers were produced, then let the subject be brought forward and fairly discussed. That must be done before any substantive measure could be adopted. He, for one, before he sat down, must again thank the hon. director (Mr. Hogg) for the part which he had taken in Parliament on the subject, and, he would say, generally, for the attention which he had uniformly paid in Parliament to every question which concerned the rights and interests of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He should not detain the Court any longer, but he hoped that these observations would be well received—that they would produce a good effect—and that, at no distant day, the subject would be fully taken into consideration. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. M. Martin said he should, with great pleasure, second the motion; and he felt much satisfaction in recollecting that, in 1838, he had also seconded a proposition

on this subject brought forward by the hon. proprietor. In his opinion, it was exceedingly desirable that the minute of the Governor-General and various members of the Council in India on this subject, and which not half a dozen members of that Court had read, should be laid before the Court. Without such information they could not come to a satisfactory decision. There was also the report of the commissioners appointed in Calcutta to consider this question. That commission consisted of six members, three of whom signed a paper strongly dwelling upon the abuses to which the emigration system had been subject, and speaking in favour of the law of prohibition. One of the members left India before the report was drawn up. Another member, Mr. Dowson, was one of the emigration agents, and, of course, was favourable to the system. The sixth member, Mr. Grant, the son of Sir J. P. Grant, a very young man, who could have little knowledge of the subject, morally or commercially, was also in favour of emigration. Lord Auckland, in his minute of the 25th of April, 1841, said:—"The attention which I have been able to give to the subject, has led me to no very satisfactory conclusion upon it." Lord Auckland's language was so decisive, or perhaps he should say so cautious, on the subject, that he hoped the proprietors would not be compelled to a decision on the question until it and other important documents were printed. Truth would not suffer by allowing time for inquiry, and it was their duty to consider seriously how far it was proper to permit these poor natives of India to be carried away from their country by speculative individuals, for the purpose of growing sugar in the Mauritius, which would enter into competition with the sugar of the East Indies. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Auckland had stated that great caution was necessary to prevent the deportation of the natives of India from degenerating into a slave trade; and, if they permitted this deportation to take place from Calcutta and other parts of British India, what was to prevent the system from being adopted at Pondicherry, Cochin, Chandernagore, or any other native ports or foreign settlements? Could they prevent foreign governments from doing that which they themselves tolerated? And, if if they could not, could they form any idea of the extent to which this traffic might be carried? There were in India hundreds of thousands of acres of land uncultivated, and surely our native population might be employed in improving them. The island of Salsette, near Bombay, was not cultivated to the extent of one-fiftieth part of the soil; and in Malabar there were hundreds of miles that presented nothing but jungle. Why, then, permit the deportation of our native subjects? Why not employ them in reclaiming those waste tracts? They might call the system by what name they would, but it was, in fact, nothing but a scheme of kidnapping and fraud. Lord Auckland was of opinion that it was next to impossible to prevent, by any regulations, if the system were once allowed, a very large traffic in human beings, natives of British India. The system, if tolerated by us, would soon extend throughout the whole Eastern hemisphere, and would reflect shame and disgrace on those by whom it had been encouraged. Lord Stanley attempted to justify the measure on the ground that the people were starving—that they were dying of destitution. That, however, was not the way in which such a question ought to be met. The proper course would be, to devise means for employing the people, instead of sending them to foreign shores. He trusted that the papers would be laid before the Court, and then the subject could receive all that attention which its importance deserved and demanded.

Mr. Arbuthnot said, he hoped the Court would take no step to prevent the natives of India, whose interests were as dear to him as any proprietor in that Court, from taking their labour to the best market. He thought that rather a charge had been brought against the planters of the Mauritius, which, upon inquiry, would be found to have no just foundation. In common fairness to the Indian labourers, they ought to be allowed to proceed to the Mauritius for the purpose of bettering their condition, as many of them were proved to have done, if they chose to proceed thither; and the object of this Bill was to enable them to go abroad, without entering into any compact that was likely to prove injurious to themselves. The question re-

solved itself into this point, namely, whether the natives of India should not enjoy that privilege which every people in the world possessed—the right of carrying their labour, without hindrance or molestation, to that market which was most profitable to them; and he hoped that they would not be reduced to such extreme degradation as they would be plunged in if that right were withheld from them. The Bill on this subject formerly introduced by her Majesty's then ministers was, he believed, mainly defeated by the opposition of Dr. Lushington. One of his arguments against the measure was, that the coolies would be subject to much ill-treatment in the Mauritius, and would not be able to obtain redress; a second argument was, the great length of the passage to that colony; and a third, that the water supplied to the coolies on the passage was bad, and the quantity allowed insufficient. Now, as to the first point, it was rebutted by the testimony of coolies who had been at the Mauritius; with respect to the second point, any one who was acquainted with the subject knew that the passage did not occupy a month; and, with reference to the third point, there was no reason whatever why a plentiful supply of good water should not be provided. Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley, who certainly could not be suspected of tolerating any design that appeared to them likely to prove injurious to the natives of India, were favourable to the plan. They had very strong testimony as to the good treatment of the coolies at the Mauritius. The present Governor of the Mauritius, Sir Lionel Smith, had himself stated, that the existing laws of the island gave ample protection to the coolies, and he was a disinterested witness, for he had, as he (the Governor) declared, gone out to the island having a great distrust of the planters. He was very much identified with the party who had taken up the question so strongly in this country, and his testimony might be considered unbiassed from the manner in which it was given. Considerable weight must, therefore, be attached to it. With regard to the opinion of the natives themselves, they had heard that very many of those who had returned to India had applied to be sent back to the Mauritius. Now, the Bill which was then under discussion was calculated to improve their comfort while going out, and to secure due and proper protection for them when they arrived at the island. As to the commissioners appointed by Lord Auckland to investigate the subject, they had certainly reported against the plan; but much of the evidence given, and some of their own observations, were favourable to it. Lord Auckland, in one of his despatches, spoke in this favourable manner of the plan:—"The impression to be taken from the evidence of the coolies who have returned is, I think, upon the whole, most favourable; and it may be assumed, in regard to the Mauritius, that where there have been prudence and good conduct, and an average share of good fortune, a cooly may return, after a few years of labour in that colony, enriched and improved, and for the most part bearing with him the recollection of no great hardship." As to the natives of India themselves, he thought that it would be most unjust that they should not be allowed, under the protection of this law, to take their labour to that market where they could most profitably employ it. It was the bounden duty of the East-India Company to do the utmost they could for the prosperity of the people of India, and he hoped they would not interfere for the purpose of preventing the natives of that country from disposing of their labour in the manner most beneficial to them. He did not mean to move any amendment to the resolution, but should leave it in the hands of the Court, to deal with it as they thought fit.

Mr. G. Thompson said, he had paid earnest attention to the provisions contained in the Bill to which reference had been made, and more especially to the clause which had been read. He wished, however, to take a more enlarged view of the subject than had hitherto been done, and to call the attention of the Court to the peculiar features of this most objectionable measure. He admitted to the fullest extent the right of every British subject to the free and uncontrolled exercise of his locomotive powers; but, while he admitted that, and while, on the one hand, he would not abridge any individual's personal liberty or interfere with his right of choice, he could not avoid thinking, on the other, that with respect to these natives of India,

they were people that could scarcely exercise a sound and enlightened choice on the matter in question. From the moment permission was given by the Order in Council, some years ago, to import into the island of Mauritius and to Demerara the class of which he spoke, he had watched as carefully as it was possible to do the working of that Order in Council, and he had seen with the utmost pleasure the rescinding of that order, by a counter-order of Lord Glenelg. He had also rejoiced over the defeat of a measure, similar to this Bill, when afterwards introduced by Lord John Russell. They were called on that day again to consider the question, and he did not see any circumstances that induced him to alter his opinion. He should be glad to extend to the natives of India the largest possible measure of liberty; he should rejoice to see them able to better their circumstances, by going either to the colony of Mauritius or to any other portion of the British dominions; but he had yet to learn that they did better their circumstances by so emigrating; he had yet to learn that they were able to judge, on their native soil, of the circumstances in which they were to be placed when they got to the distant country. In the first place, they were ignorant of the language of the parties who urged them to emigrate, and ignorant of the language of the country to which they went, whether it was British Guiana, the Mauritius, or any other part of the world. They were ignorant of navigation—they knew nothing of distances, of latitudes, of climates—they were ignorant of the precise nature of the work which they would have to do—they were ignorant altogether of the terms of the contract into which they entered—and, most of all, were they ignorant of the arts and stratagems of the planters, as individuals, and the practices of the colonial councils, assemblies, and governors, of the country to which they were sent. (*Hear, hear!*) He, unhappily, was not ignorant of those practices, and he could not look back without horror on the dreadful scenes that had occurred at Demerara, and the scenes enacted in the island of Mauritius; nor could he look forward to a renewal of those scenes without exceeding apprehension; for he had not been put in possession of any arguments which shewed him that there would be a sufficient safeguard thrown around these individuals to secure to them the fruits of their toil, for the preservation of their liberty on arriving in the Mauritius or the other colonies, or to enable them to return to their own country if they should be uncomfortable in their circumstances. There was also another feature about this question of deep interest. He believed that the greater portion of those imported from the British possessions in India were males, and he knew that both in the Mauritius and Demerara immorality had been extended to a very frightful extent, by the importation of an immense number of male labourers, unaccompanied by any females. On their arrival, they were unable to attach themselves to any females in these colonies, there being already a fearful disproportion of the sexes, inasmuch as male labourers were more valuable than females on the sugar plantations. Over the island of Mauritius, also, the Government had little control; it was more unmanageable; they knew less about it than about any other colony. From all he could learn with respect to that colony, they could exercise but a slight control, indeed, over the influential inhabitants. They knew that, of all their fellow-subjects, the inhabitants of that colony had been the most rampant and contumacious. That had been shewn by Sir Fowell Buxton many years ago. And undoubtedly he had heard nothing of the colony which would lead him to rejoice at an importation into it of their fellow-subjects from any part of the world. Under these circumstances, he felt called on to exercise his influence (if he possessed any influence) to protect these unenlightened, ignorant men; and they would permit him to say, that it was a reflection on this Court, it was a reflection on the Government of India, it was a reflection on the Supreme Government in this country, that there should exist in India a necessity for men engaged in the growing of sugar and rice to emigrate at all, or to seek for leave to live as a boon in any part of the world. (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted that they should be obliged to leave their native country, tempted only by the miserable prospect of obtaining that which they ought to be able to obtain on their native soil. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not that love for the colony of

the Mauritius which would induce him to put in jeopardy the comfort and happiness and morality of the hill coolies, by sending them to that island. He cared nothing for the fate of that island. There were other places in the world where the natives might grow sugar, surrounded by their wives and families and their children's children, and under the immediate protection of a more merciful Government than that which Mauritius had ever known, down to this moment. (*Hear, hear!*) The measure might look exceedingly well upon paper, but he judged of its effect by the result of the Order in Council of 1837, and by the actual treatment of the coolies in Demerara. Although a few might have been sent back to India as decoys, and though the most had been made of their evidence, yet he knew, from the most unquestionable testimony, which he had received from highly respectable missionaries in different parts of Bengal, that the emigration, let them call it by what name they pleased, was nothing more than a system of subtle and wicked trepanning. (*Hear, hear!*) The British system of impressment was not distinguished by more odious features than the kidnapping hill coolies in India for the sugar plantations of the Mauritius and Demerara. If there were any thing in the papers asked for that was calculated to throw light on the question if placed in the possession of the members of the Court—if it would extend their knowledge of the subject, or even induce them to pause in giving their consent to the clause over which they had some control, he would hold up fifty hands, if he had them, in favour of it. He felt that the natives of India would not be bettered by this emigration. It was his wish to see India prosper. (*Hear, hear!*) Their slave colonies (now, indeed, no longer slave colonies) had had their day. He was not going into what the proceedings of that day had been, but he thought they were not called on to shew any extraordinary sympathy for the planters of the Mauritius and Demerara, who had for ages been carrying on their trade at the expense of the happiness and honour of the human race, and to the disgrace of this country. He wanted to see India flourish. (*Hear, hear!*) He should like to see the West Indies enjoy a continuance of their present prosperity, and the labourers enjoying their independence in the freedom of their own mountain grounds. He was glad that they were able to insist on high wages; it was a proof of the beneficial effects of emancipation. But he should also rejoice to see such a necessity in this country for an enlarged growth of sugar in India, as should compel the attention of the Court and of her Majesty's Government to the subject. He feared this Bill would be but a second edition of the Bill of Lord J. Russell, which was defeated some sessions ago in the House of Commons, but which was now promoted under other, and, for its being carried, more favourable auspices. He considered this as an evidence that the West-Indian colonial party was still paramount in Parliament. It was not the Mauritius only that would benefit by the Bill; the West Indies would also share in its advantages. No one who well considered the subject could suppose that the Mauritius only would participate in the benefits of this measure. There was, he contended, another party whom it would serve; a party whose interests were isolated and separated from those of the country at large. That Court, therefore, was bound to take care of the interests of India, rather than of the interest of a few comparatively insignificant spots of our empire. (*Hear, hear!*) For this reason he would say, let them pause; he did not condemn the Bill *in toto*, but he objected to it as far as regarded the fate of the hill coolies. If they could speak the language of those who engaged them—if they knew the nature of the contracts they entered into—if their choice was free and enlightened—if they were likely to benefit themselves by going to the country to which they were invited, he should be the last man to interpose a straw in the way of their free and well-informed choice. But, under the circumstances, the hill coolies were not free agents; they were the most ignorant of all the people of the country they inhabited, and that Court had to decide for them. They might as well talk of giving an idiot or an infant the right of choice when a subtle, interested, smooth-tongued, wily, well-paid recruiting sergeant was abroad, as a hill cooly placed under such circumstances. How could the cooly detect the arts of his tempter, when that tempter contrasted

the *El Dorado* to which he wished to send the ignorant native with the poverty against which he struggled in his own land? (*Hear, hear!*) He did hope, therefore, that they should have placed before them all the information it was in the power of the Court to demand; and at a future time, when they were in possession of that information, they might renew the consideration of the question, and come to a deliberate, enlightened, and satisfactory conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, the Court of Directors were fully aware of the importance of the subject to which the Bill then before the Court related. He could assure the Court that they were not desirous of withholding any information from the proprietors which they possessed; but with regard to the Bill which had given rise to the present discussion, he could only observe, that such discussion was not anticipated by the directors, on merely laying the Bill on the proprietors' table. He thought that the observations which had been made with respect to emigration from India, would equally apply to the principle of emigration from every other country. If they were to prevent the natives of India from emigration, they would be the only people in the world that would be debarred from carrying their skill and labour to that market where they hoped to be most amply rewarded. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Thompson) was of opinion, that the Government abroad would not be able to extend sufficient protection to those people; but, assuredly, proper care would be taken for the well-being of those who were so especially entrusted to their care. Their first duty was to protect those natives of India; and, undoubtedly, every proper and reasonable measure that might be suggested, either by the Government abroad or the Government at home, would be adopted to effect that object. He hoped, therefore, that his hon. friend would not press his motion on the present occasion.

Mr. *Weeding* said he should not withdraw his motion. He had not asked for any thing that was impracticable; and he still thought (notwithstanding the observations of the *Chairman*) that all the papers on the subject ought to be laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—Let my hon. friend hand up his motion.

Mr. *Weeding* read the motion again, and expressed a wish to add to it, "and that the Court be summoned at an early period to take the same into consideration."

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, the motion appeared to him to be so perfectly reasonable, that he could see no ground on which it could fairly be resisted. They were, or they ought to be, the protectors of the natives of India; and when a proposition was made for the deportation of those natives, they ought to examine the subject with the most scrutinizing jealousy. (*Hear, hear!*) When an attempt was made to send the natives of India far away from their own country, for the purpose of employing them in lieu of slaves in what were formerly slave colonies, they ought to proceed with the utmost caution and circumspection. God knows, they had, at the present moment, to contend with some difficulties, with reference to the situation of their East-Indian possessions. These, however, though formidable, he was convinced they would be able to surmount; but, in his opinion, the worst of all evils might be apprehended, if ever they so acted as to give the natives of India a right to turn round on them and say reproachfully, "Instead of protecting us, you have sent us, freemen, out of these sugar colonies to replace slave labourers!" (*Hear, hear!*) Parliament was about to suspend its sittings for a short time; and, before it met again, nothing could be more advisable than to have the papers moved for laid before the proprietors, in order that they should be enabled in the interim to discuss the question fairly and properly, and be in a position to lay their views on the subject before the Legislature when it re-assembled after the Easter recess. He (Mr. Salomons) had two objections against the deportation of the hill coolies from their native land. One was an Indian objection, the other an English one. The former was, that these people were incapable of taking care of themselves. They were, too, it should be observed, not removed in large masses. They were sent in small numbers to the island of Mauritius; and though, to the Mauritius, the importation of even a small number of hill coolies might be of very great importance, still the surplus labour of India

could not be relieved by the removal of a few emigrants. It was clear, therefore, that India would in nowise be benefitted by the measure. His English objection was, that the question was too lightly looked at in this country. They legislated here without its being possible that any effectual appeals could be made against the influence of certain private interests. The colonial minister was attacked by the West-India interest; and he, knowing the power of that party, was too ready to answer, "Well, we have taken the proposition laid down by you into consideration, and we will bring a Bill into Parliament to afford you the assistance you require." How, he wanted to know, could you ask the Americans to emancipate their slaves, when you shewed them that, for the purpose of supplying those plantations which had been hitherto slave colonies with labourers, you were ready to send the free natives of India to raise sugar in those countries where alone it could be done by persons accustomed to a tropical climate? Those who felt deeply on the subject of slavery—those who really wished to see that odious system put an end to—ought not to suffer their exertions to be relaxed for one moment until slavery was abolished throughout the world. (*Hear, hear!*) He had seen the working of slavery in the Mauritius, and he agreed with the hon. proprietor (Mr. G. Thompson) in his opinion of its manifold horrors. He knew, as the hon. proprietor had said, that the slaves were well fed in the Mauritius. "Yes," said Mr. Salomons, "and so are my horses. I am their master, and I treat them well for my benefit, and not for theirs. But what is to prevent me, if I please, from treating them differently? Such a power ought not to be granted to man, with reference to his fellow-man!" They ought to pause—they ought to inquire (and for that purpose all the papers ought to be submitted to them) before they proceeded farther. They ought to see that nothing was omitted by which the liberty, the health, and the security of these poor people could be guarded and insured. With these feelings, he felt great pleasure in supporting the motion of the hon. proprietor, and he hoped that it would be carried. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, he had not the least objection to the adoption of the motion; and he proposed to add to it, in order that other documents might be furnished, the words, "also any despatches of the Court of Directors referring thereto." He also proposed to add, in compliance with the suggestion of the hon. proprietor, the following words at the conclusion of the motion, "and that the Court be summoned at an early period to take this subject under consideration." There was no one more sensible of the importance of the question than he (the *Chairman*) and his colleagues were. They had, for some time past, paid the greatest attention to it, and would be rejoiced to find it properly adjusted.

Mr. *M. Martin* suggested that the papers should be printed for the convenience of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said, he did not think it would be necessary to print the papers, as every gentleman who took any interest at all in the question would have an opportunity of reading them in the proprietors' room.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, the question was of so much importance, that he thought the papers connected with it ought to be printed.

Mr. *Weeding* considered this to be a question that deeply interested the proprietors. It was, therefore, proper that the Court of Directors should lay before them all the information, generally, that they possessed on the subject; and, in order that the subject should be properly understood, it was, he thought, necessary that the papers should be printed. It was of mighty moment, in his mind, that the information connected with the question should be generally disseminated, and the small expense that would be incurred for printing ought not to be considered of any importance.

The *Chairman* said, it was merely a question of expense, and if the proprietors consented to have them printed, the directors, of course, would not offer any opposition to their being so.

The motion, in its amended form, was then put from the chair, and carried.

CASE OF CAPTAIN J. CHARRETIE.

Mr. D. Salomons said, he now came forward to discharge a duty of great importance towards one of the Company's late maritime servants, who had been, he thought, very much injured by certain proceedings of the late Board of Control. In opening this case, he did not mean to speak in any terms of bitterness with respect to the conduct of that Board, because he was willing to believe that those authorities were actuated by what they conceived to be a proper sense of their public duty in the course which they had taken; and perhaps Capt. Charretie had not, in the first instance, put forward his case in so strong a point of view as he might have done. Having stated thus much, he had no desire to occupy the Court with any farther prefatory observations. The circumstances of the case were, then, briefly these:—Capt. Charretie entered the maritime service of the Company when a young man, and passed through all the gradations of that service till he attained the rank of commander. He commanded one of the Company's regular ships during two voyages. A singular train of misfortunes appeared to have followed him. Certainly, no individual had ever been more persecuted by fortune from the hour when he first entered the service, and that adverse fortune had attended him up to the present time. He was, however, now so far fortunate as to appear before that Court, and he (Mr. Salomons) hoped that he would be able to induce the proprietors to take the same view of his case as the Court of Directors had previously done. Perhaps it would be here fair to Capt. Charretie and to himself, to state that his acquaintance with that gentleman was of very recent date. Capt. Charretie called on him, and placed his case in his hands. On learning the nature of that case—involving, as it did, much unmerited hardship—he was so struck with the injustice which had been inflicted on Capt. Charretie, that he at once took the matter up—that he determined to become the advocate of Capt. Charretie's claim—and he hoped that he should be able to work it to a successful issue. He trusted that justice, though late, would ultimately be obtained for this injured man. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court would bear in mind that, after the Company's Charter had been abrogated, when they had surrendered their trading privileges, and, what was more substantial, all their commercial assets, the Court of Proprietors thought that it would be but right and equitable to provide for such of their maritime servants as had properly fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of the Company. A resolution was accordingly passed, that all the persons who had been in the actual service of the Company at any time during the five years antecedent to the 28th of August, 1833, should be entitled to compensation; and the question, as regarded the case of Capt. Charretie, turned on this point, namely, whether he was in the service of the Company after the 28th of August, 1828; because, if so, he came within the stipulated limit of five years. Now, it was to shew that Capt. Charretie was in the Company's service within that time that he appealed to the justice of the Court, and called on the proprietors for their opinion and decision in this case. It appeared that when Capt. Charretie was in command of the ship *Bombay*, he became the subject of a court of inquiry in India, in consequence of some disagreement having taken place on board that vessel between some of its officers and some officers of the army. The result of the inquiry was, the honourable acquittal of Capt. Charretie. When he returned to this country in the *Bombay*, that vessel, which had been tendered to the Company for three voyages, unfortunately was not taken up. In the meantime, questions similar to those upon which his acquittal had been pronounced in India were raised, and notwithstanding that honourable acquittal, an inquiry into his conduct was also instituted in England by the Court of Directors. Now, he found no fault with that, although he might feel that it was not in accordance with the spirit of British justice to try a man twice for the same offence. No doubt, the Court of Directors, anxious to keep up the high and honourable character of their maritime service, caused this inquiry to be set on foot, in order that they might themselves be satisfied that their officer had not acted improperly. Pending this inquiry, Capt.

Charretie could not accept the command of a ship in the Company's service; and he was not finally declared eligible to a command, by the decision of the Court of Directors, till February, 1829, six months after the period which was fixed as the commencement of the time entitling an officer to compensation. He was afterwards unable to procure a ship; but, had it not been for the suspension occasioned by the inquiry at home, he would have been placed in command of the ship *Vansittart*, in 1829, so as to have brought him within the term pointed out by the resolution relative to compensation to be granted to maritime officers. The Court of Directors, with great kindness to Capt. Charretie, when he put in his claim for this compensation, investigated very closely the particulars of his case, and the result was, a recommendation from them to the Board of Control in his favour. They stated that, in their opinion, Capt. Charretie had made out a case for compensation, and that he was entitled to the compensation which he sought. The Board of Control did not, however, think proper to allow his claim. Such cases certainly were not new. Cases had come before that Court, and been sanctioned by them, which had been investigated and recommended by the Court of Directors previously, and yet were rejected by the Board of Control. They were afterwards sent back to the Board of Control, and were, to a certain extent, conceded. Indeed, he might say more. He might say that, with respect to some of those cases, the Board of Control had neither done their duty to the Court of Proprietors, nor to the Company at large. What he now said was by no means improper, for he believed there was a strong opinion on record that the power of the Board of Control, in matters of compensation to be granted by the Company, ought, if not annihilated, to be very much contracted. In cases of this kind, he thought that it should be so. The East-India Company were only disbursing their own money, and it was strange that they should be told by others who ought to be rewarded and who should go unrewarded. A second appeal was made by Capt. Charretie to the Court of Directors, and the result of that application was, a second recommendation on their part, which was transmitted to the Board of Control; but, as no new facts were set forth, the Board of Control said, "they saw no reason to alter the decision to which they had already come." In this case, Capt. Charretie appeared to have realized a saying which he (Mr. Salomons) would not repeat in that Court, but which must be present to the mind of every proprietor. It was well known that, when a man was plunged in difficulties, he sometimes wavered, and became incapable of adhering to a fixed and firm opinion. Such, it appeared, was Capt. Charretie's case. So often and so greatly disappointed, he thought fit, in the course of these proceedings, rather to abandon the strong ground on which he had a right to stand. He wished to sue *in formâ pauperis*. He abandoned the strong ground of justice, and took that of mercy. Now he (Mr. Salomons) took a very different view of the case. He rejected the plea of mercy, and stood there for justice. (*Hear, hear!*) On that ground it was—and on that ground alone—that he called on the proprietors to take the same view of the case as the Court of Directors had formerly done. The Court of Directors had examined and thoroughly investigated his case; and, after due deliberation, they reported in favour of it. After it was determined not to take up the ship *Bombay*, to which Capt. Charretie would have been appointed, the *Vansittart* was offered to him. Situated as he was, Capt. Charretie could not take the command; and, within a day or two of his acquittal by the Court of Directors, those who had in their hands the gift of the command of the *Vansittart* were obliged to supersede Capt. Charretie and place another person in command of that ship. Now, looking at all the circumstances of the case, he considered that, pending the inquiry, coupled with the acquittal, and knowing that, but for the delay attending that inquiry, Capt. Charretie would have been in command of a ship—he repeated that, under the circumstances, he considered that gentleman was actually in the Company's service in 1829, as much as if he had been on board. His prospects were thus blasted—he was in ill-health—he was no longer in flourishing circumstances. Thus situated, he appealed to the justice of that Court. The delay occasioned by the court of inquiry had thrown him

down in the world, and he had never since been able to raise himself up. The papers that had been laid before the Court, and published by order of the Court of Directors, would enable the proprietors to decide on this case. The facts were all before them, therefore he need not trouble the Court by reading many extracts. There were, however, one or two important points to which he would beg leave to direct their attention. The first extract to which he would refer would be found in the "Report of the Finance and Home Committee, 26th of August, 1835." The Report stated:—"It appears that the ship which Capt. Charretie commanded was cleared on the 14th of May, 1828, and that the usual investigation into the commander's deviations and accounts terminated in December following, but that, in consequence of its being deemed necessary by the then Committee of Private Trade to examine the proceedings of the court of inquiry, which took place in India, regarding the conduct of Capt. Charretie towards the military on the outward voyage, his eligibility for a future command was not determined until the 25th of February, 1829. Capt. Charretie now alleges that, but for the time consumed in the committee's inquiry, which operated virtually as a temporary suspension from the service, he would have obtained the command of the *Vansittart*, and would consequently have been employed within the prescribed term of five years, reckoning from the 28th of August, 1833. In support of his claim, Capt. Charretie has enclosed a certificate from the managing owner of the *Vansittart* (Mr. Hare), 'that early in January, 1829, the command of the *Vansittart* was offered to Capt. Charretie, and that the command of her remained open until about the middle of February, 1829—(he entreated gentlemen to pay particular attention to the dates)—at which period Capt. Charretie not being released from the position in which he was placed by the Court of Directors, the owners were under the necessity of appointing another commander, as the period of the ship's floating was approaching.' The time fixed for the floating of the ship was the 5th of March." This (observed Mr. Salomons) was very important, as shewing the precise situation in which Capt. Charretie was placed. The Report went on to say:—"Your committee having called upon Capt. Charretie for further explanation, he has forwarded a letter from the managing owner of the *Vansittart* (Mr. Hare), from which the committee find that 'the resignation of Capt. Dalrymple had been determined upon between him and the owners at a much earlier date than that of his actual resignation;' and that it was decided by the 20th of February that Capt. Scott should succeed him, 'the delay in the presentation of Capt. Scott being occasioned by the Court not having previously accepted Capt. Dalrymple's resignation.' He has likewise forwarded a certificate from Messrs. Scott, Fairlie, and Co. (who held a majority of shares of the *Vansittart*, and by whom Capt. Scott was presented), stating, 'that when Capt. Charretie was in treaty for the command of the *Vansittart* in the season 1829, it was, to the best of their knowledge and belief, his decided intention to have proceeded to sea in her;' and that 'they are not aware of any other circumstances having prevented that negotiation being pressed to a close by Capt. Charretie than the situation in which he was placed, by the Court of Directors having suspended his eligibility to command.'" Finally, after a close investigation, the Finance and Home Committee came to the following decision:—"Your committee being of opinion that the circumstances thus detailed constitute a special case, recommend that, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, Capt. Charretie be admitted to the benefit of the compensation, and allowed an annuity of £200 per annum, from 22nd of April, 1834." The resolution which the Court of Directors came to on Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1835, was this:—"Resolved,—That having considered the documents submitted by Capt. Charretie, formerly commander of the ship *Bombay*, in support of his renewed application to be admitted to the benefit of the plan of maritime compensation, the Court are of opinion that the circumstances set forth constitute a special case, and that, accordingly, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, Capt. Charretie be admitted to the benefit of the compensation and allowed an annuity of £200 from the 22nd April, 1834." Since that time, nothing whatever had been

done to weaken this case. On the contrary, many circumstances had arisen to strengthen it; and the only thing by which it could be said to be weakened at all was, the conduct of Capt. Charretie himself, in not having applied at an earlier period to the Court of Proprietors for that which the Board of Control seemed indisposed to grant. But the Court was now appealed to, and he would ask them whether they were inclined to support the Court of Directors in their resolution? (*Hear!*) Did they think that the Directors had sufficiently investigated this case? If they were of opinion that the resolution of the Court of Directors was a proper one, then he asked them to support the case of this unfortunate officer, and to concur with the Court of Directors in that resolution. His only wish was that justice should be done to this individual, who had been shut out from his claim to compensation by circumstances not under his own control, except by not having taken means to bring it before the Court at an earlier period. He did not think it was necessary for him to trouble the Court further, but if any hon. proprietor wished for any further documents or information, he should be ready to supply him with all that was in his possession, in order to strengthen the claims of so good and respectable a man. Before moving the resolution of which he had given notice, he begged to hand in the testimony of various officers as to the opinion they entertained of Capt. Charretie, and the testimony of various owners of ships, who were ready to state their willingness and determination to give that gentleman the command of a ship, within the limited time. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Court of Directors were supported by the Court of Proprietors, all difficulty on the part of the Board of Control would be done away with. The hon. proprietor then proposed the following motion:—

That this Court, having considered the case of Capt. Charretie, declares its full and entire concurrence with the resolution of the Court of Directors, held the 2nd September, 1835, in favour of Capt. Charretie's claim, that, as a special case, he is entitled to the maritime compensation pension of £200 per annum, and that the Court of Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for carrying this resolution into effect.

Mr. *Fidler*, in rising to second the motion, said, he never rose with more pleasure than in this case, in having to support the cause of an unfortunate son of the ocean. He thought it right, in the first instance, that he should call the attention of the Court to that resolution by which a commander in the East-India Company's service was entitled to receive £200 a year out of the compensation fund, if he had been actually employed within a period of five years preceding the 28th of August, 1833. It was no fault on the part of this unfortunate commander that he was not in receipt of that £200 a year; it was no fault, he said, of that gentleman that he had not been actually employed in the service within the limited period. The next thing was that, in addition to that, there was a prospective provision arising from the dropping in of annuities which was appropriated to officers who did not come under the general rule for compensation. The reason that Capt. Charretie did not serve ten years was owing to no fault of his own, but to his having been burnt out of one the Company's own ships. He would appeal to the Committee of Finance on that subject, and ask them whether that was not fully proved. It was unnecessary, therefore, to say more upon that point. He did not mean to rely upon other circumstances relating to this unfortunate gentleman's case, but he would just observe that Capt. Charretie was formerly in possession of £300 a year, which he lost by the death of his wife, and that, during the time he was in the East-India Company's service, he had met with a loss of not less than £20,000. It was true that that did not arise from any thing for which the Company was answerable; but he mentioned these circumstances to shew that the whole life of this gentleman was not a "Comedy of Errors," but a "Tragedy of Troubles." The directors had looked upon this case with that humanity which characterized the whole of their conduct in regard to the maritime as well as other affairs of the Company. They referred the case to their Financial and Home Committee. That Committee looked into every document, closely investigated the whole of the case, and solemnly determined that this was a special case, and that Capt. Charretie was entitled to receive

£200 a year compensation, commencing from the 22nd April, 1834. They made their report, but the directors did not pin their faith upon that report of the Financial and Home Committee. They considered the whole of the documents—looked into the case for themselves, and considered it over and over again. He did not wish to speak but with the greatest respect of the late Board of Commissioners. He thought that every board, however mistaken he might consider its conduct, was entitled to the greatest respect; but he was very sorry to be obliged to say, that the late Board of Commissioners did that which no other board or any committee of any public department in the country ever did before. They came to a strong resolution on the subject, but gave not a single reason whatever for their decision. The Court knew that the highest tribunal in the land, the House of Lords, never came to a decision without assigning a reason for it. It was the same in all Courts of Equity, in the Court of Admiralty, and all the Ecclesiastical Courts. In fact, no other board or committee, than the late Board of Commissioners, ever came to a decision without giving their reason for that decision. He could not agree with that line of conduct, although he would admit the truth of the old Scotch proverb, that their reasons might be very good and yet their judgments might be very bad. Why should the Board of Commissioners come to a decision directly against the unanimous decision of the Board of Directors without assigning a reason for doing so? But he would not take up the time of the Court farther. The decision of the Court of Directors was so strongly in favour of this unfortunate gentleman's case (and it was not a hasty decision), that he should weaken the appeal if he occupied more of their time than to add, that he was sure no hand would be held up in that Court against this claim of Capt. Charretie. In conclusion, he would repeat, that he never stood forward to support any case with such conscientious good feeling as he did this. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, that having taken rather a prominent part respecting the compensation fund, of which this formed a claim, he would trouble the Court with a very few observations upon this subject. He thought that the main ground in favour of Capt. Charretie's claim was, that the error had lain with the East-India Company, not with himself. When this gentleman was last in command of the *Bombay*, and employed in the service, it was in the year 1828, so as to be within a few months of the five years ending in August, 1833. He was certainly in command of another ship in 1829, but he was not dismissed from his former service. It appeared that there had been a quarrel between some of his officers and certain military officers on board his ship, the *Bombay*: an inquiry took place into his conduct, in India, and he was acquitted, after a due investigation, of every part of the charge. The Court of Directors wished to review that inquiry on his arrival in this country. They did so; but took up more time for the purpose than they should have done. They were guilty then of delay; and, because the fault was with them, it was right that they should give every support they could to this unfortunate gentleman, who would, but for their delay, have been legally within the time they had prescribed as to the limit for their compensation. He was acquitted by them, but they had made him lose his legal right to the compensation which he now claimed. He might also add, that when Capt. Charretie was in Bengal, he had been considered the most proper person to take the superior command of one of the Company's ships, and had saved £10,000 worth of property which was entrusted to him, by his diligent and praiseworthy exertions. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, there was no objection on the part of the Court of Directors to the motion.

Major *Oliphant* said, it appeared to him that every military man who was subjected to a court of inquiry, and acquitted, would be entitled to his rank and pay during the time he was under that inquiry. In the same way, then, Capt. Charretie having been placed, he might say, upon his trial within the prescribed period, and acquitted, was justly entitled, in his opinion, to this allowance, and that he did not ask it as a favour, but as a matter of right.

Sir R. Campbell fully acquiesced in the opinion that Capt. Charretie was legally entitled to compensation.

Mr. Twining considered it desirable that this resolution should go up to the Board of Control with a very strong expression of the unanimous feeling on the part of the Court, and he had the greatest pleasure in giving his concurrence to the motion which had been so ably brought forward, because he thought that there were few men whose cases had been under their consideration who, during a long series of adverse circumstances, had displayed more of resolution or judgment in extricating himself from difficulties, and securing the property of others committed to his care, than Capt. Charretie. And he the more readily gave his support to the motion, because he thought it was clear, from the circumstances which had been stated, that Capt. Charretie never could have intended to waver as to his continuing in the service of the Company. Many officers might have made many successful voyages, and might still be anxious to remain in that situation which entitled them to compensation; but in Capt. Charretie's case there was no waver at all; he had always been devoted to the service, and had no other means of supporting his family. It was highly honourable to the Board of Directors that they had come to the resolution which had been quoted upon this subject; and he trusted that, when it came to be considered by the Board of Control, there would be no hesitation in carrying this object into effect.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

THE SUTTEE.

Mr. Marriott then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had on a former occasion given notice, to the effect—"That the hon. Directors be requested, in the case of the suttee which was lately permitted in the territory of the Nizam, and in all cases of a similar nature, to recommend to the foreign rulers the immediate abolition of that inhuman and sanguinary rite, as the same has already been effected in the dominions of the hon. Company." The present motion was founded on the following statement, taken from the Madras *United Service Gazette* of October last, and which appeared in *The Asiatic Journal* for December following. The statement ran thus:—"We are surprised to learn from a correspondent at Jaulnah, that a suttee was perpetrated at that station on the 1st inst. We presume, however, that this revolting scene could not have taken place within the limits of the cantonment, since the British authorities would doubtless have interfered to prevent such an infringement of what, thanks to our late Governor-General, has become the law of the land, though unable beyond their own lines to offer any direct interference with the Nizam's subjects. The particulars of this atrocious ceremony we give in the words of our correspondent, as follows:—'A rich brahmin died (I believe) on the 30th ult., and on the following morning it was bruited that a suttee would take place in the course of the day, the widow of the deceased having, by the advice of the brahmins, determined on sacrificing herself upon the funeral pyre of her husband. I attended the dreadful spectacle, which was conducted much as described by those who have witnessed the like before. About 3,000 persons were congregated on the occasion. The widow walked round amongst them, distributing her valuables as she passed, and salaaming to the assembled persons. She then walked to the pile of wood, &c., and, seating herself on it, requested to have her husband's head placed in her lap, but this was denied her, and the poor victim was forced to lay herself down by the side of the corpse. The attendant brahmins, however, told her not to attempt the sacrifice if she did not feel equal to support the torture. Her resolution was unchangeable, and she repeated that it was her determination to be a suttee, and that she had no fear of the agony attendant thereon. The woman was then warned against attempting to escape from the pile after the fire should be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were, however, saved all trouble on this particular, as the poor creature, under the extremity of torture, made not an effort even to rise,

and only screamed out, 'My God! my God!' until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Jaulnah on the 1st inst., a scene disgraceful to the Government that can even give its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity." He could not by possibility assume that there could be any opposition offered to his motion; and although he very much regretted the absence of an excellent individual, an hon. member of that body (Mr. Poynder), who had, on a previous day, occupied the attention of the Court with a description of the horrors of the suttee system, in a speech of six hours' duration (*hear, hear!*), yet he was inclined to think that the subject was too well known to the proprietors to render it necessary for him now to address them at any length, with a view to induce them to support his resolution. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court was perfectly conversant with the history of the horrid tragedies of sutteeism; but, thank God, and the late Governor of India, Lord W. Bentinck, the system was abolished in our dominions. He trusted that the Court would hasten to urge its abolition also by those native princes over whom their influence extended. He believed that one hon. proprietor present had been upon this particular station, in the Nizam's territory, and could speak as to there being no kind of danger whatever; and as his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) said, if they would but use their influence, the thing would be put an end to at once. The practice of suttee was very common formerly, as appeared by the papers that were laid before Parliament, which gave the names and castes of 666 of those unfortunate women who annually, on an average of ten years, devoted themselves on the funeral pile. Was that a state of things which could be allowed to continue? But if he were allowed, he would direct the attention of the Court to a work which had been published, containing Grant's remarks in his tracts on the state of Asiatic society. The extract he should read would be found in page 62; and from the facts there put forth, some judgment might be formed as to the number of scenes of this description which were to be witnessed in the eastern districts. The extract thus proceeded:—"No judgment can be formed of the number from the transactions of this kind occasionally seen about the English settlements; by far the greater part takes place in the interior of the country, out of the view and intelligence of foreigners. Roger, a writer of great credit in the last century, relates that the Kheterees compelled their women to burn, reckoning it a disgrace if their wives were not laid on the funeral pile with them, and that, during his residence at Paliamcotta, a man of distinction of that caste dying, sixty of his wives were burnt alive with his corpse. A Hindu of education stated to a friend of the writer, his conjecture that the victims thus annually burnt in the Bengal provinces amounted to 15,000. The calculation, indeed, seems excessive; yet, if we adopt moderate data, the result will be enormous." Then let him point their attention to the portion of the fourth chapter of the same work, on the question of an inquiry into the measures which might be adopted by Great Britain for the management of Asiatic colonies. The work said: "Supposing it to be in our power to convince them of the criminality of the annual sacrifice of so many human victims on the funeral pile; of the profession of robbery, comprehending murder; of the indulgence of one class of people in the whole catalogue of flagitious crimes, without any adequate punishment; of the forfeiture of the lives of others, according to their institutes, for the merest trifles; of the arbitrary imposition of burdensome rites, devoid of all moral worth; of the pursuit of revenge by offerings to vindictive deities; of the establishment of lying, false evidence, gaming, and other immoralities, by law; of the pardon of capital offences for money; of trying to purchase the expiation of wilful and habitual iniquity by ceremonial observances; and of the worship of stocks, stones, impure and malevolent deities,—no man living surely would affirm that we ought, that we are at liberty, to withhold from them this conviction." These remarks, he begged to state, were published in the year 1797, but were written in 1792. He rejoiced that much of the reproach that once lay against this corporation had of late years been removed. The question now was, not whether they were endangering their empire by an extensive circulation of the Scriptures there. They had extended to it ecclesiastical and missionary establishments, formed by various sections of the Chris-

tian church. The suttee system had been abolished in their own territory; the pilgrim tax had been relinquished; and there had furthermore been an abandonment of revenue from the worship and services of idolatry. (*Hear, hear!*) It was the observation of Mr. Chaplin, formerly their commissioner in the Deccan, whose object was to keep things as they were, by imputing fanaticism, enthusiasm, and Methodism to all who opposed idolatrous taxation, that "the proposition to abolish the pilgrim tax appears to me too extravagant to have been entertained for a moment by any but weak-minded zealots, whose next step would be, to overthrow all the Hindu temples and to erect Methodist conventicles on their ruins." But they did not mean to overthrow Hindu temples. They might fall of themselves, unless that Company attempted to prop and support them. And here he must say, he could not but regret the late awful edict of Lord Auckland, who seemed to have been disposed to fasten upon that body for ever the payment of £6,000 per annum for the support of the pagoda at Jugger-naut. He trusted that that subject would, before long, come under the review of the Court. He could not anticipate that any objection would be made to his motion, and therefore he should not take up more time of the Court than to say, that he entered that Court without having applied to any one to second his motion; but he doubted not that it would meet with support, and, he trusted, would pass without any objection on the part of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Major *Oliphant* said, he rose for the purpose of seconding the motion. Having been personally alluded to by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, as having been Resident at the court of Hyderabad, he would state that he was there for eighteen years; and if his voice were worth any thing in this matter, he begged to say, that his firm belief was, that a single expression, on the part of the Resident, that it was the desire of the British Government to put a stop to sutteeism in the Nizam's dominions, would have the effect they wished for. It was a Mussulman government, but the actual ruler of the state was the Hindu minister, Chundoo Loll; and that individual was as much a creature of our will as if an Englishman had the rule of government. He therefore stated, that an expression from the Resident to the rajah would for ever put a stop to the suttee. If they wanted any thing for their own benefit, as it would be to the prejudice of the Nizam, they could not ask it; but when it was to put a stop to this most inhuman custom,—and which he believed the natives themselves would gladly get rid of, if it were not for shame of acting contrary to the opinions of brahmins,—it was their bounden duty to use with discretion the power and influence which they possessed; and if they did so, he had no doubt that the object would be attained.

The motion was then put from the chair, when

Mr. *Weeding* rose and said, that he could not doubt that that Court would agree to exert its influence over all the native princes of India, as well as those who were under their control, to put a stop to this most horrible practice. (*Hear!*) It was now fourteen years since, in that Court, after a long debate the gentlemen on the other side of the bar concurred with gentlemen without the bar in recommending to the Government of India to put an end to the practice of sutteeism. That was in 1828. No sooner was that resolution come to, than Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General of India, took the subject seriously into his consideration, and, at the beginning of 1829, the Council of India framed a law declaring it to be culpable homicide for any person to aid or abet in the destruction of human life by burning or burying alive: and the Government of India was to use its influence in all quarters to obtain an observance of that law. They might remember that the argument which then had great force with them, and he used it for one, was, that it was quite impossible for them to fear that any religious feeling would be raised up against it, as they were only preventing a son or a brother from inflicting a cruel death on his mother or sister. He could not therefore imagine but that the Court of Directors would without any delay convey to their Government in India an order to use all means short of force to obtain that end. He hoped indeed that no force would be resorted to; but still, all their influence might be exerted to prevail upon the native princes

of India not immediately subject to them to abolish this inhuman custom. In some of their own territories it had been effected; for instance, there was a large district under the Rajah of Nagpore in which it had been done. That put it into their power to recommend it to the Nizam; and they should join with him in doing every thing for the happiness and prosperity of his people. Let them remember that the happiness of the people was one of the great ends of legislation. It was, however, conceived, utterly impossible for any man of feeling to raise an argument in opposition to the wisdom and the humanity of endeavouring to put an end to this barbarous system, and therefore it was impossible to oppose the present proposition. (*Hear, hear!*) He most sincerely thanked the hon. proprietor for having brought the matter forward, and he hoped the Court of Directors would meet the motion with their support; and that, in less than a year, every thing which partook of the nature of murder in India might be put an end to.

The *Chairman* trusted that there was no assurance required on the part of the directors to shew their anxiety for the abolition of the suttee system. (*Hear, hear!*) All that it would be the wish of that body to do would be, to suggest and to adopt that degree of discretion in the proceeding which was so essentially necessary with a view to the ultimate accomplishment of the general object. (*Hear, hear!*) He might truly say, that their instructions to the Government of India had been, with all proper discretion to interfere wherever they could to put an end to this horrid practice. As a proof of that, he might state, that, in the following native states sutteeism had been entirely abolished at the instigation of the British Government: viz. Sattara, Nagpore, Mysore, and the petty state of Guzerat. (*Hear, hear!*) A proposition had also been made to put an end to it in the other native states; and they would only defeat their object if they did not proceed with the greatest care. The Court of Directors had no official information respecting the transaction which the hon. proprietor had brought under their notice; but if, as another hon. proprietor had stated, a mere expression of opinion in the Nizam's territory, on the part of the Resident, that it would be agreeable to the British Government to abolish the suttee, could alone effect that object, he felt quite satisfied that that would not be left unattended to. (*Hear!*)

Sir *J. Bryant* observed, that, as a proof of the existence of a desire on the part of well-informed natives to put an end to the practice, he would merely mention the fact, that a native of Calcutta, Baboo Motylal Seal, some time ago, offered a bonus of 10,000 rupees to the first Hindoo youth who should marry a Hindoo widow. (*Hear, hear!*) Nothing could do more to abolish this practice, than thus advocating what had heretofore been regarded with horror; and in one of the late Calcutta papers it was mentioned that the object of this benevolent gentleman would soon be accomplished, for a Hindoo had come forward to take a widow to his bosom. He was heartily glad at the success which had attended their endeavours to put down sutteeism; but he hoped it would be announced to them that the public officers and Government in India were as deeply interested in this subject as themselves; and that the strong feeling in this country for the suppression of suttees did not surpass the general feeling which existed in India, in the Government, the public officers, and the British community in general. He could assure the Court that there was but one feeling on the subject in India, and they would be delighted if the object of the benevolent proprietor, to whom he always listened with great pleasure, should be attained. He thought some consideration was due to the circumstance of the Nizam's territory being under a Mohammedan Government; for although the rajah appeared to adopt the advice of the Resident, yet they must remember that it was a Mohammedan Government acting over a Hindoo population. But he trusted and believed that the time was coming when they should find the suttee mere matter of history. He believed that in one of the states of Rajpootana Colonel Sutherland had obtained the abolition of the suttee; and the Bombay Government the other day issued a remonstrance to the native chiefs against the barbarous custom of burying alive. That remonstrance was signed by a name well

known in that Court, a name honoured and honourable, Sir James Rivett Carnac (*Hear, hear!*), and he hoped it would prove effectual. There was another case in which the rajah of a particular state made this report to one of their own officers:—"I have taken such measures as are in my power for the prohibition of the suttee. The act of burying alive is now confined to a particular sect, but that also shall be put a stop to." He congratulated the hon. proprietor who had made this motion, and the hon. proprietor whose absence they must lament, and who had taken so strong an interest in the suppression of this diabolical practice, upon the success that had attended their exertions, and would conclude by saying that the time would come when they should regard the name of Lord William Bentinck as one commanding the reverence and respect of the people. (*Hear!*)

The resolution was then put, and unanimously adopted.

TAXES ON THE PRODUCTIONS OF BRITISH INDIA.

Capt. Brown, with the permission of the Court, postponed the consideration of the following resolution until the next Quarterly Court:—

To call the attention of the proprietors of East-India stock to the disadvantages under which, in British India, the growers of sugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, tea, silk, tobacco, and other produce, labour, by reason of their being subject both to heavy direct and indirect taxation; that is to say, to a heavy land-tax, and also to customs' duty on the export of their produce, whether to the United Kingdom, or coastwise, or to foreign parts; while the growers of the same kinds of produce in the British West-Indian Islands, in Demerara, in Ceylon, in Mauritius, in the United States of America, in the republics of South America, in the Brazils, in Mexico, in Texas, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in other countries with whom the growers in British India are made to compete, hold their lands subject to no direct tax whatever, and export their produce to all parts either entirely free, or subject only to a trifling customs' duty.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Fielder then proceeded to bring under the consideration of the Court, a motion for the production of the papers and documents relating to the proceedings in the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, which had been lately transmitted to the Court of Directors with a view to their being all laid before the proprietors. The hon. proprietor said, he owed some apology to the Court for again opening the subject, for he had no idea that it would ever have been agitated there again. He was in hopes that the matter would have ended with the five days' debates of last year, and that nothing more would have been heard of it in the Court of Proprietors. That there was, however, a necessity, there could be no doubt. From India he had received several of the *Bombay Times* newspapers. He would not take up the time of the Court by reading those papers; and he would assure an hon. director that he did not mean to indulge in any brilliant sunbeams of fancy. (*A laugh.*) In these papers there appeared, at some length, accounts of the proceedings at the East-India House, and also of the petition to Parliament from the British India Society, animadverting in exceedingly strong language upon such proceedings and petition, and upon the speeches of many hon. proprietors. Those *Bombay Times* newspapers contained a passage as to the transmission from India of further papers respecting the proceedings and the persons implicated in the Sattara case; but as strong terms were used in respect to the hon. and gallant General Lodwick, which he (Mr. Fielder) apprehended might be considered personally offensive to that officer, he would only read a part of the paragraph. The hon. proprietor then read the following passage:—"It is somewhat singular now to find General Lodwick, one of this number, who at the time shewed no symptom of dissatisfaction with their proceedings—who minuted his approbation of the conclusion that had been attained—turning round on his former colleagues in office, and heaping on them every species of obloquy. Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens have found it necessary to place themselves on the defensive, and the steamer which this day leaves us carries with her documents in reference to these gentlemen. * * * *"

In consequence of the many statements in these Bombay papers, he had carefully perused the whole of the debates and the petition to Parliament, and he regretted to say that in the debates he found that expressions of an extremely warm character

—he would not go beyond that—had escaped from hon. proprietors who had taken part in the discussion; and he also found that very strong language was used in the petition to Parliament. He regretted that there should have been such a manifestation of warmth in the petition, or in the deliberations on this question; there had been much violence of expression, not only as regarding the conduct of the Indian Government (which he deeply deplored, in times so eventful as the present), but also against the whole of the official proceedings under the commission of inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*) It was even boldly asserted that the inquiry under the commission had been associated with fraud, perjury, subornation of perjury, forgery, and violence. Further than that, the official character of two of the officers who had been, with General Lodwick, members of the commission of inquiry—namely, Mr. Secretary Willoughby and Colonel Ovens—had also been impugned, both of whom had been virtually charged, though not in direct terms, with being the base and abject tools of Governor Sir Robert Grant and of the Bombay Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He contended that such heavy and grave charges against official proceedings and official character and conduct must be deemed to be subversive of all Indian faith and confidence in British honour, British integrity, and British justice, and tending in a most dangerous degree to undermine the British power throughout India, more particularly during the present critical state of Indian affairs. (*Hear, hear!*) He apprehended that it was entirely in consequence of the language used in the debates, and in the petition to Parliament from the British India Society, that the statements in the *Bombay Times* had appeared, and the transmission of the further papers in question had been made, altogether creating the absolute necessity of these further papers, in justification or in explanation of the whole of the proceedings under the commission of inquiry, and of the whole of the official conduct of the commissioners, being laid before the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) He was no party man, and was unwilling, indeed it would be painful for him, to enter into the merits or demerits of the ex-rajah's case, or of any of the parties concerned, or of any part of the proceedings, on the present occasion; and it was far from his wish to provoke the least discussion upon any one point until the Court of Proprietors had the whole of the further papers before it, in order that all the facts relating to the official proceedings under the commission of inquiry, and to the official conduct of all the three commissioners—General Lodwick, Mr. Secretary Willoughby, and Colonel Ovens,—might be dispassionately considered and discussed; and then, as he sincerely wished, that the Sattara case would be wholly ended and set at rest for ever. (*Hear, hear!*) Not anticipating any objection to the motion by either party, he would move—

That the whole of the papers relating to the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, lately transmitted to the Court of Directors, be laid before the proprietors.

In so doing, he would, with the Chairman's permission, reserve to himself the right of entering more fully into the subject on the present occasion, if he should deem it necessary. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick rose for the purpose of seconding this motion, in order that there might be no difficulty interposed on his part in arriving at the real facts of the case, and the manner in which certain information put forth in the journal referred to had been obtained. There were the contents of secret papers mentioned in the statements in the *Bombay Times*, which ought not to have been made public; and it was impossible that they could have been fairly gained possession of. (*Hear, hear!*) However secret the documents might be in that house, they had been made almost public in Bombay by the political secretary and his friends, and the contents were noticed in private letters. (*Hear, hear!*) With reference to the present motion, it was to be hoped that a similar indulgence would be granted to himself and others who might feel attacked by persons under the protection of the Government. The ground which had been taken upon this subject appeared to be a defence against what he and others had advanced in that Court in July last. Now he altogether disclaimed all intention to attribute improper motives to his colleagues in the Sattara commission; and the remarks which he then made were occasioned by censures upon

the commission generally, which he did not merit, and the odium of which he saw no reason to share. As the proceedings were no longer secret, after being laid upon the proprietors' table, he heartily wished that they were printed, and in the hands of every hon. proprietor; as he felt satisfied that they would justify his observations at the close of the proceedings with respect to their value as a judicial document. He had wished the rajah to be allowed to attend by himself or an advocate in the opening of the commission; but it was decided by his brother commissioners that he should not, and that he should know nothing, "until sufficient evidence had been adduced to criminate him." Was not that sufficient to establish a prejudice against the rajah, which could not readily be overcome? (*Hear, hear!*) Let him ask how any one of those hon. proprietors whom he was then addressing would like to have an accusation brought against him, and to be declared guilty, without having had the opportunity afforded him of cross-examining the parties, as they gave their evidence, by whom the charge had been brought and supported? (*Hear, hear!*) Now, with respect to the cross-examination of the witnesses, his hon. friend, Mr. Warden, and himself, were at cross-purposes on a former occasion, when this subject was discussed in that Court; nor was it until he (Gen. Lodwick) had seen the report in the *Asiatic Journal* that he was fully aware of its bearings. His hon. friend had alluded to that cross-examination which really did take place; whilst he (Gen. Lodwick) referred to that which did not take place. Upon that occasion, he certainly said that, from his observations on the appearance of the jemadar, and the hesitation of the subadar, at one of the examinations or cross-examinations which took place, he proposed that they should be in readiness for a more decided cross-examination as to the discrepancies in their evidence, of which he had taken very voluminous notes. Those native officers were at the residency; but, notwithstanding that, and the great discrepancies in their evidence, his colleagues saw no necessity for calling them in, and the opportunity was lost. In his opinion, a cross-examination of those witnesses by an advocate would have been fatal to their evidence. (*Hear, hear!*) His own notes of the inquiry had been extremely voluminous; but that document had been taken from him and destroyed, accompanied with the remark that no other statement should be permitted to remain, except the proceedings of the commission. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* rose to order. He had not said one word about these particular papers. He had moved for the whole; but if the gallant general was to enter into a discussion of them, then he must claim to himself the right of addressing the Court also upon them.

Mr. *Lewis* trusted that, after the patient hearing which had been given to the hon. mover, the hon. and gallant officer, whose character and motives appeared to have been assailed, would be allowed to go on without interruption. (*Hear, hear!*)

General *Lodwick* said, the hon. proprietor had founded his motion on a statement which had appeared in the *Bombay Times* newspaper, and he, therefore, apprehended that he had a right to say any thing he liked on that paper. If the Chairman desired him to stop, he should do so; but otherwise he should proceed with what he wished to say.

Mr. *Fielder* said, he had avoided all personalities in his speech.

General *Lodwick* observed, that he had not said one word about personalities even as to himself; but he would ask any hon. proprietor, whether, if it were stated in a paper that Mr. So-and-so said so-and-so of him, and made insinuations against his character, he would submit to it without taking the first opportunity of denying it? (*Hear, hear!*) In the journal which had been referred to by the hon. proprietor, the charges had been rung upon the cause of his (General Lodwick's) removal from Sattara, being *inefficiency and incapacity*. But how was that proved? By a minute of Sir R. Grant's, dated Dec. 1835, or Jan. 1836, in which he referred to a despatch of his (General Lodwick's), relating to information which he had received of a combination among the southern jagheerdars with the rajah, but omitted the context of that despatch, which declared that he (General Lodwick)

had tested the information and proved it false; and it was singular that no offer of money afterwards made for information, by desire of the Bombay Government, had served but to prove the correctness of his assertions. (*Hear, hear!*) In the month of May, 1837, another minute, by Sir R. Grant, declared that, in April, consequent upon an interview which he (General Lodwick) had had with him, he had altered his opinion of him, and thought him equal to the duties, but that since April he had again reverted to his first opinion. Now he (General Lodwick) declared, that in that interview he strongly advised certain measures; but the only reply was, "I cannot tell what we shall decide upon until we hear from Calcutta." From the date of the commission's closing, he never received a line of instruction, and his hands were tied; for he considered the commission a failure, and the Government committed to a certain extent by that failure. Even in removing him, Sir R. Grant was obliged to declare false grounds, and followed it up by requesting the Commander-in-Chief to appoint him acting quarter-master general, the highest staff situation in the service. And Lord Keane accordingly offered it to him, in the most flattering manner, but he declined it. There was also another charge against him, that he had taken advantage of his political situation, to make a string of statements from documents which came into his possession, under a pledge of secrecy, and put them into a pamphlet and published them. This referred to his letter of the 9th Oct. 1840, which he hoped some hon. proprietor would take the opportunity to call for. He had never put pen to paper until all the secret papers of Sir R. Grant were upon the table of the Court; but although that pamphlet was printed, it was never published. He sent, or rather delivered, a letter to the then Chairman of the Court, Mr. B. Bayley, and it was received as an official document, and as such was on the records of the Court, and as much entitled to be submitted to the hon. proprietors, as the papers that were then called for. He printed only 100 copies, of which each director, ex-director, and secretary, received one, and this was no unusual proceeding. But the offence given by that letter was his having triumphantly thrown off the charges of negligence and inefficiency from himself, and proved it against his accuser.

One or two hon. proprietors here rose to order; upon which, Mr. G. Thompson said, that as this question was so important, and the character of the gallant general had been so strongly attacked, he hoped the gallant general would not be diverted from his object by any stratagem on that side of the bar.

General Lodwick said, that all he wished was to defend his character from the attacks which had been made upon it. He would again say, that the pamphlet had never been published, although it had been printed, and was given to the late Chairman.

The Chairman said, he must appeal to the hon. and gallant officer, whether, when he was in possession of the papers, it would not be the proper time to bring forward a motion on this subject?

General Lodwick said, he should like to know whether he had ever had any answer to that letter, which had been before the Court from the 9th October, 1840, to the present time?

Sir J. L. Lushington said, it appeared to him that the object of the hon. mover was to get possession of authentic and official papers, which might have been truly or untruly stated in a newspaper in India (*hear, hear!*); and he really thought it was premature for the hon. and gallant proprietor to enter into a discussion in the present state of the question. They were not in the habit of taking for gospel what they saw in a newspaper (*hear, hear!*); and therefore, before the official papers were before the Court—and there was not the least objection on the part of the Court of Directors to grant them—he thought the hon. and gallant proprietor would perhaps only endanger his own cause by the expression of opinions which he then seemed desirous to make. (*Hear, hear!*) He assumed that the object of the present motion was only for the production of the papers. If, however, the hon. and gallant proprietor wished to make any other motion, that was quite a different thing. (*Hear, hear!*) But with

regard to the question then before them, if the papers were granted, the hon. and gallant proprietor could defend his own conduct, which had been assailed in the paper referred to.

Mr. *Hume* rose to order. What was the position of the hon. and gallant general? His character had been traduced, and his conduct had been represented in a light that made him unworthy (if the charge had not been false) of being associated with gentlemen. Was the hon. and gallant proprietor to submit to that? Was he not, as was done in the House of Commons or House of Lords, when an attack was made on any individual there, to take the first opportunity of clearing away such aspersions? Who could say that the hon. and gallant officer would live to the day when these papers might be produced? and should he die without an opportunity of clearing his character? An hon. proprietor had moved for certain papers. Those papers affected the character, not only of the hon. and gallant general, but of many others: and he would appeal to the Court, whether the hon. and gallant officer was not warranted in the course he was taking. Why, if he did not take that opportunity, it might be said that he was ashamed to appear and vindicate his innocence. He thought, then, that it would not be fair to prevent the hon. and gallant officer from making his own statement on the subject: and he entreated the Court not to interrupt him in doing it. In no other assembly would that be done. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Wigram* differed very much from the hon. gentleman who had just spoken upon this subject. He thought that the hon. and gallant officer had taken a proper course, in seconding the motion for the production of papers; and there, in his (Mr. *Wigram*'s) judgment, he ought to have allowed the matter to rest. He would appeal to the Court, whether any good effect could result from carrying the matter further? What authority or power had that Court to do any thing against the *Bombay Times* paper? He therefore had risen early, to conjure the Court to take care what they were about, and not to enter into a discussion of different opinions which might have been passed on the conduct of different individuals. This was not a question as to the dethronement of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, but whether the gallant officer and the hon. gentlemen might not have misunderstood each other. If the hon. gentlemen at Bombay thought that their conduct was reflected on, and felt themselves called upon to address the Court on the subject, it was only just for either a member of the Court of Directors, or Court of Proprietors, to ask for those papers, and copies of those documents, to be laid before the Court. (*Hear!*) But he thought the hon. and gallant general had taken a wrong view of the matter. He (Mr. *Wigram*) could understand the hon. and gallant general feeling anxious, as an honourable man, to rise up and say, "If no other person will second the motion, I will second it;" but there being no objection to the granting of the papers, he must submit, whether it would not be better for the hon. and gallant officer to wait for the production of those papers, in order that it might be seen whether his idea of what was stated in the Bombay newspapers was correct or not. But if the hon. and gallant general proceeded with his statement, was there any thing to prevent any friend of those hon. gentlemen in India rising up and making observations upon it? and they would then have only charges of recrimination for months and months, without the Court of Proprietors having the means of coming to a correct conclusion upon the subject. He therefore submitted, that the hon. and gallant general, in seconding the motion, had done quite enough to prevent any person from saying, either in that Court or out of it, that there was any objection on his part for the production of the papers.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he considered that the hon. mover had rather insidiously referred to these Bombay newspapers. He had referred to a paragraph contained in one of these papers, and had just read to a certain point, and there stopped, the subsequent part being the most offensive. In that part there were insinuations thrown out against the gallant general, which he was bound to deny, and would do, if the Court would allow him the opportunity.

Major *Oliphant* begged to ask, whether the papers now moved for came from the Government or the individuals themselves?

The Chairman—"Through the Government."

Major *Oliphant* said, he asked the question, because if any attack had been made, it was made in that Court; and the proper mode for the hon. gentlemen to set themselves right, was, to get some hon. proprietor and friend in that Court to come forward and bring the subject under the notice of the Court.

Mr. *Weeding* would ask whether that was to be law, as laid down by the last hon. proprietor, that their absent friend and servant should not be at liberty to defend himself? He had read within the last week the debate that occurred on a former occasion, in which the gallant general took a part, and he had read over and over again the several speeches which he made against the commission.

General *Lodwick*.—For self-defence. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* continued.—Had he himself been a member of that commission, and had read those speeches, should he have been prevented from appealing to his masters, to lay upon the table certain papers to exculpate himself, in the judgment of the hon. East-India Company, from those imputations? Surely they would not hesitate to hear what the hon. gentlemen now referred to would say by letter, if their absence prevented them from making their statement by word of mouth. He hoped they would hear nothing more about the discussion until they had read the papers. If the gallant general thought his character was assailed, he would have an opportunity of defending himself after the papers were granted.

General *Lodwick* would say nothing more upon the subject at present; but he hoped the Court would see how he had been treated. He had appealed to the Court of Directors throughout, from time to time; and he hoped that whatever might be said in the papers called for, and which he had not seen, an opportunity might be given for such motion or explanation as he might at a future period have to bring forward.

Mr. *Norris* was glad to hear the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Weeding*) advert to the necessity of giving an accused person a hearing. He heartily wished that that had been the case with respect to the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding*.—But there we are at issue.

Mr. *Norris*.—He never had a hearing.

Mr. *Brown* begged to say one word on the subject. The hon. mover had referred to a petition presented to Parliament by the British India Society, and had spoken of the strong expressions that were used in it. Of that petition, he (Mr. *Brown*) adopted every word; for he believed that there was not a single word or fact stated in that petition which had not been repeated in that Court in the hearing of every person present; or which, as he believed, could not be substantiated by the most irrefragable evidence. Would they, he would again ask, not give to the rajah what they had hitherto denied him—a fair hearing? (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said that, of all the cases that ever came under his notice, he never heard one where justice had been so pre-eminently withheld (*hear, hear!*), in not allowing an accused person to vindicate his character. He was, however, delighted to hear from the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Weeding*) that he was anxious to give every man a fair hearing; but he would put to him this single question, upon which the judgment of every man present should rest—had the Rajah of Sattara had any opportunity of being heard against that secret commission (*hear, hear!*); or had he ever had a copy of the proceedings of that secret commission? (*Hear, hear!*) That was the question.

The Chairman begged to remind the hon. proprietor that that was not the question before the Court.

Mr. *Hume* continued. Yes! that was the question. And he wished to ask, whether, amongst the papers then lying on the table of the Court, all the papers which had been laid before the House of Commons on the subject were to be found? He thought they were not. (*Hear, hear!*) On looking into them, he found that a great many papers were wanting. (*Hear!*) He would mention one, which appeared to him to be of the utmost importance. Allusion had been made to the various discrepan-

cies which had appeared in the evidence ; but he thought those discrepancies might be accounted for by looking to the facts. He found that, after the unfortunate man Govind Row had been seized, he had been sent to prison. It had been stated, that that individual had been the minister of the Rajah of Sattara, when in fact he had been only a principal courier, but he had been uniformly described as the minister, in order to confound his every word and act with that of his master. Govind Row had then been sent as a prisoner to the powder magazine at Sattara. British sentinels, with fixed bayonets, were placed over him, with orders to allow no access to him whatever, and to cause the attendant who brought him food to place it on the ground and retire to a distance while he ate it. This treatment, which was continued until the 11th of January, 1837, having failed in its object of wringing from Govind Row an accusation against his master of having conspired, he was next removed to the felons' gaol at Poonah, where his imprisonment was alternately aggravated and relaxed, in order to see whether this species of torture would succeed in breaking his firmness of mind. This likewise failed ; Govind Row continued immovable. Finding that he would make no accusation against his late master, and stung to madness at the thought of their devoted victim escaping, the Bombay Government, at the urgent instance of Colonel Ovens, the Resident at the court of the rajah, and who, nevertheless, had at that very time secretly, and unknown to his highness, already signed his name to his highness's guilt, ordered Govind Row to be again forcibly taken away and placed " in strict confinement " as a state prisoner in the fortress of Ahmednuggur, 80 miles distant from Poonah, and under the immediate custody of one of the judges, he an Englishman, in order that he might be made to give that declaration which they wanted. He would read from Colonel Ovens's letter, which was then in his hand,—

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor should recollect that there was a great deal of other business to do ; and this matter was perfectly irrelevant to the motion before them. It was quite impossible to hear it.

Mr. *Hume* said, the hon. Chairman knew what he was going to say, and therefore called it irrelevant ; but he (Mr. Hume) called it relevant. (*Hear, hear !*)

The *Chairman* explained, that he only judged of what the hon. proprietor was going to say by what he had already said.

Mr. *Hume* said, he had no wish then to go into the general question ; but he trusted that the Court of Directors would give all the information in their power connected with this subject, that it might be properly understood. Well, Govind Row was accordingly removed to the gaol at Ahmednuggur, and placed in strict confinement there ; and the judge was instructed by the Government of Bombay to do—what ? To put a series of sixteen questions to him, which he (Mr. Hume) then held in his hand ; and the judge was instructed also to take care and get from Govind Row such and such information, to make up for the discrepancies in the proceedings before the Commission. Amongst other things, in a letter which was written by Colonel Ovens, he stated that there could not be a hope of obtaining any information from Govind Row, unless he was placed under that kind of solitary confinement which amounted to torture. He was accordingly placed under that kind of confinement, and the judge then was instructed to ask him certain questions on the most important points ; but the answers to those questions were not given in the papers before the Court. He wished, then, to know whether, among the papers that had been sent home, the answers to those questions were or were not included. Govind Row had since publicly stated, that the declarations he then made were made whilst he was under duress vile ; and that he did so to save his life, as he was told that he never would be liberated unless he made those statements against the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear !*)

The *Chairman* said, he did not particularly recollect the paper alluded to by the hon. proprietor ; but this he could say, that all the documents, of every description, which had been received, had been laid before the proprietors. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Hume* said, he might perhaps be allowed to give in a memorandum, from
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the records then before the Court, of the papers that were wanting, and which were necessary to give a full and fair decision upon this most extraordinary case. He thought he understood the hon. Chairman to say, that all the papers that were before the House of Commons would be laid before the proprietors; but he hoped that, if that were the case, they would be printed; otherwise it would be impossible for any individual to read them. (The hon. proprietor then gave in a memorandum of those papers which appeared to be wanting.)

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, he rose, not to lengthen this discussion (*a laugh*), but to express his hope that they might have before them all the proceedings connected with the commission of inquiry, and that these papers might be printed.

Mr. *Marriott* inquired what would be the cost.

The *Chairman* said it would be very expensive; and it was not desirable to print them unless it was absolutely necessary.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, it appeared to him, that if the papers were printed, they would get much sooner to the point.

Mr. *Hume* thought, that as the character of a gallant officer was affected, and the hon. mover himself had stated that the gallant officers who sat on the commission of inquiry were put upon their trial, it was only right that the whole of the proceedings under that commission should be printed. As to the expense, it was nothing. The character of the Company and of their servants was much too valuable for them to stick at £1,000 expense.

Mr. *D. Salomons* rose to order. If there was to be a debate upon this question, he should like to have an opportunity of addressing the Chair.

Mr. *Warden* said, that the question of what papers should be laid before the Court of Proprietors had been fully discussed and disposed of in the usual way. It was deemed wholly unnecessary to print the whole of the papers, and it was quite sufficient to meet the justice of the case that only particular documents should be printed. But every other document, every word connected with a question affecting the grounds upon which the decision as to the ex-Rajah of Sattara was founded, was directed to be laid on the table of the proprietors' room. The question, therefore, stood thus: if they wished to have printed the proceedings of the commission of inquiry, and all the other documents which had not already been printed, they could have them, but they would only be just so much waste paper (*hear! and a laugh*); what he meant was, there would be many documents which did not bear upon the question, and which a court had already deliberately determined should not be printed. If, therefore, they came to that decision, he had not the slightest objection to it; because he was anxious for the fullest information to be given, and that nothing should be suppressed.

Mr. *Hume* said it was quite true that what certain individuals thought fit to print had been printed; but all those parts of the papers which seemed likely to bear against the opinion of those who made the selection had not been printed. So far, then, justice was not done. He hoped that all the papers that bore importantly on the case, one way or the other, might be printed; but in order that only those papers that were material should be selected for that purpose, let the parties on either side meet and select what each might think necessary to elucidate their opinions on this subject.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he rose not for the purpose of opposing the motion, but to propose an alteration in it. He thought that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), and those under whose advice he had acted, had exercised a very sound discretion in bringing forward this motion. Certain statements had been made there, which the hon. proprietor thought were inculpatory of the conduct of Mr. Secretary Willoughby and Col. Ovans. The hon. proprietor, then, was right, as he (Mr. Lewis) thought, in his opinion, that they should be allowed to vindicate their conduct, and it was with reference to that vindication, that, as he (Mr. Lewis) understood it, the motion of the hon. proprietor was then made. He fully concurred in the principle involved in that motion, that a party who has been accused should be allowed to

vindicate his conduct; but he would ask how was the conduct of the hon. proprietor, or of the Court of Directors on a former occasion, to be reconciled with their adoption of this motion? What was there in the case of the Rajah of Sattara that they could well ask the Court to agree to this motion? From the first moment information was received in this country, what was the application then made to the Court of Directors by those hon. gentlemen who were now so ready to allow the commissioners to vindicate their conduct, but that they should allow him, the rajah, to vindicate his conduct, and should give him a hearing? (*Hear, hear!*) What was their answer to that application? (*Hear, hear!*) That they had not read the papers, and that the motion was premature. (*Hear, hear!*) In the meantime, what did they do? They confirmed the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, who appealed again to their sense of justice upon the principle on which the motion was made. (*Hear, hear!*) How was that to be explained? How was that consistent with a fair and honest principle? What was the proposition? That the commissioners, who condemned the Rajah of Sattara unheard, should be allowed, when they were charged with improper conduct, to defend themselves. It was their duty to protect and help that very individual, whose character was as sacred as that of the commissioners, and upon whom the injury inflicted was ten-fold greater. (*Hear, hear!*) That individual had applied again and again to be heard, upon that very principle, but had been refused. (*Hear, hear!*) It rested with the hon. proprietor and the Court of Directors to explain that. He rejoiced that the hon. proprietor had made this motion. He was extremely glad of it, because it related to the proceedings of the commission of inquiry at Sattara; and he felt that the more the public mind was directed to the proceedings of that commission, whether as regarded the conduct of the gallant general (General Lodwick), who attempted in every possible way to do justice to the Rajah of Sattara; whether as regarded the conduct of the other commissioners, who thwarted and opposed, and successfully opposed, these endeavours, or whether as regarded the evidence that was taken before that commission, consisting, as it did, from beginning to end, of perjury (*Hear, hear!*)—of evidence taken from persons under the most frightful oppression and circumstances of duress: whether, he said, the public mind was directed to the conduct of the commissioners, or the evidence before that committee, the rajah would be allowed not only to have been ill-used, but perfectly guiltless of the charges imputed to him. (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, rejoiced at this motion. It would give him another opportunity, and he felt he ought to take every opportunity, of entering upon this subject. (*Hear, hear!*) As the conduct of the commissioners was to be brought before the Court, it was but fair that every letter addressed to that Court, whether from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, Col. Ovens, or Gen. Lodwick, should all be laid before the Court of Proprietors. He therefore would move, or rather suggest, that the hon. proprietor—

Mr. *Fielder*.—I leave the motion in the hands of the hon. and learned gentleman.

Mr. *Lewis*.—He would suggest, he said, that the hon. proprietor, no party-man as he was (*a laugh*), lover of justice as he was (*laughter*), would allow him to add to his motion—

Mr. *Fielder*.—I have a motion of my own. (*Great laughter.*)

Mr. *Lewis* thought the hon. proprietor had just said he would leave the motion in his hands. (*Laughter.*) He would, however, move that the letter to the Court of Directors, dated Dec. 1837, and another, dated 9th Oct. 1840, from General Lodwick, should be laid before the Court. He knew not whether it could come in by way of addition to the motion before the Court; but if it were so placed, his object would be gained. The Court had before them the report of the commissioners, which it was very probable differed in many important particulars from the statement of General Lodwick; the gallant general saying one thing, and the commissioners another. The only way by which a correct judgment could be formed of both, was to have both printed, and in the hands of the proprietors, who would thus judge for themselves between the parties. The amendment was then read, and put by way of addition to the motion.

Mr. D. Salomons seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. Thompson had also to propose an amendment, which he should wish to have adopted by way of addition to the motion; that was, "That the letter of the rajah to the Court of Directors, and containing his defence against the charges brought against him, should be printed and laid on the table for the use of the proprietors." It was singular, that when papers were formerly laid on the table (occupying as they did a large volume), the defence of the rajah was not amongst them. Whether this omission was owing to inadvertence or intentional neglect, he would not then stop to inquire; but certainly the omission of so important a document as the rajah's answer to the charges brought against him was, to say the least of it, remarkable. He had been condemned unheard by the commissioners—he had been dethroned and plundered, and sent into exile by the Bombay government, all without a hearing; but in that Court at least his defence would, he hoped, be duly considered and impartially decided on. If Colonel Ovens or Mr. Willoughby were now to come before that Court, they would have the most ample opportunity of defending themselves, and of explaining every part of their conduct which might be impugned. Of course, the same principle ought in fairness to be applied to the case of the rajah. He should like to see the whole of those papers printed. An hon. proprietor had talked of the great expense which that would occasion. What! talk of this paltry expense! after the Government had taken away £180,000 of this prince's money, besides stripping him of his kingdom! It was nonsense to talk of the rajah being allowed the fullest means of defence, while the sixteen volumes of papers were accessible only in the state paper room of the House of Commons. As he was upon his legs, he would not be turned aside by the *dictum* of any hon. proprietor from offering a few words as to the course pursued with respect to the hon. and gallant general (Lodwick). It was singular, that while the gallant officer was defending himself against the attacks made upon him by the *Bombay Times*, he was met by technical objections, first from one quarter and next from another. Half the time occupied in discussing these objections would be more than sufficient for the gallant officer to make his defence, if he had been allowed to do so without interruption. He had no hesitation in saying, that the information supplied to the *Bombay Times* was given by the government of that presidency; for the editor of that paper could not, from his own ordinary resources, have obtained possession of such information. But this was in good keeping with all the other acts of that government. It was very easy to put the case of the government before the public; and when this was done through the *Bombay Times* (numerous copies of which were sent to England for circulation), and when the calumny had done its work, to let the blame (if any) be thrown on the paper. But see how the effect was produced. The calumny arrives in this country by the overland mail, and is widely disseminated; but before the sailing of the next packet (which often happened on the same day as the arrival of the other), no time is allowed for the defence of parties who are calumniated; and thus the calumny is allowed to work its effect for a couple of months before the contradiction can arrive in India. He himself had not escaped calumny; but he had repelled the slander, and defended himself as one who was not bought into the Company for the defence of the rajah; and who would not be sold out of it when the rajah's case was at an end. He saw no reason—he had heard no argument—sufficient to justify those who had interrupted the hon. and gallant officer when he was giving the earliest contradiction to the accusations made against him. So far from any difficulties being thrown in the way of the gallant officer, on the ground that his remarks were not relevant to the motion before the Court, he ought to have been allowed to go on, even if there were no question whatever before it. Before he sat down, let him once more repeat, what he had so often asserted and proved, and should again assert and prove, that the Rajah of Sattara was an innocent man, who had been convicted by the basest and foulest means which had ever disgraced a Government; and that the Bombay Government and its supporters would have cause to blush, if they could blush, when it should be proved that persons had been suborned to commit perjury, in accusing the rajah; that bribes had been offered to others for the same pur-

pose; that others again had been threatened and intimidated; and that one man had been imprisoned three years because he refused to give false evidence against the rajah; and that he was not released until his master was banished. He did trust, that, under these circumstances, the letter of the rajah, containing his defence, would be laid before the Court. Never was any case more incomplete than this would be, if the rajah's defence were omitted. He hoped, therefore, the Court would redeem its character; and, before it was too late, that it would do this act of justice. People might talk of the grievance, or of the wounded feelings of a Government secretary, or a commissioner, in having charges brought against them; but nothing was thought of the feelings of a man who had been most grievously accused; and who had been condemned without being allowed to be heard at all. "With the same measure that ye mete unto others, shall it be meted unto you," was a Christian precept, of which hon. members ought not to lose sight. What would be said, if Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby were standing on the floor of that Court, and defending themselves and the course which they had taken? Would they have met with such interruptions as had been given to the hon. and gallant general (Lodwick)? No doubt they would not. He would again repeat, that justice had been denied to the rajah—that he was the victim of a gross conspiracy, of which the Bombay Government could not have been ignorant—that he was accused, dethroned, exiled, pauperized, but never heard in his defence. Such being his conviction of the case of this unfortunate prince, he should continue to defend him, from his love of abstract justice; nor should he cease to do so, while he had a seat in that Court, until the death of that prince, or until he had been restored to that throne, from which he had been so perfidiously driven. (*Hear! hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* said the hon. proprietor had charged the Government of Bombay with being guilty of conspiracy and of subornation of perjury against the rajah. Who, he asked, had been bribed to give evidence against the rajah?

Mr. G. Thompson.—He did not say that bribes had been "given"—but that bribes had been "offered."

The *Deputy Chairman* saw no distinction between the terms. To "offer" a bribe and to "give" one were in effect the same, as far as their moral import went. He had no doubt, however, that the hon. proprietor, when he fully considered the whole of the papers, would see good ground for retracting those severe, and he must say unfounded charges.

Mr. D. Salomons.—Having on one occasion brought this case before the Court, he would now say a word or two. When he had called the attention of the Court to the rajah's case, he had endeavoured to avoid every thing which could produce personal irritation. It was said, however, that this personal irritation was brought about by the charges contained in the *Bombay Times*; but even without that, it was absolutely necessary that the whole case should again be submitted to mature consideration. He hoped it would be discussed without such charges, as that any portion of the Government of India was guilty of subornation of perjury and fraud in order to dethrone a native prince. Such charges as these ought not to be sent forth to the public. For his own part, he did not believe one of them; and as it was essential to that respect which was due to their proceedings in that Court, that they should be conducted in a tone of moderation, he hoped that the hon. proprietor would retract his observations.

Mr. Weeding said, he had read the whole of the papers that had been laid before the Court, and the conclusion which he drew from them was, that the rajah was guilty, and if the Government had not punished him it would have been wanting in the duty which it owed to the people of India. It was due to those princes in India with whom we were in friendly communication that an example should be made of one who had acted as the Rajah of Sattara had done. As to the charges brought by the hon. proprietor against the Government of Bombay, he felt it to be his duty to repel them as utterly unfounded; and he was sure the hon. proprietor would himself feel the justice of retracting those attacks when he gave the subject

a little more serious consideration. As to the charge of the rajah being pauperized, he thought it was ridiculous, when it was recollected that this man, who had been justly convicted, was allowed an annuity of twelve thousand pounds a year, besides a sum of 50,000*l.* which he was permitted to take away with him. If there were any blame at all attributable to the Indian Government, he thought it was deserved for having placed such large funds at the disposal of such a man; but having those funds at his command, he trusted the Bombay Government would look sharply after his proceedings.

General *Robertson* did not wish to enter into any discussion on this subject at the present moment. He rose rather for the purpose of expressing a hope that the hon. proprietor would not persevere in these charges which he had made against the Bombay Government.

Mr. *G. Thompson* said, he could not retract, for he considered that the Government of Bombay was wholly responsible for the acts of its servants, to which it had given its sanction. He had stated in July last, and shewn from the papers of Sir Robert Grant, that persons had been offered money and promotion in order to induce them to give false evidence against the rajah; and he should be able to prove it when the subject came again under consideration. With respect to the indignation of the hon. proprietor who stood near him (Mr. Weeding), he could bear it even if it were ten thousand times greater. He should remain unscathed by it—he would repeat his charge, that the rajah had been dethroned by unjust means. There he lay, prostrate and pressed down under their heel; having been brought to that miserable condition by a denial of justice. Feeling this strongly, he repeated that he should continue to advocate his cause; and he repelled with contempt the charge of defending the rajah as his client. He defended him solely on the abstract principle of justice.

Mr. *Felder* expressed a hope that the hon. proprietor would be of quite a different opinion when he read the papers a little more attentively.

The motion was then agreed to as amended; and it was further resolved, “That the report and proceedings of the commission assembled at Sattara, in October, 1836, be printed for the use of the proprietors, together with the papers now called for.”

Mr. *G. Thompson* asked whether those papers included the rajah's defence?

The *Chairman* replied, that they did.

OUR TROOPS IN CABUL.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he would now take the opportunity of putting that question to the hon. Chairman which he was about to put in the early part of the day. He was anxious to know whether the directors had received any official communication of the departure of our troops from Cabul? and, if so, whether the force in the citadel, as well as that in the city, was included?

The *Chairman*.—The only account which has yet been received was that brought to Jellalabad by Dr. Brydon.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Does the hon. Chairman believe that account to be correct?

The *Chairman*.—Yes, I have no reason yet to doubt it.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Did the account say whether the whole of our force had left their cantonments?

The *Chairman*. The directors have received no other information on the subject than that to which I have referred, and which is already before the public.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, he was now about to call the attention of the Court to a question of the utmost importance, on which he had given notice as connected with the finances of India and the affairs of Afghanistan. It was stated the other night in the House of Commons, by the right hon. bart. who now swayed the destinies of this country, that, to make such disbursements as might be required for bringing events now going on in India and China to a happy conclusion out of the revenues of

India, would be most ruinous. In that opinion he (Mr. M. Martin) fully concurred; and it was with that feeling he should hereafter propose the resolution which he would now read. The hon. proprietor then read as follows:—"Resolved, That the responsible and important duty confided to this Court, of exercising a watchful supervision on the expenditure of the revenues of British India, requires at all times vigilant attention, but most especially at the present period, when there is a progressively decreasing income to meet an annually increasing expenditure, and which, if continued, will inevitably produce serious consequences, and prove highly detrimental to the condition of our East-India fellow-subjects. Resolved, therefore, that there be laid before this Court a statement of the yearly expenses caused by the wars in Affghanistan and Scinde, from 1838 to 1841, inclusive, as nearly as can be ascertained from the public accounts or from estimates." When the discussions relating to the Company's Charter were going on, in 1833, the principle laid down in the resolution which he had just read was fully admitted by the right hon. Chas. Grant, the then Chairman of the India Board. In writing to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, on the 13th of Feb. 1833, the right hon. gentleman made the following remarks: "While the Government deeply feel the obligation of providing for every fair claim that can be preferred on behalf of the proprietors, it is from other and higher considerations that they are led to attach peculiar value to that part of their plan which places the proprietors on Indian security. The plan allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to insure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's ministers deem it essential that they should be linked and bound in point of interest to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, then, of connecting them immediately with the government of India is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital condition of the arrangement, and in proportion as this condition is dispensed with the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed. If the proprietary are to look to England rather than to India for the security of their dividend, their interest in the good government of India, and consequently their fitness as one of the principal organs of Indian government, will in the same degree be impaired."

The *Chairman* wished to know whether it was the hon. proprietor's intention to conclude with a motion?

Mr. *M. Martin* said it was.

Mr. *Weeding* rose to order, and said that the hon. proprietor was entering into matter not at all before the Court.

Mr. *M. Martin* contended that he was in order, and that his observations were quite relevant to the motion with which he should conclude. He had already alluded to the speech of the right hon. bart. at the head of the government, when he made his statement as to the finances of the country. In that statement it was of course impossible that the right hon. bart. could omit an allusion to the situation of our Indian finances at the present time. The right hon. bart. did refer to the subject, and from that part of his speech he would read an extract: "Bear in mind, then," said the right hon. gentleman, "that, to my estimate of the actual deficiency of 2,470,000*l.* for the general service of the year, you must add the probable demand I may have to make for the increase of the military or naval establishments of this country. Sir, for the purpose of bringing before the house a full and complete view of our financial position, as I promised to do, I feel it my duty to refer to a subject which has of late occupied little attention in the house, but which I think might, with advantage to the public, have attracted more of their regard—I refer to the state of Indian finance, a subject which formerly used to be thought not unworthy of the consideration of this house. I am quite aware that there may appear to be no direct and immediate connection between the finances of India and those of this country; but that would be a superficial view of our relations with India which should omit the consideration of this subject. Depend upon it, if the credit of India should become disordered, if some great exertion should become necessary, then the credit of England must be brought forward to its support, and the collateral and indirect effect

of disorders in Indian finances would be felt extensively in this country. Sir, I am sorry to say, that Indian finance offers no consolation for the state of finance in this country. I hold in my hand an account of the finances of India, which I have every reason to believe is a correct one; it is made up one month later than our own accounts—to the 5th of May. Some question may arise on the papers presented to Parliament with respect to the commercial assets of the company, but I have every reason to believe this to be a true account of the position of the Indian finances. It states the gross revenue of India, with the charges on it, the interest of the debt, the surplus revenue, and the charges paid on it in England; and there are two columns which contain the net surplus and the net deficit. In the year ending May, 1836, there was a surplus of 1,520,000*l.* from the Indian revenue. In the year ending the 5th of May, 1837, there was a surplus of 1,100,000*l.*, which was reduced rapidly, in the year ending May, 1838, to one of 620,000*l.* In the year ending the 5th of May, 1839, the surplus fell to 29,000*l.*; in the year ending the 5th of May, 1840, the balance of the account changed; and so far from there being any surplus, the deficit on the Indian revenue was 2,414,000*l.* I am afraid I cannot calculate the deficit for the year ending May, 1841, though it depends at present partly on estimate, at much less than 2,334,000*l.* The house, then, will bear in mind that, in fulfilment of the duty I have undertaken, I present to them the deficit in this country for the current year to the amount of 2,350,000*l.*, with a certain prospect of a deficit for next year to the amount of at least 2,470,000*l.*, independently of the increase to be expected on account of China and Afghanistan; and that in India, that great portion of our empire, I shew a deficit on the two last years which will probably not be less than 4,700,000*l.*" If that astute statesman (Mr. Martin continued) had carried on the estimate to the 5th of May, 1842, he would have found the deficit amounting to between ten and eleven millions. It was possible that the revenues of India might be sufficient to continue the payments of the dividends for three years; but if that money were absorbed by other and more pressing demands, where could they find a fund to pay the dividend? It was, then, he would contend, of the utmost consequence that the proprietors should have before them a full account of all the expenses incurred by our proceedings in Afghanistan. Some accounts which he had seen in a Bombay paper had stated that the expenses of the Afghanistan war amounted to 14,000,000*l.*; another statement raised it to 17,000,000*l.*, and indeed they had been estimated as high as 20,000,000*l.* Without, however, laying much stress upon those calculations, he thought it would be found, that, bringing the account up to this year, the deficit would amount to ten or eleven millions, as he had already said. This subject involved another of considerable importance, which related to the continuance of this war; and here he would earnestly recommend to the directors to examine well every item of their war expenditure; if they did not, they would become involved in the greatest difficulties. He did not wish to say a word there that would create any fear or excite any alarm out of doors as to the dividends; but he must say, that if they wished to guard against future evil, they must begin by examining the whole of the circumstances connected with this war, so impolitic in its commencement, so cruel in its progress, and so disastrous in its results. Who commenced that war? He did not lay the blame at the door of the directors, but it ought to be ascertained by whom that war was commenced.

Mr. D. Salomons would submit to the hon. proprietor, that the matters into which he was just now entering were prematurely introduced. They were calculated only to wound feelings which motives of delicacy, as well as of humanity, ought to spare.

Mr. M. Martin said, that to none would the observations of the hon. proprietor apply more strongly than to himself, as he had a near and dear relative on the scene of the transactions at Afghanistan; but he (Mr. Martin) had a duty to perform, to which personal feelings must give way. It was his duty to call the attention of the Court to the proceedings in Afghanistan.

Several Proprietors here rose to order, and contended that the hon. pro-

prietor (Mr. Martin) was quite irregular in entering upon a subject which it was impossible to discuss in the absence of all official information.

The *Chairman*.—As I am appealed to, I must say, that the hon. proprietor is not out of order in the course he is taking; but I would submit to his own discretion and good sense, whether that course can lead, under present circumstances, to any practical good?

Mr. *M. Martin* would ask, where was the subject to be discussed, if not in that Court? Was it in the House of Commons? He could not discuss it there, as he had not the honour of being a member of that assembly. But surely it would not be said, that discussion on this subject was unnecessary—when the cry of revenge was raised through the land—when the shedding of more blood was called for, and the necessity of making new conquests in India was urged. The continuance of such a course was calculated rather to bring disgrace and shame on the British name in India.

Mr. *Wigram* did not rise to object to the course which the hon. proprietor was taking, on the ground that he had no right to take it; but he would put it to him, whether the present was the proper time for entering into those subjects on which he was now touching. The time would and must come, when the whole of those subjects would be brought under the consideration of the proprietors; but he would ask the hon. proprietor, whether it was not unfair and unjust to enter into the discussion without sufficient information? He would, therefore, suggest to the hon. proprietor to withdraw his motion now, and to be satisfied with having called the attention of the Court to the subject.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that the suggestion of the hon. director did not at all touch the subject. If the Court of Directors would name any day for the discussion of the question, and lay all the information which they possessed on it before the proprietors, he would give up the subject for the present.

Mr. *Hume* said, that though concurring with the hon. proprietor in the general scope of his observations, he considered them ill-timed at the present moment. He, for one, could not agree in the opinion that the condition of India was a bad one, or that there was any reason to be at all alarmed at what had occurred there. He thought that never was there a time when the directors were more bound to exert their efforts in order to uphold the credit of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He differed from the right hon. bart. (Sir R. Peel) in the view which he took of our affairs; and he wished that he could look with as much confidence upon the resources of England as he did upon those of India. He put it to the hon. proprietor, however, whether a subject of such vast importance did not deserve a more full notice than could be given to it at present. For his own part, he thought that a mere question of Indian finance was not the subject which should occupy their attention at a time when they had to deplore the recent melancholy events in that country, and the loss of so many of their fellow-subjects.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that as the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Salomons) had a motion on this subject, he would not object to withdraw his own, if the hon. proprietor would aid in obtaining a special Court for the discussion of this highly important subject.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, that whatever he had intended, it was not now his wish to bring forward his motion, particularly after the recent melancholy intelligence from India. He would, therefore, defer his motion, and wait until a proper opportunity came; and when there did, he trusted a separate day would be fixed for its discussion. He fully concurred with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) near him, in thinking that no desponding fears ought to be entertained with respect to India. India as well as England had ample resources, and he had no doubt this country would stand up and uphold the honour of the British name in that part of the world.

Mr. *Lewis* hoped that the hon. proprietor would yield to what he must feel was the general sense of the Court. It would be quite unfair to enter into the dis-

cussion of a subject of this importance without having before them sufficient information respecting it.

Mr. G. Thompson deprecated the interruptions which were so frequent where motions originated at that (the proprietors') side of the bar, which were not quite agreeable to those who sat at the other side. One started an objection on one ground, and another objected on another ground, and between those manifold objections, the arguments which the hon. mover of the question intended to submit, were lost. When an hon. proprietor, who had a motion to submit, was prevented from bringing forward the arguments in its favour, how could the merits of the case be known? He did hope, therefore, that his hon. friend (Mr. Martin) would persevere, and not allow himself on this or on any future occasion to be put aside from his purpose by interruptions which ought not to be made.

Several proprietors here rose together, but all that could be collected from their simultaneous remarks was an expression of their wish that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) should not proceed with his motion.

Mr. M. Martin said, that he had much information to lay before the Court on the subject; but he would on this, as he was disposed to do on every occasion, bow to what appeared to be the feeling of the Court, and not press the subject further at present.

Sir R. Campbell had no wish to prolong the discussion; but he could not avoid making one or two remarks on an observation made by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin), who had said, "that he would not state any thing calculated to create any alarm out of doors, as to the payment of the dividends," but who had, nevertheless, described the progress of the financial deficit as likely to amount in a very short time to twenty millions. This the hon. proprietor stated on the very dubious authority of a newspaper paragraph. Now he (Sir R. Campbell) could state, that the deficit from the year 1836 to the present year was nothing like what the hon. proprietor had mentioned. He adverted to this point lest the statement of the hon. proprietor should go forth to the public without a contradiction. For his own part, he had no fear for the revenues of India; and when we vindicated our honour in that country, which we must do, "*coute qui coute*," its resources would be found as flourishing as ever. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding submitted, that no member of the Court had a right to enter into arguments on the merits of a motion of which he was only giving notice.

Mr. M. Martin said, that he had given notice of this motion during the previous month, in a letter addressed to the Chairman.

Mr. Wigram said, he would briefly state how the case stood. The hon. proprietor had stated that he rose for the purpose of giving notice of a motion, and then proceeded to make some observations, when he was asked by the Chairman, whether he intended to conclude with the motion, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Weeding contended, that a notice of motion in a letter to the Chairman was not sufficient; for the notice should be given in open Court.

Mr. Wigram wished to set the hon. proprietor right on that point. It was the undoubted right of every proprietor to bring forward any motion he pleased at a quarterly general Court, without any previous notice; and though, for general convenience, notices were usually given, still that did not deprive any hon. proprietor of his right whenever he chose to exercise it.

The Chairman said, he fully concurred in the statement made by his hon. friend near him. Mr. Martin had given notice to him of his intention to submit the motion before the Court.

Mr. D. Salomons gave notice that, at the next General Court, he should move—

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Afghanistan, to the 31st December, 1841.

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors a statement of the amount of any loan or loans raised in India, with the rates of interest at which such loan or loans may have been raised, since the commencement of the Afghan war.

That the protest of Mr. Tucker, or of any other individual director or directors, against the Afghan war, be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

HALF BATTA ALLOWANCES.

Mr. *Hume*.—Before the Court rises, I am anxious to obtain some information as to the correctness of certain rumours which have been circulated, with respect to discontents said to have been manifested in the 52nd regiment, in consequence of the stoppage of half-batta allowances, which it was also said had been made by orders from home.

The *Chairman*.—From every information which has reached me, I should say that there is no foundation for the rumour.

Mr. *Hume* then gave notice that, on the next Court-day, he would move—

For the production of copy of the despatch from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government in India, ordering the issue of extra batta to the Madras troops, when beyond the frontier of that presidency, to be discontinued from a stated date; and of the orders issued in India thereon.

Also, copy of the representations made by the commanding officers of sepoy corps at Hyderabad and Nagpore, and other places, to Sir P. Maitland, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, of the injustice to the sepoys, if the extra batta were discontinued.

Also, copy of the despatch from the Madras Government to the Supreme Government, forwarding these representations.

And, copy of any despatches from India reporting the proceedings which took place at Asscerghur and Malligaun, when the extra batta was withdrawn from the 52nd regiment Madras Native Infantry.

INDIAN OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH IN ENGLAND.

Just before the Court rose, Major *Oliphant* said, he wished to obtain some information from the hon. Chairman on a subject of interest to many officers on furlough in England. By a recent order, military and medical officers on furlough, and absent for more than twelve months, were required to join their respective regiments in India forthwith. Many of those officers had been but a short time in this country, and only a part of their furlough had expired. What he wished to know was, whether the Company would allow those officers their passage-money back to India?

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that officers on furlough were well aware that they were liable at any time to be recalled from furlough on any emergency which might require their services, and he should feel surprised that any officer returning to service could think of applying to have his back passage-money paid by the Company.

THE PRESENTS OF THE LATE KING OF OUDE TO THEIR MAJESTIES WILLIAM IV.
AND QUEEN ADELAIDE.

Mr. *G. Palmer, jun.*, before the Court rose, was anxious to obtain some information from the hon. gentleman in the chair on a subject on which he thought the public ought to possess some more accurate knowledge than it had at present. It would, perhaps, be recollected by some present, that on the 11th May, 1837, all the articles forming part of the present sent from the late King of Oude to their Majesties William IV. and Queen Adelaide, with the exception of the live stock (horses and elephants), and also with the exception of the diamond necklaces, were delivered by Mr. Longlands, in twenty-seven packages, to the Hon. the East-India Company, on the 1st of May, 1841, just four years after; the great picture of the King of Oude and some of his court, forming part of the presents, was sold by Messrs. Rushforth and Jarvis. Now, the questions which he wished to put to the hon. Chairman on the subject were these:—By whose order was the picture sold? To whose credit had the proceeds of the sale been carried?—and, What had become of the two diamond necklaces, Nos. 1 and 3?

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. proprietor not having given him any notice of his intention to put those questions, he was not at that moment prepared to give him any information on the subject to which they referred.

The Court then adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

A letter from Saharunpore states, that it has been determined that Dost Mahomed shall reside for the present at Dhera, and Capt. Nicolson has been to that station to select an abode for him.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 9.

A letter of the 2nd inst. from Kurnaul, says, "100 men and four officers of the 1st European Infantry are ordered to Saharunpore, to relieve the party of the Buffs, now there, as a guard over the Dost, that corps being under orders for Cawnpore. The 31st is to leave Meerut on the 8th."—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 14.

H.M.'s 31st regt. arrived at Meerut on the 26th ult. The day after their arrival, they were ordered to discharge their marching establishments, as well as to supply a company to take guard over Dost Mahomed Khan. To the company are attached Capt. Baldwin, Lieuts. Greenwood, Bourke, and Moore, and their orders are very strict, so that there appears to be but a small chance of this arch-traitor effecting his escape. Such is the feeling, and naturally enough, among the men of this gallant regiment, at the revolting treachery and murder of which this man was the instigator, that an attempt to escape is likely to end very seriously with him.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 3.

There has been a small *emeute* at Loodiana, through a rising of the Affghan guards who are with the Dost's family; and when Mr. Melville and his people went to inquire into the matter, they assailed them with showers of stones, and beat them off; the consequence is, that a few of them have leisure to repent their disaffection in irons. Mr. Clerk is gone to Saharunpore, to the Ameer; he was to return to Loodiana the 2nd inst., to meet the Commander-in-Chief. Col. Parsons, D.C.G., proceeded from Ferozepore to Loodiana on the 1st, to join the conference.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 5.

Mr. Clerk has put a guard of two companies over the Dost's people at Loodiana. This was just too late—Mahommed Afzul Khan has escaped. Mahommed Afzul (or Abdool) Khan is the cousin, and confidential adviser, of Dost Mahomed.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 1.

We learn that Dost Mahomed strenuously denies every kind of participation in the iniquity of his son, Mahomed Akbar Khan; and although, even if he had instigated or connived at it, he would of course deny all share in the unspeakable atrocities with which the wretch is stained, yet we are disposed to believe that the Dost is really guiltless, and that, even as a politician, he would totally disapprove of the bloody perfidy, which he must well know could not eventually prosper, but would call down the retribution of an outraged nation. As to Akbar Khan himself, we have most of his own family (including the females) at Loodiana, and two of his sons among the number; but not only does that circumstance give us no real check upon the miscreant himself—who knows that their lives and honour are safe in British keeping—but, we happen to know, that, in an intercepted letter, written by Akbar Khan, after the assassination of our minister, he declares that "in that act he abandons father and family for the cause of his religion."—*Englishman*, Feb. 14.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On the 21st January, the anniversary meeting of this society was held in the Society's apartments; the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Esq., in the chair.

The first subject which came up for consideration, was a letter from Sir Edward Ryan, tendering his resignation of the presidential chair. This letter had been laid before the Committee of Papers at a special meeting, when it had been resolved to propose to the Society, that, as the best means of shewing their acknowledgment of

the services of their late president, a picture, of the kit-cat size, to correspond with those of Sir William Jones, Marquess Wellesley, &c., be put up in the room of the Society, and that Sir Edward be solicited to sit for his likeness, to any artist at home he may think best able to perform the work. It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by the secretary, and carried unanimously, that the resolution of the Committee of Papers, regarding the testimonial, be adopted by the meeting.

The Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq., then proposed, and the Lord Bishop seconded, the motion, that the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Esq., take the chair vacated by Sir Edward Ryan. In proposing this resolution, Mr. Bird passed a high eulogium on Mr. Prinsep's acquirements in Oriental literature; spoke of the relationship he bore to one who had raised the reputation of the Society to its present high state, and he doubted not the new president would raise it yet higher. The Lord Bishop felt assured that the impulse given by Sir William Jones to discoveries in the various branches of science, and continued by the late president, would be carried on by their new president, and he would earnestly look forward to that time when Mr. Prinsep would raise the tone of the Society to that state which Sir William Jones wished it to attain. The relationship the new president bore to one who had sacrificed every thing to the improvement of science, he thought, would be a means of stimulating him to this work.

Mr. Prinsep said he felt that he owed the high favour which the Society had conferred upon him, by electing him as their president, more to the honour acquired by his late lamented brother, than to any talents possessed by himself. He felt he had not done so much for the Society as he ought, but though late in life to promise that his future exertions should be beneficial to the Society, yet he would not hesitate to say, he will not be found wanting in zeal and energy in following the steps of his late brother in the promotion of the interests of the Society—he will hold the chair only so long as he may be thought by the Society fit.

ASSAM TEA.

Some interesting notices respecting the cultivation of tea in Assam are published amongst the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society, on the 9th February. The Governor-General (11th January) observes, that "it appears that the manufacture is sensibly increasing in quantity, and at the same time it is stated to be greatly improving in quality—the produce now under transmission amounts to 6,240lbs., that received last year was 4,613lbs., and realized at public auction an average price of 1 rupee 8 annas per lb." As respects the disposal of tea now under transmission, his lordship thinks it would be well were a small proportion of each description, say 1,000lbs., together with the whole of that appertaining to the Singpho chief, retained for sale in Calcutta, as in the former instance, and the remainder shipped to the Hon. the Court of Directors.

In a report of Mr. Watkins, the superintendent of the government tea plantations at Chubwa, to Capt. Eld, the officer in civil charge of Dibróo Ghur, accompanying invoices of the produce of the Government and the Singpho chief of Ningrew's tea plantations for the present season, amounting to 6,240lbs., it is stated: "That the following black teas, *viz.* Campol, Hongmuy Congo, Congo Pekoe kind, and Bohea, the produce of the Chubwa and Dinjoy Barrées, made under my own eye, of which classes about thirty millions of pounds are annually imported from China for the consumption of Great Britain, will be found, I think, in every respect equal to China teas of the same name, our Bohea especially being a much better article than any Bohea of China I have ever met with. My attention has been almost entirely directed to the getting up of a description of tea such as enters into the consumption of the poor man and the middling classes of society at home, and it appears to me that our endeavours have been crowned with complete success, an achievement, I submit, of no small importance. The finer classes of tea I have not attempted, from a conviction that the condition of the indigenous plant of this province is unfavourable to their production; the best of our teas being almost entirely destitute of that peculiar

delicate fragrance which distinguishes the Powchongs, Souchongs, and Pekoes of China. The tea-plant on the Woo-E-San in China is grown at a very considerable elevation, in a marked winter climate, with snow on the ground to the depth of several feet for three months in the year. The Song-San-Tcha, or upland teas, of which only two crops are gathered in the year, consist of Minchoong and Powchong; the first of which is used on occasions of ceremony by the emperor and great dignitaries of the empire, and not a leaf of either description is ever exported. Our Himalayan plantations appear to possess all the conditions considered by the Chinese requisite for the production of teas of the very best quality. We may, therefore, look forward to that quarter for an article very much surpassing in aroma and fragrance what we have been in the habit of regarding as the finest teas of China."

MR. H. M. PARKER.

Mr. H. M. Parker, late member of the board of customs, salt and opium, has been before the public, as an officer of the state, for the last twenty-five years, and few individuals have left India amidst deeper regrets. He had the rare art of combining the faithful and even rigid discharge of public duty with the most perfect amenity of deportment, so that even a refusal from him, softened as it was by his own kindness, appeared in many instances less disagreeable than a compliance granted by other functionaries, in a spirit of harshness. With a mind capable of enjoying, in the highest degree, the pursuits of literature, he gave the most conscientious and punctual attention to the dry details of his own office; and no man had reason to complain that the claims of public duty were postponed by him to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures. As a poet, he occupied the first station in India. As a prose writer, he stood without a rival for wit, humour, and brilliancy. He carried the reader completely along with him, by the force and vigour of his compositions, and gave a charm to the most unpromising subject by his rich and varied imagery. Even Lord William Bentinck's matter-of-fact mind yielded to the power of his fascinating pen; and his Lordship has been known to rise from the perusal of the "Ghost of the Covenanted Salt Officer," with the exclamation, that "there was nothing like it in India." He was formidable as an opponent, not only from the clearness of his statements and the strength of his argument, but from the peculiar generosity with which he invariably treated those whom he was endeavouring to silence. Let us hope that, on his arrival in Europe, he will be induced, amidst the society of congenial minds, to resume his literary pursuits, and keep himself warm in our recollection, by fresh tokens of his genius.—*Friend of India, Jan. 20.*

AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

The report of Mr. Wallis on cottons grown on the Jumna by the American planters, states as follows:—"On a review of what I have observed and written, and on a careful perusal of the observations contained in the letters severally of Capt. Bayles and Mr. Finnie concerning the comparative modes of culture and yielding of crops, on the American and native system, and on the estimates or values found to belong to the produce respectively, and giving these gentlemen credit for their statements as to the comparative quantum of produce arising on each system of cultivation, it is quite apparent that, whilst the one system carries with it the greatest encouragement, the other is wholly discouraging and deserving of immediate abandonment. In other words, for economy's sake and for every other advantage, we must get the natives themselves to adopt the American system as quickly as possible. It is not less apparent, too, that the past season, at all events in the locality of these gentlemen, has been an unfavourable one for the production of cotton; and this statement on their part derives confirmation from the observation already made by me, if my experience be of any value, viz. that I have usually, that is, in various years heretofore, found in the Calcutta market the ordinary or usual kind of Jallone and Banda cotton superior in quality to the specimens now produced under the No. 2, of the indigenous seed cotton, which have had the American system of culture, gathering, and cleansing.

I may here aptly remark that I have not seen any of the Bazar Jallone or Banda cotton of the present season's growth, and therefore cannot advert to it comparatively. What, then, may we not reasonably ask, would such culture and such manipulation, &c., as is practised in America, do for the indigenous plant in a good and favourable season, the comparative effects of the two systems being exemplified in the two specimens of Mr. Finnie, Nos. 2 and 3?"

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

We have read without any feelings of pleasure, the progress report of the new cathedral lately put forth by the bishop. We have the greatest respect for our worthy diocesan, but in this matter we think he has made a deplorable mistake. No one who has any knowledge of Bishop Wilson's character and conduct can believe otherwise than that in this, as in other affairs, secular or spiritual, wherein he engages, he is firmly assured in his own mind that he is setting about the best way to promote the great cause of Christianity; but it is well known that his zeal is greater than his discretion—that he has far more enthusiasm than judgment, and that the former sometimes impels him to adopt and follow up a line of action, which his friends and the friends of Christianity have cause most sincerely to regret. Bishop Wilson has taken it into his head—and heart to, we may add—that the spiritual wants of the city of Calcutta are such as to demand the erection of a magnificent cathedral at Chowringhee—a cathedral, “the general character of which,” in the bishop's own words, “will accord with the grandeur of every thing in this great metropolis of British India;” and if we were to speak with the tongues of angels we should not hope to drive the crotchet out of its resting-place. We are sorry to array ourselves against the bishop in this matter, but we would earnestly exhort the friends of religion to consider, whether they may not exert themselves much better in obtaining subscriptions to be appropriated to something better than stained glass, carved wood, peals of bells, and big clock-dials. The bishop estimates the expense of these ornaments at half a lac of rupees. For this money at least five good substantial, commodious Mofussil churches might be erected: and five more might be erected at the cost of the “other appropriate fittings of a cathedral,” and “allowing for contingencies” ten more; that is, at the cost of the cathedral ornaments alone, a commodious pukka church might be erected at, at least, fifteen different stations in India. We beseech the friends of religion to consider this matter well.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 28.*

We have perused with much satisfaction the bishop's report on the progress, ways and means, and general nature and prospects of the new cathedral, and having attentively considered the arguments he has set forth in favour of such an establishment, we concur with him in thinking that the interests of the Protestant religion in India will be thereby strengthened and extended; that it will be increased in its utility, and that the dignity thereby conferred upon it will prove of a nature calculated to further and sustain its spiritual influence, and, we say this now, though remembering that, in the very first instance, we did not encourage the project. We entertain no doubt that more churches will in future be built, and the Protestant religion be more encouraged and disseminated in India, *because* of this cathedral, than if it should never be erected; and, *therefore*, if on no other consideration, we cordially lend our humble aid to assist our zealous and energetic diocesan in his most worthy labour for the perfecting of such an institution—a labour which we do not in the least doubt will be successful, and which we sincerely trust he may live not only to complete, in the material sense of the question, but long after to minister in, for the furtherance of a religion (that of the Church of England) which we unfeignedly believe to be based upon true Scriptural principles, and eminently calculated to free the mind from the trammels of superstition.—*Englishman, Dec. 29.*

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The accounts from this quarter confirm the dismal intelligence received last month, and add many particulars; but there is so much discrepancy in

them, that it is impossible to give a single connected narrative that can be implicitly relied upon.

The Supreme Government has issued the following official notification :—

" Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that after the British force at Cabul had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire on the faith of that convention towards Jellalabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigours of cold and privation in the mountain-passes, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster, the Governor-General in Council deems it proper to notify that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted, for expediting strong reinforcements to the Affghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honour and interests of the British Government.

" The ample military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations and to insure efficient protection to its subjects and allies. A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a country removed by distance and the difficulties of the season from the possibility of succour. But the Governor-General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valour of the British Indian army."

The following statement of the Cabul insurrection and its results is stated in the *Delhi Gazette* to be the most correct.

On the 2nd November, when the insurrection broke out in the city, the envoy despatched an officer to Shah Shoojah, and obtained his permission for Brig. Shelton, with two regiments and a troop of artillery, to occupy the citadel or Bala Hissar. The artillery immediately commenced throwing shells into the town. On the 3rd, the insurgents succeeded in capturing a small fort, containing nearly all the commissariat stores. Only two days' grain for the native troops could be found in the cantonment. Another fort, containing a commissariat depôt, was taken by the rebels, after a gallant defence of three days. Capt. Mackenzie, who commanded its small garrison, after all their ammunition had been expended, brought his men to head-quarters under cover of the night. Repeated skirmishing continued for several days. Some small forts were recaptured and a little grain obtained. Still the supply of provisions was totally inadequate, and the troops materially diminished in repelling incessant attacks. It was at length found necessary to recal Brig. Shelton and the Queen's 44th Foot from the Bala Hissar to the cantonment. The troops, from want of food and being kept so long on the defensive, became despondent. Capt. Conolly strongly recommended the concentration of the force in the Bala Hissar. Sir William Macnaghten was of the same opinion. The military authorities, however, declared that the troops were so dispirited, that they could not be depended upon, to fight their way from the camp to the citadel, about two miles; and yet the 54th Bengal N. I. were withdrawn from the Bala Hissar.

During November and the early part of December, a scanty supply of grain was obtained, from time to time, by enormous bribes. At length, this precarious mode of supply seemed about to fail. In the meantime, many conferences between the envoy and the chiefs took place beyond the cantonment. Terms had been proposed by both parties, and the 23rd December was fixed on for coming to a final settlement. On the morning of that day, Sir William, accompanied by Captains Lawrence, Mackenzie, and Trevor, proceeded to the place of conference. They had scarcely taken their seats, when all were seized. The three officers were bound and placed on horseback behind Affghans. Trevor is said to have fallen off. It is certain that he was cut to pieces by the bystanders. The envoy refused to mount, and

shared the same fate. Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were detained as prisoners until the 28th December, when they were released, and returned to the cantonment. Subsequent to the death of the envoy, negotiations were carried on by Major Pottinger. A treaty was at length concluded by him and Major-Gen. Elphinstone on the one part, and the Affghan chiefs, including Akbar Khan, on the other. The most important article appears to have provided for the entire evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops, whether stationed at Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuzni, or Candahar, the Affghan chiefs guaranteeing them an unmolested passage to the frontier. In pursuance of this convention, the British troops quitted their camp on the 6th January. The rear-guard was immediately attacked. An officer of the 5th Cavalry, named Hardyman, and a few men were killed. At this time there was snow a foot deep on the ground. On the 7th, the force moved to Bareekhur, the rear-guard being warmly engaged the whole way. During this day's march, three mountain guns were captured by the enemy. On the morning of the 8th January, the British camp was entirely surrounded by the insurgents. A communication was then opened with Akbar Khan, who, during the whole time, appears with consummate treachery to have been pretending friendship whilst he was in reality directing the movements of the enemy. He blamed the English leaders for leaving their cantonment at Cabul before he had provided a sufficient escort, but offered to restrain the Affghans, if hostages were given by the British as security for their not moving beyond Tezeen, until after Gen. Sale had quitted Jellalabad. Major Pottinger, with Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie, became hostages, and the troops proceeded to Khoord Cabul. This day's march was a scene of continual slaughter. On the 9th, Akbar Khan, who had followed with the hostages, lamented his inability to restrain the Ghilzies, but offered to protect the ladies if they would put themselves under his charge. The offer was accepted. Those ladies who had husbands with the force, were accompanied by them. A halt of one or two days seems to have taken place at Khoord Cabul. Akbar Khan, with the hostages, the ladies and their husbands, then followed the troops, who moved towards Jugdulluck. Here the remaining ammunition amounted to only thirty rounds per man. An attempt was made to negotiate with the Ghilzies, and Akbar Khan, under pretence of assisting them, requested Major-Gen. Elphinstone and Brig. Shelton to come to him. The request was complied with. The eyes of Major-Gen. Elphinstone were at length opened to the faithlessness of his opponents. He managed towards evening to send a note to Brig. Anquetil, who had been left in command, stating that further treachery was meditated. The troops shortly afterwards got into motion. The sepoy, rendered helpless by cold, became an easy prey. The remnant of H. M.'s 44th for some time held the enemy at bay, but at length became unmanageable. All ranks made a rush towards Jellalabad. Only one European reached it, Dr. Brydon, of the Bengal army, who brought the first intelligence of the disaster. Three natives came in some days afterwards. These four persons, with the exception of those few who were in the enemy's hands as hostages, &c. prior to the move from Jugdulluck, and about forty or fifty who were subsequently made prisoners, are the only survivors of a force consisting of about 5,000 officers and soldiers, with an equal number of camp followers.

A letter from Jellalabad, dated 17th January, adds the following: "Gen. Elphinstone, trusting to the faith of a man who had shewn himself to be a scoundrel and a murderer, agreed to evacuate Cabul, and sent orders to all the other troops in Afghanistan to withdraw. These orders were written on the 30th December, and made over to the enemy. Immediately on obtaining them, Mahomed Akbar sent proclamations to the following effect: 'We, having by our valour and cunning induced the Kafirs to quit their tents, now call upon all good Mussulmans to rise and annihilate the intruders as they retire.' Allowing five or six days for the above proclamation to take effect, Mahomed Akbar escorted the Cabul brigade (on the 6th or 7th January) to their first camp, three miles from cantonments. The moment they quitted cantonments, the populace entered; flames arose from all the buildings; the

rear-guard was fired upon; crowds of Affghans took away the baggage without resistance, and the brigade encamped for the first day in six inches of snow! The second stage was four miles, to Boodkhak; again the plunder took place, and again the camp was pitched in the snow. The third stage of Khoord Cabul was obstinately disputed by the enemy, but our troops ascended the heights with spirit, and forced the difficult pass with considerable loss; at a small stream, which forms a pass between two black rocks, there was again fighting, and here a check occurred. It was here that the ladies were separated from the force by the representations of Mahomed Akbar. Halt was made to give time (as Mahomed Akbar said) for the people to disperse, but in reality to enable them to collect further ahead. At this season, the country people cannot be kept for days on the road, and it was needful for the destruction of our force that the person directing its movements should be an enemy. Our men had now been encamped five days and nights in the snow; the sepoy had become quite useless. On the Huft Kothul, they were all destroyed, without resistance, having scarcely the use of their limbs. The Europeans retained some order and held together as far as Jugdulluck, where, of about 6,000 soldiers, and the same number of camp followers, not more than 300 could be mustered. At Jugdulluck, a halt was ordered, and the troops remained exposed to the fire of all the surrounding heights for more than a day. At length Gen. Elphinstone's eyes were opened to the extent of his folly. He was seized by Mahomed Akbar, and, with Brigadier Shelton, confined in a tent. His last act was the only decent one he committed during the whole affair. He sent a note to Brig. Anquetil, saying, 'March to-night, for there is treachery.' At an hour after dark of the 12th of January, the column advanced up the pass in which Sir R. Sale met with so much loss; they found the road barricaded, but the enemy had not assembled, and the advance got through. An attack made upon the rear caused much confusion; the 44th lost all order, broke into small parties, and selected chiefs; their officers remained with them; many officers started to ride for Jellalabad, but only one ever arrived here. Dr. Brydon, mounted on a miserable tattoo, which a poor native, mortally wounded, had begged him to use, arrived about noon. Three well-mounted officers, Dr. Harpur, Lieut. Collyer, and Capt. Hopkins, had preceded him, and probably saved his life by so doing, for the few sowars who intercepted them, leaving their post with the horses and plunder, gave Brydon time to pass. He was attacked elsewhere by two or three sowars, who gave up the contest after wounding and disarming him! For three nights we kept beacons burning and bugles sounding to invite any fugitives from the force, but, alas, *not one* has as yet arrived. Our cavalry patrolled the Cabul road on the 14th, and brought in the bodies of Dr. Harpur, Capt. Hopkins, and Lieut. Collyer, who were lying all together about four miles from this."

The following extract from a Jellalabad letter, of the 18th January, gives a harrowing detail of the butchery that took place between Cabul and Jugdulluck. It is given direct from Dr. Brydon's narrative, and was obtained from him when he had quite recovered his strength and composure:—

"Mahomed Akbar had detained them on divers pretexts at different places, while the road in front was being occupied by his directions, and as they advanced, they found the hills and passes swarming with savages, who shot down our devoted force without any attempt at defence, for our men actually gave themselves up unresistingly to the slaughter! The native troops, almost to a man, were slaughtered at the pass of the Huft Kothul, which is between Khoord Cabul and Tezeen. After a halt of one day at Khoord Cabul, they moved on the morning of the 10th, and reached Tezeen at dusk; they halted for two hours in the snow, and then pushed on, and so they pursued their weary way till they reached Jugdulluck, having accomplished a distance of 35 miles with only a remnant of the 44th with the colours, and about a dozen of men of the 5th N.I., with one of their colours. They were here placed in a ruined inclosure by Mahomed Akbar, commanded by hills all round, from which they were, as they lay, worn out and helpless on the snow, fired on and slaughtered all day. The 44th here behaved well, as they stormed and took the most dangerous

hill twice over, but, famished as they were, they could not remain in possession of it. The only meal they made here was on horse-flesh, indifferently cooked by the aid of such stunted bushes as grew scantily near their position. One officer gave 10 Rs. for a small chapatee, and 5 Rs. was offered everywhere for a lota of water, for they had not patience to melt the snow. Elphinstone, Shelton, and our paymaster, Johnson, went off from this place at the bidding of Mahomed Akbar to treat again—some two miles up to a small fort on one side, and towards evening a note was received from Elphinstone to the effect that they were all detained as hostages, and recommending the force to move off quietly after dark, as he saw nothing but treachery to be expected. Off they moved, under Brigadier Anquetil, and from that moment the little order that had hitherto prevailed, ceased, and the 4th became an undisciplined rabble, threatening to shoot their officers, and every man who attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty; the enemy hanging on their rear, and cutting down every man they approached with perfect impunity. After quitting the Jugdulluck Pass, some 20 or 25 officers who still kept their horses, stole away from the mutinous soldiery and rode ahead; many of them wounded. They reached Gundamuck in pretty decent order before daybreak, but after that they began to straggle, many taking different roads. Six or eight reached Puttiabad, 15 miles from this, about 10 o'clock in the morning; and by this time the villagers were all up and attacking them all along the road with sticks and stones and a few matchlocks. At this place Brydon and Steer, of the 37th, were left to their fate by Hopkins, Collyer, and Harpur, who were better mounted, and who rode off in spite of all their entreaties. Brydon and Steer rode on together for some way, till at last Steer's horse fairly gave in, and he made off to the low hills, among which he hoped to find a cave, of which there are many, to hide himself till night; vain hope! for they were observed by hundreds round. Poor Brydon, thus left to himself, jogged on quietly till he got within four miles of Jellalabad, when, in the distance, he saw a party of horsemen leading off Collyer's horse; one of them came up and attacked him fiercely. Little B. defended himself manfully till his sword was broken off short at the handle, which he flung in the rascal's face, having been wounded in the hand and knee himself; his hand fell on the pommel of his saddle, which motion he supposed the man took to be to lay hold of his pistol, for he that instant galloped off like a shot, leaving B. free from further molestation. The man who attacked B. had Hopkins's cloak with him, so that there could be no doubt as to the fate of that party; and the next day our cavalry, in patrolling the valley, came upon the three bodies, all stripped and fearfully mutilated. The enemy, tired and glutted with slaughter, may have spared a few, in the hope of profiting by their ransom; and we have heard that there are some seven or eight officers, by ones and twos, in different forts within twenty miles of this—Steer lying wounded in a village eight miles off, in the hands of the rabble, who are offering all kinds of insults. The ladies, Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Eyre, all, in fact, who were handed over to Mahomed Akbar during the halt in Khoord Cabul, together with their husbands, and Gen. Elphinstone, Shelton, Johnson, Lawrence, Troup, and a few others, have all been brought down into a strong fort in the Loghman country, some forty miles from this. There were four doctors killed in the Huft Kothul—poor old Duff, Magrath, Bryce, and Cardew; my worthy, kind-hearted comrade, Anquetil, it is supposed, was killed in the Jugdulluck Pass."

Another letter from Jellalabad says: "Brydon's story is this. They had plenty of provisions and ammunition at Cabul, and he is surprised that the general should have thought of a retreat. But Elphinstone put too much faith in Mahomed Akbar, who, when he had gulled us, sent out a proclamation to the chiefs in these parts, saying, 'I have slain the lord of the Kaffirs, and am about to turn them out of the country. It is your duty to annihilate them on the road; rise, surround Jellalabad, and exterminate the infidels.' This was brought to MacGregor, by a chief in our interest. Brydon says, the troops in Cabul were greatly dispirited, and received no support or encouragement from the people in authority; the consequence was, that

they became mutinous and refused to obey any one. The 37th N. I., and the recovered men of the 13th (under Kershaw), are the only ones who behaved well. When they arrived at the Huft Kothul, three marches from Cabul, they found 300 camp followers stripped naked, so as to die of cold. Akbar Khan then demanded that the ladies should be given up to him. This demand was complied with. Lady Sale was here wounded, and Sturt, her son-in-law, with others, killed. The sepoy were so benumbed with cold that they could not defend themselves. A great many were there killed, the rest deserting to the enemy. All the H. A. guns were there abandoned and spiked. At Tazeen, Gen. Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton were taken prisoners. Brigadier Anquetil then took command of the whole, but was killed at Jugdulluck. The 44th became mutinous, and began beating their own officers with the butt ends of their muskets, and swore they would obey no one. What troopers of the 5th cavalry came up were knocked off their horses by the 44th, who mounted them and galloped off. Several officers, seeing the deplorable way in which it was likely to end, rode off after they had got through this pass, which had been blocked up by the enemy throwing large trees across it. Had the men only behaved well, a large number might have been saved. One man of the 44th walked on foot as far as Futtanabad, a few miles from this. Brydon's escape is a perfect miracle. The road was lined with women and children, who pelted him with stones—hallooing out, 'there goes another kafir.' He saw Kershaw at Jugdulluck, as well as several other officers, some wounded and some not. All the ammunition, of course, the enemy will bring against us. As to the men of the 13th running away at Jugdulluck, it is not true; nor did they desert Capt. Wyndham, of the 35th."

Another letter from the same place, makes further additions to the details:—"The retreating army consisted of H. M.'s 44th regt., the 5th, 37th, 54th N. I., a troop of European H. A., six comps. of sappers and miners, 6th regt. of Shah's, six troops of the 5th L. C., Anderson's horse, &c., in all about 6,500 fighters, with 7,000 camp followers—men, women, and children. After the first march, the whole line was marked by the dead and dying—the wounded and murdered. Thousands of the barbarians, stripping the defenceless, and murdering those who offered resistance, were swarming around our now dispirited troops. Each day brought a fresh demand from an enemy drunk with the blood of its victims. On the third march, Lady Sale was wounded by a matchlock ball, and, to complete the humiliation and disgrace, Akbar Khan demanded, that the ladies should be given up as prisoners. The gallant general consented, and they were marched back by the exulting enemy to Cabul. The husbands refused to abandon their wives, and returned with them. One incident, which occurred at this time, may shew to you how hearts have been torn. Mrs. Anderson, the wife of Capt. Anderson, of the Shah's horse, found, on her arrival at Khoord Cabul, that her eldest child, a sweet little girl of five years of age, was missing, having been stolen or murdered on the march. This was a day of humiliation—another was to be destined to wholesale butchery. The march lay over the Huft Kothul, a lofty mountain, difficult of ascent, and almost impassable on account of the depth of snow at the summit. On this, the treacherous enemy concentrated a large force, and attacked our troops, who, benumbed with cold, were all, except the Europeans, unable to use their arms. All the native troops perished, and some thousands of camp followers. Women were seen throwing away their children, while groups were huddled together on the snow-drifts, howling with pain. After leaving this newly-formed Golgotha, the remnant found their way on without tents, food, or covering of any kind, to Jugdulluck. Here they found a fresh enemy ready to oppose them. Not more than two hundred men of the thousands that left Cabul remained, when Dr. Brydon last saw the main body. Some twelve or fifteen officers, seeing the desperate state of affairs, resolved to start together and try if they could reach Jellalabad, about fifty miles. The enemy fired at them from the villages, and even the children pelted them with stones. One by one they fell, killed or wounded. On reaching a village called Futtuyabad, a man came out and said, 'I am a friend—you are hungry; come here, I will assist you, and give you some bread.' Bellew went up

to him, and the man knocked him off his horse with a stone and murdered him. At this time their number was reduced to five, three of whom separated from the rest, leaving Doctor Brydon and Lieut. Steer, both badly mounted and indifferently armed. The three officers, who had deserted their friends, were well mounted and well armed. Poor Steer cried out, 'Do not leave us—my horse is tired, and I have no pistols;' but they would not listen. After riding a short distance, Steer's horse refused to proceed further, and he dismounted and hid himself in a cave. Dr. Brydon, now alone, proceeded onwards."

Another letter says:—"The attacking party appear to have been the eastern Ghilzies, who did not form a portion of Mahomed Akbar's army. He told our officers that neither he nor Meer Musjedee, who had both signed the treaty, had any influence over the eastern chiefs. As long as Mahomed Akbar Khan remained with our party, all seemed to go on well."

It appears that one other straggler, a kitmudgar in the service of Capt. Bazett, of the 5th Cavalry, had reached Jellalabad. This man reports that, at one time, during the retreat, the horse artillerymen fought well, cutting their traces and charging furiously.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, 10th February, states: "There are recent accounts from the north-west, which afford reasonable grounds for doubting, that the Cabul catastrophe was as extensive as reported. According to these accounts, our troops were safe, and marching steadily towards Jellalabad, which they expected to reach in the regular course. The report of all having been cut off was spread by Dr. Brydon, and some other officers, who had by some means become detached from the force. Dr. B., on his arrival at Jellalabad, was so confused in his mind, from wounds he had received on the head, that he had not clear recollection or perception of what had occurred, and gave the account which has been so extensively disseminated, of the total destruction of the force."

The *Delhi Gazette*, February 16, says:—"Letters received at Jellalabad and Peshawur, from some of the prisoners or guests of Akbar Khan, give a different version to the atrocities and treachery attributed to Akbar Khan. We have collected as many details as we possibly can from really authentic sources, the letters of several of the prisoners, and we firmly believe Sir Wm. Macnaghten has been more blamed than he deserved, the military authorities less so, and Akbar Khan, if not altogether exculpated of the intention of treachery, at least exonerated from the actual murder. Whether our poor countrymen and women write more favourably of their present protector than they otherwise would, if beyond his reach, more especially as their letters are, from necessity, sent forward without seal or wafer, we cannot say: but really, if Akbar Khan is behaving as represented, let his motive be what it may, he cannot be so black as it has lately been the fashion to paint him."

The following are reported to have been killed since the commencement of the insurrection of the 2nd of November:—Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart.; Brigadier Anquetil, commanding the Shah's force; Lieut.-Col. Mackerill, H.M.'s 44th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Oliver, 5th Regt. N.I.; Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, Bombay Army, assistant to the envoy; Major Ewart, 54th N.I.; Capt. Bellow, assis. quarter-master-general; Capt. Swayne, H.M.'s 44th Regt.; Capt. Robinson, ditto; Capt. Macrae, ditto; Capt. Codrington, commanding the 4th Shah's Infantry; Capt. Broadfoot, 1st Europ. Regt.; Capt. Westmacott, 37th N.I.; Capt. Paton, dep. quarter-master-general; Capt. Mackintosh, 5th Regt. N.I.; Capt. Trevor, 3rd Light Cavalry; Capt. Woodburn, 44th N.I. commanding Shah's 5th Regt.; Lieut. Sturt, Engineers; Lieut. Raban, H.M.'s 44th Regt.; Lieut. Rattray, Political department; Lieut. Golding, 2nd Europ. Regt. Jan Baz Horse; Local Lieut. Wheeler, Shah's service; Lieut. Laing, 27th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Walker, Shah's Cavalry; Lieut. Burnes, Bombay Army; Ensign Salusbury, 1st Europ. Regt.; Ensign Gordon, 37th N.I.; Ensign St. George, 37th N.I.; Ensign Macartney, Madras Army, Shah's 2nd Infantry; Dr. Duff, 54th N.I.; Dr. Bryce, Horse Artillery; Dr.

Macgrath, 37th N.I.; Dr. E. R. Curdew; Dr. Bird. This list is, however, imperfect.

A letter from Jellalabad, dated 25th January, states: "A chief has just arrived from Cabul, who informs us, that he is appointed Governor of Jellalabad by the new ministry. This high personage, to our surprise, produced letters from Major Pottinger, Captains Lawrence, Conolly, and several others, to their friends. They were in the houses and forts of different men of rank, where little or no intercourse among them was permitted, but the captives all profess to be treated with consideration and even kindness. The ladies and children are said to want nothing, and to be comfortable. No indication of coercion or restraint appears in the letters, though I am compelled to suspect that the authors may have written with the fear of interception before them. What is remarkable, not one of the officers mentions Akbar Khan but to expatiate on his humanity and attention. Had the villain not boasted of the assassination, in a letter under his own seal that fell into our hands, we might be led by his prisoners to believe him to be a chivalrous and high-minded leader of the people!"

In a letter from the north-west, giving accounts of the safety of the prisoners and ladies in the Loghman fort, the writer says, "Pottinger writes, that they are in a fort, belonging to Newaub Jubbar Khan; are exceedingly well-treated, being detained as hostages to be exchanged for the Ameer Dost Mahomed. It appears that Major Griffiths and Capt. Souter (H. M.'s 44th) had eleven men with them, in a fort called Tootoo."

Another letter, from one of the captive ladies, dated the 18th January, has been received in Calcutta. It also says, "Every one is safe, and exceedingly kindly treated by the chiefs."

Captain Souter, in an attempt to escape from the small fort, near Jellalabad, in which he was confined, was detected and killed.

Another letter from Jellalabad, dated 25th January, says: "There are letters from Major Pottinger and Capt. G. P. Lawrence, in the Fort Badeabad, in the Loghman country, to January 23d, where they describe themselves as being well treated under the care of Mahomed Akbar Khan. The following names are also mentioned as those of persons present at the same place:—Gen. Elphinstone; Brigadier Shelton; Lieut. Mackenzie; Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and child; Capt. Boyd; Lieut. Eyre; Lieut. Waller; Mrs. Trevor; Lady Sale; Lady Macnaghten; Mrs. Sturt; Mr. and Mrs. Ryley; Mrs. Mainwaring; Serjt. and Mrs. Wade; Captains Troup and Johnson.

Other accounts of a previous date represented that some of the British sepoy and camp followers had been sold as slaves to the Tartars, and that Mrs. Trevor's daughter, five years of age, had been sold in the bazaar at Cabul.

A Peshawur letter gives the same list of officers who are in safety as that already given, but adds the name of Lieut. Mein of the 13th. At Cabul, are Warburton, Webb, Drummond, Evans, Airy, Conolly, Drs. Berwick and Balfour.

There are still various reports as to the death of Sir W. Macnaghten. It is said he was killed, in a sudden riot, by Shamsuddeen, a son of Meer Mahomed, brother to the Dost. Another version is, that when the envoy entered the tent, one of Akbar Khan's party drew his sword and held it over Sir W.'s head, as a sign that the envoy and his suite were under the protection of the khan. Seeing this, one of our people, not understanding the custom, drew his sword in a threatening manner, and Akbar Khan, fearing treachery, shot the envoy. Another account states that the envoy rose to depart, when Akbar Khan laid hold of him very unceremoniously, upon which Capt. Trevor, thinking he intended some violence, fired at him, and missed him, upon which a row ensued, and the envoy was murdered.

An Affghan, formerly in the service of Sir A. Burnes, passed through Col. Wild's camp, on his way to Unrisir. He carried with him bills to the extent of Rs. 60,000, drawn by Major Pottinger upon the collector of Meerut. He stated that they had

been cashed at Cabul at 12 per cent. discount, and that he could easily get cash for them at Umritsir. The man gave a full account of the massacre of his late master, and also of Sir W. Macnaghten; he said that the latter was shot by Akbar Khan, not in a house, but in the open maidan. Lady Macnaghten offered Rs 6,000 for the body, but was unable to procure it. This man is of opinion that, as soon as the troops are out of Affghanistan, the chiefs will commence fighting among themselves.

The *Hurkaru* says that its last news from Affghanistan distinctly connects Shah Shoojah, Mahomed Zemaun and Akbar Khan together in the late rise:—"Disclosures have been made, which point pretty intelligibly to Shah Shoojah as a party somewhat more nearly connected with the insurgents than we had hitherto been led to believe. No sooner are the Feringhees expelled from the country, than order is restored, and the chief rebels appointed to the highest offices of the state. Even Mahomed Akbar Khan refers certain chiefs to his Majesty, and his connection with the 'existing government at Cabul' becomes at once apparent. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, government have been groping about strangely in the dark of late. Shah Shoojah, Mahomed Zemaun, and Akbar Khan, seem now to be leagued comfortably together, and the rising was merely against the Feringhees, a religious movement stirred up by Baruzkzye and Suddozye in concert."

Zemaun Khan has been elected by the insurgents as *malik* until the arrival of Dost Mahomed. Jubbur Khan was the minister, and Akbar Khan the Commander-in-Chief. Many other chiefs were named to various posts.

Mahomed Zemaun Khan (who has been often confounded with Shah Zemaun) is said to be now considered king of Cabul. This man, son of Azul Khan, and nephew of Futteh Khan and Dost Mahomed, was governor of Jellalabad when Moorcroft passed that way.

Cabul is said to be in a state of anarchy; three or four different parties all struggling for the mastery, the old shah the strongest. We have there about two hundred sick and wounded in the hands of the rebel king.

It is said that Zemaun Khan is no friend to Akbar Khan and his family.

The *Delhi Gazette* says:—"One of the most singular features of the late events at Cabul, and which throws perhaps a clearer light on the nature of the capitulation entered into by Sir W. Macnaghten and continued by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 lacs of rupees, and reported to be the ransom of certain parties in Cabul; the sums, however, are so excessive, that we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that they must be payments made by Major Pottinger in execution of the treaty he had concluded with the Affghan chiefs. The following are the particulars which we have been able to gather respecting this transaction:—A mahajun of Delhi received a letter from Peshawur, dated 18th of January, detailing contents of a communication from an agent at Cabul, written on the 1st of January, and enclosing a bill drawn by certain officers for 13 lacs upon the Ferozepore treasury, being part of 25 lacs agreed upon through his instrumentality with the Affghans, as the ransom of eight officers and one lady, whose release he had procured by paying down one lac, and taken them to his house. This letter was brought by an Affghan, who had taken the bill to their correspondents at Umritsir for realization. Twelve bills to the amount of 3,98,000 rupees have been drawn on this treasury by Major Eldrid Pottinger, political agent in charge of the mission at Cabul, bearing date 28th December, 1841, at 12 per cent. premium, and 15 days' sight, in favour of Sreekishendas and Mujniram of Delhi, for value received by him from Heera Lull at Cabul. Some parties in Delhi, anxious for their friends in Cabul, have raised a subscription for the purpose of sending a man there to procure intelligence. No Hindoostanee could be found to undertake the task, and they despatched an Affghan fruit merchant, with promises of a handsome reward for his services.

At Candahar, a large body of rebel Affghans has been defeated by the forces under Major Gen. Nott. It appears that, on the evening of the 10th January, the camels

of the 43rd N.I., which had gone out for supplies, were attacked by a party of 400 horse and foot; but the enemy were repulsed in the most gallant manner by a small sepoy escort of 40 men, and the camels safely brought into camp. On the 11th, Mahomed Atta, the insurgent chief, departed from Cabul, and Prince Sufter Jung marched down the Urgundah valley, and, on the 12th, took up a strong position on the right bank of the river, which runs through the Achukzye country, about five miles west of Candahar. They brought with them about 3,000 men, and were joined by about 2,000 more from the Achukzye villages. Major Gen. Nott, having adopted efficient measures for the protection of Candahar, marched against the enemy, with a force consisting of $5\frac{1}{2}$ regts. of infantry, 1,000 horse, and 16 pieces of artillery. The position of the enemy was formidable—protected in front by canals and a marsh, and both flanks resting on strong gardens. The fire of their matchlockmen, posted in the gardens and about the canals, was for a short time severe, but when our troops had crossed the river, and our infantry advanced to the charge, the insurgents broke and fled. The enemy's cavalry attempted to make a stand, but were charged by Leeson and Haldane, and dispersed in all directions. Our loss on this occasion has been very trifling—3 killed and between 20 and 30 wounded, including among the latter Lieut. Lee, of H.M.'s 40th, Lieut. Chamberlain, of the 16th Bengal N.I., and Lieut. McDonnell, of the 12th Bombay N.I. Of the enemy, 153 bodies were counted on the field of battle, and their wounded are estimated at about 200. This success has produced the most beneficial effects. It has disheartened and thinned the ranks of the insurgents, decided the wavering, and encouraged the well-affected; and the city of Candahar is well supplied with provisions from the neighbouring villages. The garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie is strong and well supplied.

The town of Ghuznee is in the hands of the insurgents, but the citadel, which is stored with six months' provisions, and with a garrison in good spirits, is described as capable of holding out till succour can be sent. Col. Palmer keeps the Affghans at bay, they having no artillery.

Government, it is said, are in possession of an intercepted letter, written by Akbar Khan to one of the influential chiefs in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, setting forth, that Ghuznee had fallen into their hands, and that a large force was marching upon Candahar.

The latest intelligence from Jellalabad is to the 27th of January, at which time the place had not been attacked. They had then two or three months' provisions. The fortifications had been put into respectable condition. Sir R. Sale refused to obey the orders of Major-Gen. Elphinstone to evacuate the place.

Brig. Wild, whom our last accounts left at Jumrood, had been so vigorously opposed by the Khyburries, that he was obliged to relinquish the attempt to reach Jellalabad, after endeavouring to force the pass. He had no guns, nor any Europeans in his brigade, which was a weak one.

On the 15th of January, the fort of Ally Musjid in the Khybur Pass, having been attacked in the morning, and the assailants beaten back by the garrison with slaughter, a requisition for two regiments to accompany the Political Agent was made, and the 53rd and 64th were selected for the duty, under Col. Moseley. The men were directed to take two days' supplies and their great coats. Not a camel accompanied the detachment, but 300 bullocks, laden with grain, were taken with it from Peshawur, upwards of twenty miles: forty only arrived in the fort. On the 21st, the most anxious forebodings were rife in camp, that these two fine regiments had been uselessly sacrificed. Hopes were entertained that both regiments would have been able to force their way back. On the 16th, the 30th and 60th regts. moved their camp to within a few miles of the Khybur Pass. The camp was attacked on the nights of the 16th and 17th by the Khyburees, but without any damage. The greatest distress for the requisite carriage of the stores and men's baggage was now felt, owing to the desertion of camelmen with their camels, as well as of Surwans, public and private!

On the morning of the 19th, the column advanced to force the Khybur Pass with about 1,000 men. On approaching, it was evident that a hot reception was in-

tended, and as soon as the advanced guard entered the pass, a heavy fire of jingalls and matchlocks was opened on it. In a short time casualties commenced, and the Brigadier, who was at the head, as well as the brigade major and Ensign Montgomery of the 60th, were all wounded and obliged to retire, also Lieut. Alexander of the Sappers. The command then fell on Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, who, very shortly afterwards, ordered a retreat, which took place in the most orderly manner; nine men of the 60th were killed, one artillery bugler, and about one hundred wounded. It was fortunate that the attack took place at the entrance of the pass; had it been postponed until two miles had been gained, not an officer or man would have returned. Some treasure, about Rs. 10,000, ammunition, camp equipage, and camels, were lost. There were no doolies to carry off the wounded, who fell into the enemy's power, and were beheaded, in sight of the column. This alone may prevent the natives from again advancing. It is said that 30,000 men could not force the pass with luggage.

Capt. Locke, of the 5th regt., was killed; Capt. Lofties, Lieut. Phillipps, of the 60th, Lieut. Gwatkin, of the 60th, Ensign Halhed, of the 5th, Lieut. Swinton, 53rd, and Capt. Campbell, are said to be wounded besides those already mentioned. The two regiments, which had been thrown into Ali Musjeed, fought their way out, and lost Capt. Wilson, 64th N.I., killed: Ensigns Rattray, 64th, and Baron F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd, wounded, and 175 killed and wounded. The sick, 100 in number, were cut off. On the 25th, it appears that, having only five maunds of atta remaining for the subsistence of 2,000 men, Lieut. Col. Moseley, with the 53rd and 64th regiments, evacuated Alee Musjeed, and fought his way through the Khyber pass, back to Jumrood. They quitted the fort at four in the morning, and did not reach Jumrood until past twelve; during the eight hours thus passed, they were constantly under a heavy fire; and the average of killed per company in the 64th regt., which was in the rear, and bore the brunt of the action, was five or six men. Lieut. Swinton was being carried wounded in a dooly when he was dropped by the bearers, who ran off; two Afreedis rushed down upon the dooly, knife in hand, to put an end to our wounded comrade, when a grenadier of the 64th shot one of the savages dead and bayoneted the other. Another sepoy, who had picked up the sword of a subadar who had been killed, ran three Afreedis through the body with it.

The latest letters from Col. Wild's camp are to the 4th February. The sickness was fearful; 600 in hospital. A Court of Inquiry was sitting to investigate the conduct of Capt. E. Talbot, 53rd N.I., during the retreat from Ali Musjid.

General Pollock, with H.M.'s 9th regt., guns and cavalry, had arrived at Peshawur, and was determined to force the pass.

A letter from Brigadier Wild's camp, at Kounsla, 14th January, states that two of the native regiments (the 60th and 64th) had exhibited a mutinous spirit, and had refused to go on without *double batta*. The brigadier addressed them to no purpose; but, upon the other regiments surrounding them, the mutineers returned to subordination.

We subjoin Brigadier Wild's brigade order:—

“Kawulsur, 20th January. Deeply as the brigadier commanding deplores the failure of an attempt to carry relief to our brave brethren in arms at Jellalabad, which nothing but the extreme urgency of the case and the perilous situation, could, with the slender means at his disposal, have induced him to make; and heart-rending as is to him the bitter reflection, that such attempt has deprived the service of such gallant and valuable officers as Captains Wilson and Locke, of the 64th and 5th regiments, together with so many brave soldiers, besides the very great number of European and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, who, although their lives were spared, have been disabled by wounds; there is something soothing in the thought of zeal and alacrity with which every corps in the brigade has obeyed the call to attain the object in view. Very few indeed of all ranks had ever seen any service before, and the oldest among them had not probaby since they were very young in years; nevertheless, heights were ascended and carried with intrepidity, and retreats covered

with steadiness ; much, therefore, may be expected hereafter from the exertions of those who have well done their duty, when they shall be adequately supported by more efficient means to meet a wily foe, who, although he can with his far-carrying matchlock injure with impunity, will never stand a determined attack. To Lieut.-Col. Moseley, who, in the first instance, so successfully relieved the garrison of Ali Musjid by a night march, and afterwards as ably conducted the retreat of the 53rd and 64th regiments, the brigadier's warm thanks are due, as also to all the officers and men under his command, who have so cheerfully endured the hardships that have befallen them. The brigadier also offers his grateful acknowledgments to Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, commanding the troops detached from camp to facilitate the retreat, for the effectual manner in which he co-operated in securing it, and also to the officers and men who were the means of effecting it ; and whilst deeply condoling with the sufferers, he trusts the day is not far distant when a signal retribution awaits our foe."

The *Bombay Gazette*, of March 1st, contains the following :—We this morning have received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 19th ult., and the *Agra Ukhbar* of the same date. From the former, we learn Mr. Baness, the enterprising merchant, had died at Peshawur of wounds. At Kurnaul a report was rife that 9 officers and 11 soldiers had got into Jellalabad. Kybur Pass is still closed. There were 1,000 men sick in Col. Wild's camp. There were some extraordinary reports regarding Capt. Lawrence, as to the advice he gave Col. Wild, which may affect his position as a political character. Col. Wild and Gen. Pollock's brigades having moved without artillery, is laid at the door of the Commander-in-Chief.

A letter was received in town yesterday evening, from one of the ladies confined in the Fort of Loughnan, dated 18th January, in which she says, " We have little cause to complain of our present treatment, and are allowed to walk within the walls of the fort." It appears they have plenty of provisions, and their husbands are with them. Speaking of the children, she describes them as being in rude health. The whole of their baggage is lost, and they saved nothing beyond the clothes on their backs, and she believes all the rest of the ladies are equally unfortunate. She describes the march and sufferings they endured on the retreat from Cabul as most severe, but is prevented stating all she could wish, for fear of the letter falling into the hands of the enemy. Two ladies lost each a child ; Mrs. Anderson's is safe at Cabul. The other was on a camel which was shot ; the child fell with it, and for some hours was missing, but one of the chiefs sent sowars in search of it, and it was restored to its parents on the following morning. The ladies are assured that, on the opening of the Passes, they will be allowed to leave under safe escort to Jellalabad. She thanks God that she went to Cabul with her husband, as, had she not done so, he would certainly have been murdered, and it was only the presence of the ladies that saved the lives of the married men.

Oude.—A correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar*, February 17th, writing from Lucknow, says : " On the 4th inst. the British resident proceeded to the royal palace, and had a private conference with his Majesty. When the resident was about retiring, the heir-apparent was called for, and shortly afterwards his deputy, the putwah. Immediately after the resident retired, the King gave a hint to the deputy to take his *rooksat* too, when his Majesty and the heir-apparent had a long conversation together. It is impossible to say what was the cause of the resident's coming and remaining so long with the King, but it is rumoured that, amongst other things, the resident advised his Majesty to be watchful during the Mohurram, and to take great care there should be no feuds or quarrels between the sects, and to have a regular and proper *bundoobust* throughout the city. And it is believed that the resident gave his Majesty advice too, now that he was so old, enfeebled, and unable to carry on the business of the kingdom, to abdicate in favour of his son, Sahib Aulum.

His Majesty, aware of being so enfeebled, unable to do justice to his subjects, and at the same time being most anxious to see his son succeed him, most heartily agreed; but no sooner had the wily minister, Sherf-oo-Dowla, heard this, than he immediately got his party to persuade the King to do nothing of the kind; so it is believed this arrangement has been quite knocked on the head."

The Punjab.—It was reported to the maharajah that Sirdar Itthur Sing was collecting a large force, and had already assembled 2,000 troops, under the plea that, as he had to keep the roads clear, and afford the English every facility in their march towards Afghanistan, he was obliged to entertain a large body of soldiers. The maharajah became alarmed at this statement, and directed the immediate despatch of emissaries, to ascertain the true reason of this unauthorized assemblage of troops. Fakeer Azeezooddeen and Deen Mahomed Moonshee then read the letter of the Governor-General of India to the maharajah. The letter requested a continuation of the present peaceable relations between the Company and the maharajah, and the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty entered into with the maharajah's father, Runjeet Sing. The maharajah was highly pleased at hearing the contents of the letter, and directed the fakeer and the moonshee to prepare a letter in reply, stating, that the maharajah would in all things maintain the strictest faith with the Company Bahadoor. The maharajah directed couriers to be stationed between Jumrood and Lahore, to bring with the greatest despatch the news sent from Afghanistan.

Tibet.—Zorawur Singh, who wished to enact the part of a small Timoor or Junjeer in Tibetan China, was killed in action with the Chinese, about a month since. The action was fought near Tullukbah. His victors, as is their custom on such occasions, cut off his ears and hands, and sent them to Lassa as trophies. The command of the Sikh troops, amounting to about 900, then devolved upon the next in rank to Zorawur, who, with a singular resemblance to the conduct of our chiefs at Cabul, entered into a kind of treaty with the Chinese, by which the Sikhs gave up their arms, and trusted to the mercy of their enemy. The consequence was, that they were allowed to die by cold and protracted starvation. Bustee Ram, a Sikh chief, effected his escape with 300 men, through the Byansee Pass, by which he penetrated to Almora. The attempt was considered a most extraordinary one, and in it he lost several followers. He, with 130 men, has been sent on by the British authorities at Almora to Loodianah, and forty more are under medical treatment at the Almora hospital, for serious injuries caused by the snow and cold. The remaining portion of the 300 are either dead or dying on the road.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 3.

EXCERPTA.

The granite stone bearing the inscription in Pali, containing the edict of Asoka, the most ancient relic of Indian antiquity (B. C. 250), has been received at Calcutta, having been forwarded by Major Thoresby. It is in admirable preservation; the characters are cut with distinctness and elegance, and a careful comparison with the fac-simile, shewed that the letter is perfectly correct. It was suggested that this *original edict of Asoka* should be placed at the foot of the pedestal, bearing the bust of the late Mr. James Prinsep, by whose sole labour and ingenuity the inscription was deciphered.

The commendable zeal of our officers, in searching for ancient inscriptions, in Western India, sometimes leads to odd results. Capt. Hart, one of the most able and zealous amongst them, transmitted to Calcutta from Sind a copy of an inscription cut on the side of a hill, at the entrance of the Chota Bolan Pass. The people pretended to know, or really knew, nothing about it, and said it had been done by "the Kaffirs." A native merchant of Calcutta, however, proved, that the language was the *modern Sindee*, and that it was nothing more than a receipt for Rs. 100; with the names of the witnesses to the payment, and a query as to what had become of a certain Oula Mirza, with a reply, that nothing was known of him!

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Supreme Court, directed to the Rev. Dr. Carew, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, commanding him to bring up the bodies of four children, of the name of Byrne, whose father, a sergeant at Dinapore, had sent them down to be placed in the Orphan Asylum. Other children had been sent down by the same opportunity, whose parents were Roman Catholics, to be put under his charge, and the Byrnes had been detained with them, instead of being sent to the Orphan Asylum, according to the directions of their father. In return to the writ the children were produced, and ordered to be made over to their new guardians. Dr. Carew's counsel stated, that he had been made to believe, by the information he had received, that Byrne, the father of the children, had sent them to Calcutta, for the express purpose of being placed in the Catholic Orphan Asylum. As soon as the children comprehended that they were to be removed to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, they resisted stoutly, and united in raising a most horrible clamour. By the aid of a great number of men, women, and children, their removal was effected in about a quarter of an hour.

Dr. Carew has determined to prevent all Roman Catholic children from enjoying the advantage of La Martiniere, upon the ground that their religious education is neglected. The *Catholic Herald* states that the Doctor, in breaking off all connection with the Martiniere, in its present form, has acted in obedience to positive orders from Rome.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-five chests of opium were sold, February 7th, and yielded Government Rs. 16,33,925.

A change has been made by Government, in reference to suits regarding the assessment of lands held free; a farther indulgence has been granted to the claimants. If they appeal against the assessment, and do not attend their appeal for six weeks, notice is to be given to them, and fifteen days farther allowed them.

The interment of the remains of Col. Skinner took place at Delhi, on the 19th Jan., with as much pomp as could be got up for the occasion. The corpse was escorted by a detachment of the late colonel's own regiment, commanded by his son, Adjutant James Skinner; the 10th N. I. formed a street from the church-yard to the family residence, and the coffin, accompanied by all the residents, civil and military, and by a large crowd of natives, was received at the church by the minister; it was then placed in the chancel of the church, where the vault had been prepared, and the Rev. Mr. Loveday read the usual evening service, preached a funeral sermon, and giving some details of the life of the amiable deceased, proceeded to the chancel where the usual funeral ceremonies took place. A very large assemblage of rich and principal natives, Mussulmans and Hindoos, among whom was the intimate friend of the deceased, Maharajah Hindu Rao, attended in the church, and their behaviour was in every way decorous: of course, an immense concourse of beggars hovered about, and the native princes and noblemen distributed some Rs. 6,000 amongst them.

A letter from the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, dated the 2nd February, says: "Kotra Muckundpore is a large Mussulman town, and disturbances are apprehended. Discount on our bills has risen a rupee per cent. since the day before yesterday. The great Dooab Canal will be stopped, I fear—indeed, unless Government act with more decision and vigour, we must all suffer sadly. Even the general here knows nothing of what they intend doing. The Mahometans, driving about on the course, begin to look very big, and turn up their whiskers."

On the 8th February, an action was tried in the Supreme Court by Womacantho Bhottocharjee, against Rajchundernath Bose and Bhubany Sing, for assaulting the plaintiff in a cruel manner, and burning his person with hot *gools*, &c. The damages were laid at Rs. 5,000. The jury, however, found a verdict for the defendants.

The cholera was prevailing to an alarming degree in Calcutta and its neighbourhood on the 16th February, with more than its usual virulence.

The *Englishman*, February 16th, says: "We understand, that the nine Annuities of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, offered by the Home Government, under the terms of the recent notification, will be taken up; seven having been secured by

applications before the 1st November, to wit—J. Trotter, W. Monckton, R. W. Maxwell, N. Smith, H. M. Parker, T. A. Shaw, J. Hunter; and Messrs. R. H. Scott, Cavendish, and Belli, having applied for the three remaining unappropriated.

The officers of artillery at head-quarters and at the presidency have sent in a memorial, remonstrating on the injury done to the army by the last edition of the Table of Precedence.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUTINY AT SECUNDERABAD.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent at Secunderabad, dated the 10th inst.: "The 10th regt. N.I. arrived here on the 2nd inst., and occupied the quarters on the left of the Bowenpilly road, on the 5th. The 25th N.I. marched hence on the morning of the 5th inst. on route to Cuddapah. Pay was drawn for the 7th N.I. on the 4th, and the bad effects of the ill-judged and narrow-minded policy of the Supreme Government were immediately perceived in the refusal of the troops to receive pay *without batta*. I cannot describe to you the feelings which pervaded all ranks of society in the cantonment on the 5th (and also up to the present time) when the truth had spread of the 7th N.I. refusing to a man to receive their pay, excepting, of course, the native commissioned, non-commissioned, naigues, drum and lance naigues. The circumstance was immediately reported to the acting adjutant-general, Capt. Grant, who proceeded to their barracks, and with great difficulty succeeded in getting them to take their pay. This corps was ordered to parade in heavy marching order on the morning of the 7th by their commanding officer, but refused to turn out on the bugles being sounded for their assembly: This resolution, it appears, was made known by the men on the previous evening, and was reported to the authorities. On the morning of the 7th, Major-Gen. Frazer and Brigadier Ridell, attended by the staff, proceeded to the barracks of that corps, and got the men assembled in close columns. They were asked by the major-general, two or three times, whether they would return to their duty, when they all replied that they were willing, provided they got their batta; till the batta was given to them, they would attend no more parades for drill, &c., but only do general and regimental duty. The services of the 'Lambs' were in requisition, who did not approach close to them, though ready to act, if called upon. The general, brigadier, and staff, after dismissing the 7th N.I., proceeded to the barracks of the 48th N.I., who were then under arms, awaiting their arrival, the corps having been previously out in heavy marching order. The corps (right wing) was ordered to be formed in close column of companies, when the major-general passed round and then addressed them through Capt. Grant. After expressing the major-general's displeasure at their conduct towards the 7th N.I., (that corps, it would appear, complained to the general, of having received abuse from them, though the complaint was more imaginary than real, and exaggerated), he trusted there would be no recurrence of it, or he would place sentries all round their lines, and not let even a child out, and every hour there should be roll-call for them; also, probably, that they would draw pay this day or to-morrow (the 8th), and when issued to them they were to receive it, and should they refuse, he would get every one of them discharged the service; but, after having taken their pay quietly, he had no objection to a proper representation being made of any real or supposed grievance they laboured under; that he never heard of such a thing as 'mutiny' in the Madras forces. The general proceeded from thence to the barracks of the 32nd N.I., who were also under arms, awaiting his arrival. After addressing them, they were asked whether they would receive their pay; one and all (excepting the ranks above stated as in the 7th N.I., in which the musicians are to be included) declared they would not receive pay *without batta*. There was great confusion and noise among them for some time. Silence was ordered by the assistant adjutant-general, who addressed them by order of the major-general, and said that all those who were willing to take

their pay were to go on one side, and those who declined, to stand still. On this, the native commissioned, non-commissioned, naigues, drummers, lance naigues and private musicians, fell out, and, by strong persuasion, a very few privates (about twenty) also; but the remaining men were inflexible in their refusal. Every endeavour to bring them to terms was tried, but in vain; when a staff officer was sent off to bring two companies of the 'Lambs' and an artillery officer for the artillery. Previous to the arrival of the 'Lambs,' the men were ordered to ground arms, which they did, and shouted loudly '*Dheen, dheen!*' they were ordered to face to the right and march, when they again shouted '*Dheen, dheen!*' The men who consented to take their pay were paraded in line on their right flank; the arms, &c. of the rest were put in the barracks; afterwards, they were ordered to take off their accoutrements, which they did, and which were also put in the barracks and locked up. The 'Lambs,' having come up and halted in a street in rear of the barracks, were ordered to march, and form round them; when they called out '*kill, kill!*' (marah marah!). The whole of the men, amounting then to 280 (but since increased to about 360), were marched off to the vacant barracks, known as the 21st, to the left of the arsenal, and are kept there in confinement, under a guard of the 'lambs.' The general, &c. proceeded home.

"In the course of the morning, I heard that the 4th Light Cavalry had also told their officers, that they would not on any account receive their pay *without batta*. In the evening, two or three companies of the 'Lambs' proceeded to Bowenpilly, and also the artillery, with the general, brigadier, and staff; but the whole returned, their visit proving unsuccessful in bringing them to terms. It appears also that the men pelted the officers out of the lines with curry-combs and brushes. The next morning (the 8th), the general and staff proceeded again to Bowenpilly, and directed the cavalry to prepare to march on the following morning out of the Nizam's dominions, which they agreed to do, provided they got pay and batta for the period they were in Secunderabad, and a month's pay and batta in advance, and still not succeeding in quieting them, four companies of the 'Lambs' were ordered down, and also a part of the European native foot artillery and a troop of horse artillery. This corps, perhaps one of the best of the mounted arm, turned quite refractory (with the exception of the native commissioned, non-commissioned, naigues, trumpeters, &c., and eleven troopers, who consented to receive their pay without batta), and severely ill-treated one of their European officers, the jemadar adjutant, and a trooper (one of the eleven that agreed to take his pay), who was obliged to be sent to the hospital. They had possession of their arms and were in a state of open mutiny; the artillery formed close upon them, with their guns loaded with cannister and grape, and the 'Lambs' with charged bayonets. They were directed to ground arms, which they refused to do, when the 'Lambs' were closing upon them by degrees, and the Russell brigade or Nizam's Lancers from Bolarum, who had been sent for, came tearing up to their lines. On perceiving them, they threw down their arms, which were taken possession of and lodged in the arsenal after the affair was ended. On being ordered to march as prisoners to Bolarum, they would not stir, but were obliged to move on, when the 'Lambs' came down to the charge, at the point of which they were escorted a short distance, and made over to the charge of the Nizam's Lancers, who escorted them to Bolarum, where they are now in confinement. When the 'Lambs' and artillery proceeded to Bowenpilly, on the 8th, two companies of the European Regt. with a portion of the native horse artillery, European and foot artillery, were paraded in line in front of the church. The European and native commissioned, non-commissioned, naigues, drummers, and musicians of each corps, were all under arms in their respective barracks; the guns at the arsenal were manned by the warrant and non-commissioned staff-officers, and a portion of the native troop horse artillery was also stationed there, every one ready to act if required. About 2 p. m. orders were received that the cavalry were taken prisoners, and for the above parties to withdraw. I learn also that a native officer of the cavalry who has two sons among the troopers, 243 in number, taken prisoners, had also refused to take

his pay, and had given up his sword. A number of the troopers absconded, and are not to be found; camp equipage was prepared and had in readiness for the 4th Light Cavalry, 7th and 48th regts. N. I., which corps it is in contemplation to remove from this force, but their destination is not known. The general, brigadier, and staff, yesterday morning, proceeded to the parade of the 48th regt. N. I., who were paraded without arms awaiting their arrival. After addressing them, the men replied that they would not take their pay *without batta*. He ordered all those that are willing to take their pay to fall out: a great number fell out of each company, and among those that remained two men, who were anxious to speak to the general, were called out to the front, which they accordingly did. The general endeavoured to induce them to take their pay; they positively refused. One of them was ordered to be confined; he was seized and was taken away a very short distance, when the rest of the men all rushed upon them and rescued him. The 'Lambs,' who were ready, paraded in the rear of the mess-house of the 48th regt., came up immediately, and formed round them; eight men were selected out of 134, and sent to the main guard; the remaining 126 were marched to the vacant barracks of the 21st regt. to the left of the arsenal. The men of the 32d and 48th regts. N. I. in confinement have been ordered to march to-morrow morning to Mulkapore, escorted by 300 men of the 1st European regt. (with a gun from the horse artillery, and one from the 1st battalion artillery), where they are to be made over to the charge of the 25th regt. N. I. under the command of Major O'Dell. The 5th Nizam's Horse are to proceed with them to Mulkapore. After leaving a duffadar's party with the 25th N. I., they are to return: the 1st European regiment only escorted them clear out of the cantonments. The 25th regt. N. I. are at present halted at Mulkapore. On the arrival of the prisoners, the corps will march with them, leaving three companies under an experienced officer, there to wait further instructions. A European and two native commissioned officers and four havildars from each of the above corps are to accompany the families of the prisoners (for whom carriage has been provided by the Commissariat department) towards Warrapilly. It is rumoured that these men are to be taken down to Madras and put on the roads to work. Another rumour is, that the D. Troop Horse Artillery are ordered down from Jaulnah, and one or two troops of the 15th Hussars.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 15.

Secunderabad, February 11.—“The prisoners of the 32d and 48th regiments N. I., and those of the cavalry (I mean all those who were confined for refusing their pay without batta), were this morning marched hence, escorted by 300 of the Madras European regiment, accompanied by horse and foot artillery, with guns, &c., and are to be made over to the 25th regt. N. I., halted at Warrapilly for that purpose. The latter are to escort the prisoners out of the Nizam's dominions, to be disposed of as the Government may see fit. I was in error in saying that the native horse artillery had refused to receive their pay; I have since learned that they made no demur, and for their good conduct received a present from the brigadier commanding the force of two rupees per man. The families of the prisoners are allowed to accompany them, provided with carriage &c., by the commissariat. It is expected that the remainder of the 4th Cavalry, 32nd and 48th regiments N. I., will be ordered soon to move to other stations. The wings of those corps, now at their old stations, will not be allowed to join their head-quarters here. The 7th regiment N. I. at first demurred, but on second consideration received their pay without batta, with this proviso, that they are not to attend regimental parades or drills, but merely take the guard duties, till the batta business be finally settled by the Supreme Government, to whom the matter has been referred.”—*Ibid*.

Previous to May, 1837, an infantry sepoy received, at Secunderabad, Rs. 7 *per mensem* pay, with Rs. 2'5'10 batta, making an aggregate of Rs. 9'5'10; and when the market price of rice fell short of 12½ seers per rupee, he received compensation for the difference on thirty seers, which, on an average, amounted to three annas and eight pice monthly. In June, 1833, an assimilation of the pay and pensions of na-

five troops at the three presidencies took place, by which Madras infantry sepoy received seven rs. under fifteen years' service; eight rs. after fifteen, and nine after twenty years' service, with batta, when marching or in the field, Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *per mensem*; but this decrease in batta was only to affect men entertained subsequent to the publication of the new rates. The sepoy's ordinary pension was then fixed at four rs. after fifteen years, reckoning after sixteen years of age, instead of, as previously, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees after twenty years' service, requisite to entitle him to pension. When disabled by wounds or for long service, not under forty years, full pay pension of Rs. 7 *per mensem* was fixed, that being the rate formerly given to men disabled by wounds. A further boon was granted to the native army by the "Order of Merit," for the reward of valour, by which an addition of one-third to two-thirds, or the full of their rank, was granted for life, over and above the ordinary pay or pension they might otherwise be entitled to; and should they leave a widow, she becomes entitled to it for three years after her husband's decease; and following this boon was granted a still further one, *viz.*, "wound pension" to men disabled in action according to the degree of injury received, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1, *per mensem*, in addition to any other pension to which they might have claim. All these advantages being conferred, it was declared that batta to native troops at a fixed station should cease as in Bengal; but its operation was deferred till Government should decide on some mode of remuneration, which, after a period of four years, was determined on in the following manner:—the exchange, which was formerly eleven per cent., or Hyderabad Rs. 111 for every 100 Compy.'s Rs., was increased to 120, thus giving an average advantage of $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas *per mensem*; added to which, compensation was to be granted when rice fell under 19½ seers per rupee, instead of, as formerly, 12½ seers, thereby giving a further increase of about 13 annas, making the aggregate advantage 1 rupee 9 annas *per mensem*, or one anna more than the fixed rate of batta! The Madras sepoy also enjoys an advantage over those of the other presidencies to the extent of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ monthly when absent on leave, during which the Bengal and Bombay sepoy receive but Rs. 5½, while the Madras sepoy receives Rs. 7. It is then clear to a demonstration, that no valid cause of complaint exists for discontinuing the batta, and that if the sepoy thoroughly understood the arrangement, he would not only perceive this to be the case, but also discover that his situation, when compared with that of his brethren in arms at the other presidencies, possesses advantages which they do not enjoy. Their disaffection arises from ignorance, and therefore has some palliation; but the facts we have stated ought to be rendered familiar to the whole army, after which, no excuse or apology should be received from any who might be found to act contumaciously. The fault of the Government consists in delaying to carry the order into effect. Their hesitation has led the men into the belief that injury was intended, and concession now will confirm them in the idea. The business from the beginning has been badly managed, and how the authorities will escape from the dilemma we pretend not to say.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 17.

From the latest accounts from Secunderabad, it would appear that the difficulties with the troops at that station, on the batta question, have been set at rest, and that the usual good feeling which has ever animated the Madras sepoy is now pretty well restored. We could say much on the question, but in the present state of things think it far better consigned to oblivion.—*Spectator*, Feb. 19.

A letter from Asseerghur, dated 26th December, says:—"It is with much concern I hear that the hitherto steady young regiment, the 52nd Madras N.I., which lately arrived at Asseerghur, have nearly to a man refused to take their pay *without batta*. Every effort was made by their commanding officer, personally on parade, addressing each company and every individual, front and rear men, by name, accompanied by the officers commanding companies and native officers, to induce the men to wait at all events a reference, and to receive their pay now, all in vain. The last regiment stationed at Asseerghur got batta (the 20th Madras N.I.), and why should not the 52nd? is all the reply. It was this corps, only three years ago, and under the same commanding officer, Major C. St. John Grant, that acted against the Madras 3rd Light Cavalry at Sholapoor for similar mutinous conduct."

THE BISHOP.

We regret to learn that the Lord Bishop of Madras was, two or three days since, seized with a sudden and alarming illness at Nellore, on his return from the northern provinces to the presidency. There being, unfortunately, no surgeon at the station at the time, medical aid was sent for from Madras, and Dr. Porteous, accompanied by Archdeacon Harper, immediately set out with the utmost despatch for Nellore.—*Spectator*, Jan. 26.

Since the above date, his lordship has reached the presidency convalescent.

THE MISSION OF THE KHOONDS.

Further unfavourable intelligence of the progress of the mission for the suppression of the Meriah sacrifice, from Goomsur, states that, on the 5th February, nearly half of the party remaining with the agent (Capt. Macpherson), as well as of that proceeding below the ghauts with the sick, was put *hors de combat* by the fever, including the agent and the medical officer. The doolies had been despatched with the first batch of the sick, and the elephants were unmanageable from the sickness of their mahouts; with great difficulty the party again reached the plains, only losing one man. It was providential that they had not penetrated further into this deadly country, as then the loss of life must have been great. The pestilential climate has not been the only evil influence which the agent has had, counteracting his freedom of action. His operations have been materially impeded by the disorderly conduct of his escort, at a time when all his energies were required for the great object of the mission; this arose from some misrepresentations by the subadar with regard to the supplies furnished by the bazaarmen, whom the agent with great difficulty induced to follow the party within the ghauts, whereby the passions of the sepoys were so much excited that discipline was entirely cast off. Some idea of the mutinous conduct of the men may be formed from the fact, that a sepoy knocked down a bazaarman in the presence of the agent, who, being a civil magistrate, as well as a military officer, ordered the offender into custody. The subadar, though at the time surrounded by other sepoys, either could not or would not make the man a prisoner for upwards of twenty minutes; and he continued at liberty, uttering furious abuse of all around him, including the agent himself. Others, perceiving that the agent's authority would be disregarded with impunity, proceeded to further violence. They went to a village which it was of the highest importance that they should not approach, plundered the gardens, drank in the arrack-shops, and committed other excesses, the consequences of which will not be easily remedied. The dread, with which the natives have always regarded the hilly tracts, has been infinitely increased by the result of this attempt to penetrate them. And they now entertain such a degree of horror of them, that it will be difficult to induce followers again to accompany the mission.

SIR R. COMYN.

The following address, from which, it is stated, there was one dissident, has been forwarded to Sir Robert:—"Honourable Sir, we the undersigned advocates, officers, and solicitors of the Supreme Court, are anxious to express our regret on your retirement, and our high sense of the services which, as a judge, you have rendered the public during the long period you have sat on the Madras bench. The urbanity and kindness which you have shewn to all connected with the legal profession call for our warmest thanks; and with best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, we remain, &c."

The *Madras Examiner* bestows some severe reflections on Sir Robert, with relation to his appointing a solicitor, instead of a barrister, to the post of registrar, contrary to his alleged promises; and observes:—"Unless the reports connected with these proceedings were altogether unfounded, or our recollections of them singularly inaccurate,"

rate, it does appear to us that, however creditable it might be to the good feeling of the bar to send Sir Robert Comyn an address, bidding him farewell, and wishing him happiness in his retirement, in order to avoid hurting his feelings by making him a marked exception to the general practice on similar occasions; yet that, to express a general approbation of his past conduct to themselves, would be to shew no great regard for consistency."

EXCERPTA.

A letter from Muktul states that the Nizam's troops have again been summoned into the field; the Arabs are the offending parties.

It is notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, that Dr. Fenelly, the newly arrived Roman Catholic Bishop, "has been recognized by Government as the official superior through whom all communications on matters connected with the Roman Catholic religion and with the church of that religion at Madras are to be made."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCINDE.

We have late intelligence from the borders of the Indus, from which it appears that a rising in Scinde is likely to take place. The fact is known of emissaries having been discovered, sent by the Affghan chieftains to the rulers of Scinde, Cutchee, and the Hill chieftains, asking them to coalesce, and attack our forces and drive us from beyond the Indus. Should those chiefs be bold enough to join together, the mode of attack is expected to be as follows. The Sikhs are in strong force at Rozan, on the Indus, under one Davee Singh, a dependent of the refractory Mooltan naib. The latter has been known to have, for some months past, been busy in raising a force, in order to make himself independent of the Maharaja. The naib has, besides, a force at Mooltan. These two persons, Davee Singh and the Mooltan naib, named, we believe, Sahwunt Mull, are supposed to be in league with the ameers of Scinde, and are also tampering with the hill tribes, in order to persuade the latter to attack our outposts in Eastern Cutchee, and the former to join them in an attack on Shikarpore and Sukkur, whilst the Kakurs and the Bolan Murrees are to be persuaded to attack Dadur; the British force at Karachee, kept in check by the tribes of the neighbouring hills, assisted also by the ameers from Tatta and Hyderabad. This is a bold step, if well executed; we, however, hope that our political agent in Scinde is wide awake, and will crush it in the bud, and thus prevent a general insurrection in that country. The young ruler of Cutchee, it is sincerely to be hoped, values too much his own interest and our friendship to allow any misguided visions to upset his fidelity to the British, and that he will not allow himself to be tampered with or misled. The wiles and cunning of his councillors may have been sharpened against us; they too may, before this, have been bought over to corrupt their young khan's mind. It is, therefore, highly requisite to keep a sharp look-out; and to secure, by positive arrangements, the good will of those chieftains.—*Gaz.*, Feb. 21.

A letter from the Brahootee camp, Dadur, dated January 2nd, states that all was quiet in that quarter, and particularly in the young Khan's territory. They had just heard of the defeat of Atta Khan, which was attended with a very tranquillizing effect.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 17.

SONMEEANI AND THE WOOL TRADE.

A letter from one of the officers of the party that lately descended by the Bairan Luh'k Ghaut, from Khelat to Sonmeeani, under Major Le Messurier, states that the greatest expectations are raised of the value of the route and the country

generally. A town, named Wud, is mentioned as the seat of the new wool trade, which has sprung up within the last few years; but which did not at all owe its rise to Lord Auckland's Affghan policy; on the contrary, it has been nearly destroyed by it, though we may reasonably hope that a wiser administration may permit its future increase, and give all the advantages it promises to Beloochistan, and the Port of Bombay. Wud is said to consist of 152 houses, and to have a population of about 760 souls, two-thirds or more being Hindoos. It is nearly in the centre of the country, being 145 miles from Khelat, and 152 from Sonmeeani; lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$ —elevation above the sea estimated at 3,800 feet. A mountain range exceeding 150,000 square miles, at an elevation varying from 6,400 feet at Khelat to 3,000 at the crest of the Bairan Lul'k, and 5,600 at the Bolan Pass, betwixt 24° and 30° N. lat., presents to our contemplation an area for sheep-walk which requires only the natural course of events, property, and the disposition to defend it, to fill the bay of Sonmeeani with wool boats, and the Bombay warehouses with wool. A similar country, of fully the same area, extends, north of Khelat, to Ghizni and Bamcean, but its more northern site and greater elevation, approaching 8,000 feet in the Toba Mountains, and 12,000 at Bamcean, with its more remote distance from the sea, must diminish its value, until we have secured a port at Dera Ishmael Khan, and opened the routes thence direct to Candahar and Cabul. The wool is brought to Wud by the Beloochee shepherds, and retailed to the Hindoo merchants residing there, who make it up in bags or wool sacks, of about 200 lbs. each, suited for camel burthen, two of these wool-packs being a camel load, and the sale price of such a load being from thirty to forty Comp.'s Rs., which becomes generally about Rs. 105 or Rs. 110 when it reaches Sonmeeani.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 25.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

Messrs. McCullough, Wolfe, and H. McCullough, the American cotton planters sent to this presidency, have resigned the Company's service, and were to return to England by the next steamer. In a letter to the *Bombay Times*, they state their reasons for this step. They say:—"When we left Bombay, we proceeded immediately to Surat, where we were placed under the directions of the principal collector, to whom we reported the necessary requisitions for planting, cultivating, and cleaning cotton; likewise what timbers would be necessary to construct a gin house, and were told that they would be immediately forthcoming. We calculated to have the house finished in three or four months, for we were not acquainted with the difficulties of procuring timber. In this belief, we suggested the purchasing a small quantity of kupas, that we might try an experiment on the saw gins; and, if possible, to send to England, before the monsoon set in, a few bales of cotton cleaned in this way. There was accordingly purchased 7,000 rupees' worth of cotton. The gin house was not finished in time, on account of the great difficulties of procuring the necessary timbers. The consequence is, that the kupas has remained in the godowns at Broach for nearly a year, and the effect of the rainy season has greatly deteriorated it. From the time we made our first report to the principal collector, to this day, we have not received a single line of instruction respecting the real intentions of the Government, nor were we allowed to exercise our own judgment in the selection of land. With the results of former experiments we were not made acquainted, notwithstanding that the correspondence respecting those conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Martin and others was lying in the sub-collector's office. Had they been furnished to us—had we received any information on the subject at all—or had we been permitted to exercise our own judgment, the result of the past year's experiments might have been very different. At last, and after many remonstrances on our part, portions of land were pointed out in the vicinity of Broach, and we were told to cultivate them. The bullocks and implements of agriculture were furnished so tardily, and at such long intervals, as to render our efforts almost entirely ineffectual; and if we presumed to remonstrate, or offer an opinion, it was termed 'Yankee impudence' by the party to whom Government had entrusted the affair. We have been

trammelled in our efforts by those who, from their position (apart altogether from the orders of government), might have been expected to have hailed with ardour any means in progress for the improvement of the country.

"Entertaining, as we do, the highest respect for the Hon. the Court of Directors, as well as the Governor in Council of Bombay, we are still reluctantly compelled to admit, that they (by means of their servants) have virtually broken faith with us. We are far—very far—from accusing either of these high authorities of intentionally doing so: but to us the result is the same. The salary (Rs. 250) per month is by no means adequate, considering the great expenses to which we have been put in this country, which exceeded any thing we had any idea of. But, in addition to this, our prospects were made contingent on the successful accomplishment of the experiment, in the prosecution of which every facility was promised us. It is of this we complain. No facilities whatever have been afforded us.

"Of the conduct of the principal collector of Surat, under whose directions we were placed, we have the strongest reasons to complain. He seems to have considered us in the light of intruders; as trespassers on his domain; a troublesome set of fellows. Had we remained silent, drawn our salaries, and continued quietly to reside 'in the best residence in all Broach,' without 'bothering' him, we probably should have been considered good enough sort of people. But the principal collector of Surat does not like being 'bothered'—and as we could not conscientiously 'eat the Company's salt' without endeavouring to the best of our abilities to give some equivalent, even if it had not been made our interest to do so, we certainly must confess that we did 'bother' him—if earnestly pressing him, through the superintendent, to provide us with land, cattle, and other facilities for conducting the experiments in which we individually, as well as the country at large, were so deeply interested—can with propriety be so called. The following letter, which accidentally came into our possession, will put the case in a clearer point of view, and at the same time serve to evince the warmth and zeal (!) with which the principal collector of Surat has entered into the cotton experiment:—

"Surat, Saturday, January 15th, 1842.—My dear Burn,—I am very sorry I can do nothing to stop the dissolution of the Cotton Experimental Establishment. I have already stated my feelings to government that you would be better able to prosecute your own views unincumbered by the Americans. But the uncereemonious conduct of these Yankees, I suppose, has disgusted the authorities, and for my part I am sure they deserve no indulgence—a grumbling, grudging, grasping gang; and I hope we never shall be bothered with any more of them. Old Peart was right—you can't beat the Broach ryot in cultivating cotton. You will receive copies of the Government letters herewith—the same will go to Cole, with instructions from me to take charge, and leave Stephenson in charge of the factory. Government, you see, do not deem the experiment to have had a fair trial under these Yankees—no more it has. I marked the two last letters in the *Times*—one of Wolfe's, for which his ——— ought to be kicked. Sorry knave! The other, a very temperate and proper one, from a certain ryot of Kokerwarra. Who can the latter be? By the way, you need not have told McCullough what I said about your not writing to the Chamber while in office—not that it signifies; I'm sure the statement was just. (Signed) WILLIAM SIMSON."

"Lest it should be imagined that the publication of the above is attributable to any breach of confidence on the part of Dr. Burn, we beg explicitly to state, that he was not in the least degree instrumental in our obtaining access to it. It was perfectly accidentally seen by us, amongst other papers, forwarded without address to Mr. Stephenson, who was then a guest at our house, and opened by us under the impression that they were intended for ourselves, when, as it concerned us so deeply, we took the liberty of making a copy of it. This unseen attack, which came upon us like a thunder-clap, furnishes a key to the treatment we have all along received. We are determined, however, that the truth shall be made known at head-quarters. It is our intention to submit the above letter, together with a full account of the

whole cotton experiment in Guzerat, and of the treatment experienced by us, before the Hon. the Court of Directors, on our return to England, *en route* to America. In bidding adieu to the cotton question in this country, we feel bound emphatically to repeat that, though the last year's experiment has proved a failure, the subject has not been fairly tried."

EXCERPTA.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejubboy, on hearing of the birth of a Prince of Wales, liberated all the petty debtors confined at Bombay. This additional instance of the munificent spirit which distinguishes his character proves how well he merits the recent honour he has received from her Majesty, of knighthood, for which the patent went overland by the last mail.

Lieut. Montriou, of the Indian Navy, has been directed to make an exact survey of the port and roadstead of Sonmecnani, in connection with the recent report of the route from Khelat. Sonmecnani Bay is very promising as a resort for shipping.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 19.

A series of beautifully-preserved Roman coins has been found at Dharphul, in the zillah of Sholapore, in June, 1840. They are eighteen in number, *aurei*, of the reigns of Antoninus and Severus, and weigh from 107 to 120 grains. These coins are by no means rare in European cabinets; but how they should have got into Central India seems a question not easy of solution. They were discovered in a small earthen pot by a native, who took them to a shroff to remove the encrustation which surrounded them. On being cleaned, they were found in a state of the most perfect preservation, as fresh and sharp almost as the day they were coined. A few have been bored, for the purpose of being worn as ornaments in this country.

A letter from Poonah states that the 14th Dragoons have brought out splendid percussion carbines from England, but they can find no caps in Bombay that will fit the nipples, and there are no balls in store that will fit the bore of the firearms: caps must be waited for from England.

On the 26th February, a new steam-vessel was launched from the dockyard, and named the *Semiramis*, the ceremony of christening being performed by Mrs. LeGeyt, the daughter of the acting governor. Her dimensions are as follows:—length 189 feet, breadth 34, depth 21; her burden is 1,040 tons; she carries two sixty-four-pounder swivel guns, and six guns on the main deck; her steam power is about 250 horses. She is a very superior-built boat. The usual gift of shawls, &c. was presented by Mrs. LeGeyt to the Parsee builders.

A native from Poonah has offered Rs. 15,500 for the brass guns captured at Nepawney. An understrapper of one of the ranees offered Rs. 15,000, provided he be allowed to retain five for the baba (young rajah) to play with: he is to get the refusal of them for Rs. 15,000, but they are all to be disabled.—*Gaz.*, Jan. 31.

Certain discoveries have been made at the Bombay custom-houses, which prove the existence of a well-arranged plan for cheating the Government, in the export duties, to a large annual amount: several hundred bales of cotton have been seized for confiscation.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 24.

A petition was in course of signature by the heads of the different native houses in this presidency, praying the House of Commons to grant payment of the claims relative to the opium bills which were sent home by Captain Elliot, and dishonoured by the late ministry. The petition enters fully upon the subject of the losses sustained by the merchants, and points out the consequences which have followed the ruin entailed upon them by Captain Elliot.

Ceylon.

On the night of the 14th January, two Malays, belonging to the Ceylon Rifles, were arrested for an attempt at robbery, and confined in the guard-room. Some of their comrades resolved to wreak their vengeance upon the constable, and ran *amuk*,

knocking down all persons they met, calling out *Mattee! Mattee!* and wounding one individual, who had assisted the constable. Such was the alarming state of Galle, which this affair gave rise to, that the European troops were turned out to quell the disturbance; a petition from the Inhabitants had been forwarded by express to his Excellency; and the men charged with robbery, as well as the ringleaders (fifteen in number) of the riot, have been handed over to the civil powers, to be dealt with according to law.

A public meeting was held at Kandy on the 29th November, to consider the three following propositions:—First, a petition to her Majesty, praying for the appointment of legally educated men to the offices of district judges on the island; second, for the establishment of local judicatures, by means of sitting magistrates and justices of the peace; third, for the purpose of getting one or more planters introduced into the Legislative Council to represent the agricultural interests. The speeches occupy twelve columns of the *Colombo Observer*. The meeting is stated to have been most numerous attended by both Europeans and natives. The petitions to the Queen in Council were unanimously adopted. The first sets forth, "That an increase of European population has recently taken place to such an extent, that 150,000 acres of land have been disposed of by Government for the cultivation of sugar and coffee, a very large portion of which will during the present season be brought into cultivation, and preparations are being made for the progressive increase of this quantity;" that "the influx of European population has occasioned the immigration of large numbers of the natives of southern India, the Cingalese being numerically inadequate to meet the increased and increasing demand for labour; these natives of India have been located in considerable bodies in various parts of hitherto uninhabited districts, every landed proprietor requiring the services of from 100 to 500 men;" that "these newly-located districts being in many instances at a distance of twenty, thirty, and even forty miles from a district court—the only tribunal to which recourse can be had for the settlement of disputes, or the punishment of crime—it becomes necessary, at a great expense of time and money, and under circumstances of the greatest inconvenience to all concerned, to bring every matter before it for the administration of justice; but these courts, from the increase of population, have been found inadequate to perform the duties now imposed upon them, so that few cases can be disposed of upon a first hearing, nor from the multiplicity of business can a second be obtained for many weeks, and it may be months—all these circumstances being aggravated by the necessity for the presence of witnesses from a distance of many miles;"—"that the proprietors and superintendents of estates, who reside upon the lands they cultivate, are, from the position they have previously held in society, and their intimate acquaintance with the customs, habits, and character of the people, competent to fill the office and satisfactorily perform the duties of magistrate or justice of the peace; and your petitioners humbly conceive that the appointment of justices of the peace would be alike conducive to the maintenance of order in distant and secluded districts, as it would be a relief to the courts already overburthened with an excess of business."

In the petition for the admission of planters into the Legislative Council, it is represented that, when a Legislative Council was established in this island, it was composed of members holding office under Government, and others of the mercantile community, and natives. "At that period there was little or no agricultural interest in the colony beyond that possessed by the native cultivators of rice and coconuts, and which was represented in the council by individuals of their body. Since that period, the position of the colony has changed, and a new interest has sprung up of the class who represent British capital invested in the soil, which amounts to some hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling."

The principal speakers were Messrs. Delegal, Bird, Lokoe Banda, Wilmot, Hew Stewart, W. Staples, Swan, Butler, and Urquhart Steuart. From the speech of the last we make an extract:—"But, after all, the question is often asked, 'Who are those planters?' The planters of Ceylon form a highly respectable body of gentle-

men, of various professions and degrees of rank—the right hon. Steuart Mackenzie is a planter; the late commander of the forces, Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., is a planter; the previous commander-in-chief, Sir John Wilson, is one of the most successful planters in the island; Lady Barnes is a planter; the archdeacon, and some of his clergy, are planters; the colonial secretary, the auditor-general, the surveyor-general, the quarter-master-general, the government agent of the central and western provinces, are planters; and some people have hinted that the chief justice (and we know that one of his colleagues on the bench) is a planter; the deputy commissary-general and deputy assistant commissary-general are the shrewdest planters in the island; nearly every district judge in the colony is a planter; colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, staff-officers, paymasters, adjutants, lawyers, doctors, procurators, merchants, agents,—why we are all planters, and if the governor do but remain in this colony, he himself will likewise be a planter; and I need not say how delighted we should all be to have such a powerful auxiliary. But, beside the persons already mentioned, there are amongst us gentlemen who have either invested their own capital in the soil, or who represent and are intimately connected with merchants and others of the highest character for intelligence and enterprise; who are ready to pour into the colony hundreds of thousands of pounds in any laudable adventure holding out a reasonable prospect of remuneration. We are not merely desirous of planting for our own benefit, but are ready, both by our advice and our contributions, to promote the good of the colony in all that relates to its political, educational, and religious improvement. Gentlemen of the profession of the law, and of medicine, and civil and military officers of the East India Company, have plantations in Ceylon."

A planters' meeting was held the same day, at which £1,500 was subscribed for the importation of stock into the island. An agricultural society was formed, and a committee appointed to bring it into operation.

A mortality among the cattle has very greatly interfered with the transport of coffee from the interior. The price of picked and dry coffee had fallen to 42s., but was again advancing, and contracts to any great extent could not be made under 44s. per cwt. The arrivals from the interior were latterly considerable—much larger than last season. The heavy rains had subsided, and a blazing sun was prematurely bringing forth blossoms, which, if not speedily checked, would nearly destroy next year's crop. Another month would decide the matter. The Government seem unable to get rid of their stock of cinnamon. At the three previous sales none were disposed of, while at the last sale, on the 6th of December, only 45 bales of inferior third quality went off at 9½d. per lb.

The planters around Kandy have at length been forced into a determination to coalesce, in order to avert the evils under which they at present labour principally from want of roads. Rice was about 13s. a bushel in Kandy, the Colombo price being 3s., and the town is full of starving coolies. If this be the market price in Kandy, what must it cost to transport rice from ten to forty or fifty miles to the estates, part of the way on pack bullocks, and the remainder on coolies? It is quite evident that under these circumstances the wages which can reasonably be given will support the labourers, and the consequence is, that some plantations are quite deserted by the men.

The road from Gampolla to Ruwanwelle, through Ambagama, measuring thirty-six miles, is nearly completed.

The *Ceylon Herald*, January 28, alludes in obscure terms to "a very serious murder case," in which several respectable parties are concerned. The evidence has been taken *in private*, in the South District Court; three of the accused persons have been committed to gaol, and two, who are "young ladies," have been admitted to bail in £1,500.

Singapore.

Mr. Brooke has entered into engagements with the Rajah Moodah Hassim, of Sarawah, a Borneo prince, of amiable character and most favourably disposed towards the English, which have placed him in authority over that territory, and he is now devoting his talents, energy, and fortune, to develop its resources, promote its trade, and extend some of the blessings of civilized life to its population. This, however, is an enterprise which, to be carried out to the successful issue it promises, requires means that a private gentleman can scarcely be supposed to command for such a purpose, and calls for personal privations and personal sacrifices which few possess the resolution to make, least of all, those who enjoy the means of living in luxury and ease in their own country, and it is right that the attention of the British public at home, as well as in India, should be drawn to the exertions Mr. Brooke is making to extend the name and character of his countrymen, and open new markets for their manufactures, as well as new scenes for the exercise of more generous principles than are always comprised in the mere extension of commerce. Mr. Brooke is the son of the former judge of Moorshedabad.—*Free Press*.

We have received letters from Siam to the 20th November, which mention that considerable alarm was experienced at the court of Bangkok, in respect of the recent movements of Tharavaddy, and that messengers had been despatched post-haste to Maulmain and Tavoy, to verify with their own eyes the fact of the Burman king being down at Rangoon, at the head of a numerous host, and to transmit their report of his further proceedings. The King of Siam, it seems, felt great concern at the probability of the Burmans being supplied with arms and munition of war by the English, for an attack on his territories.

We are also informed that the Rajah of Quedah's son had effected an arrangement with the King of Siam relative to Quedah, of which the terms were, that he was to possess one-fourth part of the province, under a condition of sending the usual triennial tribute of a gold and silver flower—the remaining three-fourths to be distributed between three other Malay chiefs. Should this prove correct, the Siamese at least will no longer be masters in Quedah. The Quedah prince was to leave Siam with his party in the *Sir Walter Scott*.—*Free Press*, Dec. 16.

Burmah.

King Tharawadi left Rangoon with his court and army, for his capital, on the 23rd of January, having tired himself with town and stockade building; the Prince of Prome and the ex-king had left a few days previously. "The dejection and disappointment depicted on the countenance of the rabble army at their departure," says a letter from Rangoon, "bore a strange contrast to that confident martial appearance developed at their landing. Three thousand men died making the bund around Oak-a-la-bat. His majesty's position is not an enviable one, returning with a discontented rabble, and a popular ex-king in his train. Rangoon will again recover itself, after being relieved from the presence and curse of majesty for three months. The old Mywoon is in power, a very popular and quiet man. The Woondock, who built the palace, remains to complete the new town. Two-thirds of the stockade remains as a monument of his majesty's destroying power." The *Maulmain Chronicle* observes:—"What his motives were for coming to Rangoon can only be a subject of conjecture; he has never disclosed them. He must, in the first instance, have either expected war, or designed war; otherwise his conduct and proceedings while at Rangoon, and his coming there with so large a military force, are altogether inexplicable; at least, so they appear to us; but various opinions have been entertained on this subject, even by those whose position and opportunities have been favourable for forming them; but to those not in the secret of the king's council, and who have the means of judging only from appearances, his majesty's conduct

cannot be viewed otherwise than extremely unfriendly, if not hostile. His visit to Rangoon seems to have been attended altogether with a bad effect. It has been very disadvantageous to the trade of the place, and several of the Mogul merchants have closed their accounts and taken their departure for Calcutta. Besides innumerable local vexations and harassments, occasioned by this royal movement, it has abstracted lacs of rupees from the Company's treasury. The expense of an actual war could not, to either party, have been much more, than has been incurred in consequence of this approach of his majesty to our territories."

From a statement published in the same paper, of January 12th, we learn that, at that date, the number of European troops on the Tenasserim coast amounted to 1,817, and of natives to 4,093; in all, nearly 6,000 troops; together with six vessels of war, large and small, and two steamers. The expense cannot fall far short of forty lacs of rupees. "How far this expenditure was necessary," the *Friend of India* remarks, "cannot be determined without a knowledge of Tharawadi's intentions; and to these we have no clue, for his councils are hermetically sealed. There was nothing beyond the mere fact of his advent with an army in the vicinity of our new possessions to justify these expensive preparations; but this will in all probability be considered at home as a sufficient reason for having made them. It is not improbable that Tharawadi, having now built himself a substantial palace at Rangoon, may feel disposed again to visit the town; and in that case, he will be accompanied by another rabble of followers. The question, therefore, arises, whether, on every such occasion, we are to be subjected to the same inconvenience and expense. We cannot demand any formal explanation of him, unless we are prepared to resent the evasive answer he would probably return by a resort to arms. But there is every reason to believe that we may safely treat his approach with indifference, and spare ourselves any anxiety, as well as every expense, beyond the despatch of two or three war steamers to Maulmein. The rapidity with which we have been enabled, by the aid of steam, to assemble troops to meet aggression, cannot but have improved the impression of our power and resources which he derived from the last war, in which he took so large a personal share. It is said that thirty Chinese were in attendance at his court, on the part of the Emperor of China, who has entreated the king to make common cause with him; but the request, if really made, does not appear to have produced any effect.

The *Maulmein Chronicle* states, that a party of Siamese had arrived at that settlement from Bankok, charged with communicating, as quick as possible, some intelligence relative to the movements and designs of the King of Ava, of whose arrival at Rangoon, with a large army, the Siamese Court had heard *via* Singapore. Their alarm appears to have been greatly excited by a report, that the Burmese intended to invade Siam, and that, not content with allowing their army a free passage through our territories, we were supplying them with arms, ammunition, and provisions. They were well satisfied that the fears of the court of Siam were without foundation, and they sent a despatch to an officer stationed at Comboorie, to report the true nature of our relations with Burmah.

Spanish India.

The following are further particulars of the insurrection at Luçon, mentioned at p. 244:—On Sunday, October 24th, information reached Manila, of a rising under Apolinario de la Cruz, lay-brother of the convent of San Juan de Dios, who conceived the project of founding a brotherhood in connection with Sa. Jozé; but the ecclesiastical authorities having denied the required permission, he presented himself at the head of a numerous assemblage of armed men in the neighbourhood of Tayabas, consisting of bands of Tagalese, the accounts of whose numbers varied from 3,000 to 7,000 men. The governor of the province, Don Joaquin Ortega, collected what force he could, consisting of militia and revenue officers, and with them

attempted to quell the insurrection; but they deserted him, and he was killed. Lieut. Col. Huet left Manila on the 27th, with three companies of infantry, seventy or eighty troopers, and two field pieces. His proclamation not having been attended to by the revolted, he attacked them on the 1st November: some accounts say that the Tagalese, trusting to the assurances of Apolinario, who trusted in his saints, left their camp and marched to the plain, where they suffered considerably at the first attack: on the following day, they were again attacked, when 700 or 800 of them were killed. All their arms were taken in the first attack: they consisted of only thirty-six fowling-pieces, some spears, and the three falcons (guns). When the news of Apolinario's capture reached the captain-general, Oraa (not Oran), he sent an order to shoot him immediately, and then called the Audiencia together, and told them what he had done. The members disapproved of his proceeding: he then, after a delay of twenty-four hours, sent a counter-order, but when the courier reached Col. Huet, Apolinario had been shot and buried. Some of the native clergy and lawyers of Manila were seized and confined in the fortress of Sa. Jozé. The captain-general is pursuing very strong measures; every fifth prisoner taken is shot. It is said, that the intention of rising has been cherished since 1837. The captain of the artillery brought a white flag to Manila, on which were written, "*Muerte a las caras blancos.*" The ringleader styled himself Apolinario the First, "*El rey de las Tagalas.*"

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The latest advices from Sydney still allude to the deplorable state of trade, the prostration of credit, and the scarcity of cash. The banks are said to be reaping a rich harvest from the high rate of interest and discount they receive in their various accommodation transactions. There was no possibility of realizing goods in the market except at a great depreciation in value. Goods had been sold by auction at the ruinous loss of fifty per cent. upon the cost price; and yet then the demand was inconsiderable, as purchasers were waiting for still greater sacrifices. The list of insolvencies was greatly on the increase. To resuscitate trade and afford assistance to the embarrassed, a proposition was about to be made to the legislature to obtain the sanction of the home authorities to the issue of £200,000 treasury bills; it was, however, thought that nothing of the kind would be encouraged, and that the governor would refuse to listen to such a proposal.

The latter end of October had brought rain, but the showers were light, and could not be supposed sufficient for the necessary nourishment to the almost parched-up crops, and great fears were entertained for the crops, a long and devastating drought having sorely afflicted the agricultural districts of the interior. The crops were burnt up for want of rain, and there was no grass for the sheep.

The conduct of the constabulary is spoken of in terms of indignation, they having fired upon a crowd brought together as spectators of an affray between some of the crew of H.M.'s ship *Favourite* and the police, who had secured two of their comrades on the charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. Several of the "lookers-on" had been badly wounded.

Letters from Sydney state that labouring men were engaged at 10d. a day, and rations. This is £12 per annum, and the cost of the rations is about £26; together, £38 per annum. Another letter stated, that one employer had engaged ten men for £170 per annum, or £17 a year, and rations at £26, making £43 per annum. Wages are stated to be nearly as low in Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia. And even at this wretched reward for industry, it is stated to be difficult to get employment in those colonies at the present moment.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Labour appears to be required in the Swan River colony, if credit can be given to the statements contained in the journals; but the writers acknowledge the vast in-

jury the principle of emigration has received by the exaggerated accounts of the fertility of the Australian continent, which, when exploded, have produced disgust and disappointment in the victims. Western Australia, it is asserted, is not the land "flowing with milk and honey," represented by agents employed to parade the appearance of the country; but it is one of the colonies in which men with capital and persevering industry may create for themselves and families a comfortable competency, and probably a surplus, if great frugality is observed. Wages are high, but a corresponding dearness of provisions is said to exist. In the neighbourhood of the "Sound" the natives were troublesome, but the conciliating conduct of the colonists had much subdued their asperity. Several whalers had put into the harbour, mostly American. Mr. Clark was continuing his investigation of the course of the Gordon river and its confluent, and a fine tract of pasture land had been discovered beyond Kinderup, which promised greatly for the flockmaster who had made the discovery, and who proposed immediately to remove his sheep thither. At Perth, the latest local improvements were the erection of public jetties and the establishment of a steam-boat company.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This colony is said, in its journals, to be fast recovering the depression it had suffered during the latter period of Col. Gawler's governorship, and was giving indications that the tide of financial prosperity was turning in its favour. The estimates of the income and expenditure for 1842 had been laid before the legislative council by the governor, exhibiting a surplus revenue of £7,000, after making liberal provision for the probable demands of the year. The intelligence that parliament had granted £155,000 to pay Col. Gawler's bills caused much joy amongst the community, and contributed greatly to the restoration of public confidence. The prohibition of internal distillation was engaging the attention of the colonial legislature, Governor Grey having brought forward a measure on the subject, which he strongly recommended.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to a mercantile house in Melbourne, from a resident in Adelaide, of nearly four years' standing:—"Look where you will, nothing but misery! never in my life have I seen real distress till now! Picture to yourself 1,200 healthy, strong mechanics and labourers, glad to accept employment on the government works at 7s. per week, while hundreds of others are happy to work for their rations only. Would to God I had never seen the place! it is heart-breaking to see one's fellow-creatures suffering as they do in this town."

The following is the statement made by Mr. Robinson of his conflicts with the blacks, referred to p. 220:—

"In company with Mr. Warrenner and Mr. Barker, I left Gundaguy, on the Murrumbidgee, 1st July, with 6,000 ewes, 14 horses, 500 mixed herd of cattle, 3 drays, and 26 in the party. In consequence of the reports of the fate of Mr. Inman's and Mr. Langhorne's parties, we were well armed. In proceeding down the Murrumbidgee, we saw blacks the whole way, but kept them off the camp, and never allowed one to come near. The Darling was in full stream, and there were three cattle lost in crossing. On approaching the Rufus, I had remained a day's march behind, looking for the strayed cattle, and saw thirty or forty natives, armed, proceeding across the track towards the lake. On seeing me, they crossed the Murray. The day following, I had gone ahead to look for a landing-place. On my return to meet the party, I saw about 300 blacks. On their perceiving me, they formed themselves into a half-circle, and appeared inclined to oppose our progress. I immediately went back to the party, got all the sheep and cattle together, left about nine men with the drays, and with the remainder of the party, went to the blacks, who by this time had come up to within a few yards of the sheep, making the most horrid yells and gestures, and evidently preparing for an attack on our property. On our approach, they advanced, and we commenced firing: we discharged about eight rounds

each before the blacks gave the least way. They now began to retreat. We then advanced, and drove them back into the bush. During this affray, about fifteen were killed and wounded. We then proceeded to the Rufus, where we encamped. On the morning following, in searching for a place to cross the Rufus, which was full, I discovered the party that had come out from Adelaide to meet us. They told us that they expected an attack that day. I said, I thought not, as we had beaten them the day before. On preparing to cross the Rufus, at the place where Mr. Langhorne's men were killed, some of the Adelaide party said the blacks were approaching through the scrub. Three blacks, whom Mr. Moorhouse a few days before had sent ahead to pacify the hostile tribe, returned, and informed us that the blacks were close at hand in great numbers, that they were full of wrath, and determined to fight and take away our blankets, tomahawks, and sheep. By this time they were in sight, on the Sydney side of the Rufus. The overland party attacked them, and drove them into the Rufus, where they were met by the Adelaide party. During this engagement, from thirty to forty were killed, and as many wounded; and one man, a boy, and two women taken prisoners. One woman and a boy were liberated; the other woman was claimed by one of the Adelaide blacks as his wife. The prisoner attempted to escape on the subsequent day; but was afterwards secured, after receiving three shots. After this, Mr. Moorhouse admitted several of the Lake Bonney blacks to his camp, who are accompanying him to Adelaide. I left the party about fifteen miles on the west side of Lake Bonney, about 170 miles from Adelaide; and no other attack was anticipated. I consider that, notwithstanding the severe punishment the blacks have just had, they will annoy any following party as much as they did ours; and unless there be a well-armed party of twenty-five or thirty, I should say they would incur great danger in the journey."

PORT PHILLIP.

An immense bed of free-stone has been discovered near the upper falls on the Yarra Yarra, so situated as to admit of its being easily quarried and conveyed to Melbourne by water. The stone is said to be of excellent quality, and sufficiently abundant to furnish building materials for many years yet to come. Fortunately, the ground is still the property of the Government.

Emigrants are pouring in upon us; nearly 1,000 have arrived within the last week, consisting almost entirely of Scotch and English.—*P. P. Patriot*, Nov. 11.

The blacks have been committing dreadful ravages in New England; they killed a shepherd, burnt 1,200 maiden ewes, and drove 300 more away into the bush. The commissioner of crown lands, and a party of mounted police, are in pursuit.—*Ibid.*

The boy Jones, whose repeated intrusions into Buckingham Palace excited so much attention in England, has arrived an immigrant by the *Diamond*. We have not heard how Master Jones is to dispose of his services in the colony, but, as we have no queen here, nor any who may not be approached without difficulty, we apprehend his peculiar talent for undertakings of this nature will avail him very little.—*Ibid.*

New Zealand.

New Zealand papers to the 26th of November have arrived. The financial estimates of the colony have been published, shewing some discrepancy in the deficiency stated to have accrued during the year, and which is alleged to be the result of a complication of the accounts, rather than any mismanagement. The Auckland papers are filled with details of various improvements going on there, and at Port Nicholson the same progress in the establishment of public institutions was making. These papers allude to the "steady and increasing demand" for land, which by auction fetched high prices, one of them remarking that, if a check is not given to the spirit of speculation, it will be attended with the same fatal consequences as "land jobbing" in the Australian colonies.

An extract of a letter from Port Nicholson, of the 18th of November, says :—" The New Zealand Company will turn out a very profitable affair. For every emigrant sent out and landed, 80 acres of land are obtained, and 20s. an acre is the selling price to settlers ; thus £80 is the gross value of the premium, from which £20, the average cost of conveying a man from this country, is to be deducted, which leaves £60 as the net proceeds of the transaction. Old men—in fact, men of all sorts—have been taken. It is a regular job, and nothing else ; the people can get no work ; there are hundreds about the place out of employ. The company give 14s. a week and rations. The township of Richmond was sold the other day, a great part of which is now under water. Nothing but trickery seems to be going on, and most people are selling their land to get away with the first chance that offers."

From the *Port Nicholson Gazette*, it would appear that the settlement was rapidly progressing, exploring parties had been out in all quarters, and it was reported that some rich alluvial tracts of land had been discovered. Emigrants from England were coming in in sufficient numbers to meet the present wants of the colony. Governor Hobson had paid a visit to the Port Nicholson settlers, and by his sensible and urbane manner dispelled much of the ill-feeling which was harboured against him. The Chief Justice and Attorney-General had arrived. Though cash is far from abundant and trade dull, the settlers appeared no way daunted, but were occupied in developing the natural resources of their country in every shape, by bringing their lands into tillage, building houses, and erecting wharfs.

Capt. Cummins, of the *Sally Anne*, reports that, when off Palliser Bay, a few nights since, he saw a burning mass in the direction of Middle Island. He at first thought it was a ship on fire, and raised the attention of his crew, when all agreed that it must be a volcano in action upon Lookers-on. The second night, smoke only was emitted. In mentioning this statement to a gentleman residing here, he assured us that, a few nights since, he saw lighted bodies ascending in the air in the same direction, and supposed that some vessel in the straits was firing rockets. Another gentleman, to whom he mentioned the circumstance, states that, upon looking in the same direction, he observed the sky to be illuminated, as if a large mass of some description were on fire. The confirmation of this statement by so many parties leads us to believe its truth.—*New Zealand Gaz.*, Oct. 20.

Polynesia.

TAHITI.

" Otaheite, Sept. 29, 1841.—On or about the 20th ult., the French consul here, Mr. Moerenhout (a Belgian), collected five of the most influential chiefs, viz. Priter, Hatotar, Piati, Mamoi, and Tate, and made them sign a document, which they did not know the purport of, but afterwards found out that they had signed a deed, making the whole island of Otaheite over to the French government, which was forwarded to France five days afterwards. About ten days after the signing of the above, the Queen, Pomarre (who is now over at Emio, or Morea Island, about sixteen miles W.N.W. from here), having heard that her chiefs had signed a document, making over the island of Otaheite to the French, wrote a letter to the Queen of England, and one to the President of America, which were interpreted by Mr. Simpson, a missionary, who resides upon Emio, and put on board H. M.'s ship *Curaçoa*, Captain Jones, which man-of-war was at anchor in the harbour of Emio, with instructions to forward them to the Queen and President with all despatch. The purport of these letters was, that the Queen denied being a party to any deed, and that her chiefs had been imposed upon by the French consul. This same Mr. Moerenhout was the cause of the Queen paying 2,000 drs. to the French frigate *Venus* some twelve months ago. Queen Pomarre has been visiting the whole of the group of the Society Islands for the last eleven months. The small-pox is now raging here, as well as at Emio and Huine Island. It was brought here by an American vessel. When it

first broke out, the Europeans tried all they could to keep the natives together, and offered to provide every thing for them *gratis*, but they could not persuade them to live on one spot. Fortunately, the United States man-of-war, *New York*, was here, with vaccine matter on board, and now nearly all the natives have been vaccinated: only one European has died. In all probability it will now find its way to all the islands in the South Seas, as there is a constant communication between them. Queen Pomarre has written to Queen Victoria to take Otaheite under the English government. The Tahitians are much averse to the French. H. M.'s ship *Curacoa* left Emio on the 16th for the Sandwich Islands, and thence was bound to the main."—*Times*.

Cape of Good Hope.

The prospects of this colony are represented to be favourable; the season is excellent, and from the measures taken to obtain labourers, much is expected.

A long correspondence is published in the Cape papers, which has taken place between the governor, Mr. Justice Menzies, and Mr. J. B. Ebdon, one of the unofficial members of the council, with relation to a charge made by the latter at a public meeting at Cape Town on the 21st August, against Mr. Justice Menzies, of advising Sir George Napier, when assuming the government, to take advantage of an error in the wording of his instructions, with reference to the appointment of the unofficial members of the legislative council, whereby the liberty of debate was infringed, and the powers of the council neutralized, with a view of rendering it subservient to the governor's will. Mr. Justice Menzies seems to have fully justified himself from the charge. The letters which passed between him and Mr. Ebdon discover much bitterness of feeling.

The following resolution was adopted at a public meeting at Port Elizabeth, 13th December:—"That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition, to be addressed to the House of Commons, setting forth the unwarrantable character of the evidence given in 1836, to the select committee on aborigines, with reference to this colony, by the Rev. John Philip, D. D., superintendent of the London Society's missions in South Africa, with a prayer, that the said evidence be expunged from the minutes of the committee, as having been proved, by the recent publication of the colonial records, to be false and defamatory, and to have mainly contributed to the harsh and unjust condemnation of the colonists in their relations with the native tribes."

A letter from Port Natal states, that Pretorius, instead of having resigned, is appointed commandant-general, with full power to act as the head of the civil government.

China.

The advices from China, which are to the 15th January from Canton, and the 17th from Macao, communicate no intelligence of importance.

The greatest activity prevailed among the Chinese in and near Canton, in erecting new fortifications; and it has been observed by those well able to judge of such matters, that the works now constructed display far greater degree of engineering skill than the Chinese have heretofore evinced. At Shaming, immense fortifications have been thrown up, and although now nearly completed, their existence was unknown in Canton; with such care had they been masked. The whole of the Macao passage is one succession of fortifications and earthen breast-works, and any hostile fleet would, if the Chinese have made as much progress in gunnery as they have in engineering, be exposed to a severe fire on approaching the city of Canton. A little below Shaming, a great number of sharp stakes or palisadoes had been driven obliquely into the bed of the river, so as to threaten destruction to any boats attempting a landing at high water, at which time they would run through their bottoms, and would, during low water, when not concealed by mud or water, also prove a formidable obstacle. The river between Canton and Whampoa is now so

thoroughly obstructed, that the sinking of a single stone-laden junk would make the passage of even small pulling boats impossible. Opposite to Napier's Fort, very large and well-contrived fortifications have been thrown up, which will completely command the whole of that reach. These preparations, on so great a scale, and carried on with unceasing activity, indicate, it is supposed, an intention on the part of the Chinese to resume hostilities. These fortifications are in direct violation of the truce concluded with Capt. Elliot.

An officer stationed at Hong-Kong writes :—" I had an opportunity of paying a visit, *incognito*, to Canton, and examined the extraordinary range of defences which they have thrown up along both banks of the main stream, and upon all smaller channels and passages by which lighter class vessels might approach the city. Dams have also been thrown across the stream at various points, rising to high-water mark, leaving at present only a " shallow " of four or five feet for the passage of chop boats (cargo boats) and ships' cutters. They are rather more ingeniously contrived than those which were formerly constructed, being composed of a line of crates, about ten feet square, made of stout spars, well cramped together with iron, which stretch across the stream from bank to bank, and are filled with stones not so large as to be more than two men could lift up out of the water. On either side of these crates, again, a row of piles has been driven into the bed of the river, to hold them firm in their position ; but as the Chinese have no pile-driver heavier than a big mallet, these piles are very unstable, and could be dragged up by a steamer or boats easily. Every main channel of the Tigris is thus blocked up—Junk River, Whampoa Reach, Macao Passage, and other minor branches,—and unless means are taken to relieve the stream before the freshes come down, the whole adjoining country will be laid waste, and Canton itself lie several feet under water, until the river has made for itself a new channel. The Chinese here must certainly have had recent accession to their engineering department, of no slight force, for I have observed that, in all the works commenced within the last two or three weeks, a much greater degree of skill has been displayed in taking advantage of good positions, and favourable nature of ground, to cover the flanks of their batteries, and give such direction to their faces that the approaches are properly commanded by their fire. Instead of stone also, they are now built of earth invariably, and I assure you that several of their last works would not discredit the name of an engineer of Europe, skilled in the theory and practice of defensive fortification, and field operations. All these fine preparations for our destruction need, however, be little cared for, as, while the paddy fields are as dry as they are now, and the weather as fine, the attacking force could be landed on the east bank of Junk River, below the dam, within eight miles of the eastern gate of the city, which could be blown in and the heights within the walls occupied on the night of the day which saw us land. It is a thousand pities, too, to see so fine an opportunity thrown away, for the Chinese authorities, when they discover to what a miserable state the force is reduced by the departure of the *Jupiter* and *Cornwallis*, will certainly be driven to commence hostilities, by the overweening confidence which they will feel in the strength of their works, and the excellence of their new arms ; for from this port (of Macao) alone, it is calculated that between 400 and 500 guns, from 24-pounders to 6-pounders and 4-pounders, and 15,000 to 20,000 muskets and bayonets and pistols, have been sent up the Broadway."

The *Canton Press* confirms the conjecture that foreign engineers have been employed by the authorities at Canton in erecting their new fortifications ; they are said to be Dutch, and to have arrived from Java in a Chinese junk several months since ; their names are said to be Van Scholte, Van Braam, and Van Schraik.

The senate of Macao has issued an edict, prohibiting the importation of arms into the custom-house, and their exportation therefrom, except to sea-ward and under certain guarantees ; the merely preventing the Chinese providing themselves through Macao, whilst Whampoa remains open, will not have the desired effect ; for what is to prevent arms being imported by neutral flags into a port, not only friendly for them, but friendly for the English ?

Several mandarins have lately come from Canton, with a view of harassing Chinese dealers; several conflicts between smugglers and mandarin boats have also happened, in which the latter are said to have been worsted. A new Taou-tae had arrived, and many soldiers were being enlisted, at a higher price than before; whilst formerly a soldier's pay was only two dollars, now six dollars a month are offered.

The mandarins had, it is said, exacted 500,000 taels from the salt merchants, and 800,000 taels from the Hong merchants, to assist in defraying the expenses of the new forts.

The seizures of junks and Chinese trading vessels continue; among others, two junks, of about 600 tons, had been brought into Hong-kong. The *Canton Press*, January 8th, says: "Several seizures have during the week been made of Chinese junks and other trading vessels in the estuary of Canton river, and only two days since H.M.S. *Nimrod* conveyed three prizes, Chinchew junks we are told, to Hong-kong, to be there condemned and sold. While these hostile measures are being executed, the trade in Canton continues undisturbed, nor do the authorities there seem as yet to have made any official remonstrances against acts which may appear contrary to the spirit of Capt. Elliot's arrangement made before Canton. It is an anomalous state of things; on the one hand, every Chinese merchant-vessel which leaves the river of Canton is immediately seized, and sold for the benefit of the captors; whilst, on the other, British shipping still resorts to the port of Whampoa, and trade there meets with no obstruction, notwithstanding the hostile acts of British ships of war."

Since the surrender of Ningpo, no military operations have taken place; but there seemed every probability of offensive movements being resumed ere long. A large Chinese force, amounting, according to report, to 25,000 men, was assembled at Hang-chow-foo, the capital of the province, and there seemed no doubt that Keshen was there in person. The advanced guard of this force, consisting of several thousand men, had, it seems, been pushed forward to within five or six miles of Ningpo, where Sir Hugh Gough had his head-quarters, with about only 800 men under him; and the probability of their having to retire upon Chin-hae had been discussed, although it is at the same time mentioned that Sir Hugh contemplated beating up the quarters of the Chinese division that had moved forward from Hang-chow-foo. Keshen's reappearance on the scene with official rank has been variously accounted for, and it was first thought that, from his former known policy, it betokened a desire for peace on the part of the Emperor; but this supposition seems to be at variance with the fact of a messenger despatched by Sir Henry Pottinger to Hang-chow-foo, with Lord Palmerston's letter to the Chinese government, having been seized and imprisoned by the Chinese.

A letter from Macao, dated 1st January, says: "The state of affairs at Ningpo and Amoy, and the small means in the hands of Sir Henry Pottinger and commanding officers, when compared with what they are ordered to obtain from this country, fully confirm the anticipations we have from time to time ventured to make in our advices of late; and we still presume to think that a very long time must pass before we have satisfactory connections with this country, with concurrence of the authorities. Possibly, the successful operations of a much larger land force than at present here might induce the Pekin court to come to terms; but we rather think the Emperor will risk his power to the last, sooner than permit our having settlements or free intercourse with one or more ports. The Hong merchants now entertain this view, and consider as eventually certain our possessing this country by gradual conquest, as with India: be this as it may, we are constrained to think that the most is not made of the present means, and that the general question would be advanced much quicker to a termination, had Sir Henry Pottinger the power or inclination to declare the intentions of the British Government regarding Hong-kong, Amoy, and Chusan, giving protection and encouragement to natives settling at the places intended to be kept. By last accounts, there does not seem any prospect that a ransom would be obtained for Ningpo, and if the intention to evacuate that place be effected without its being previously destroyed, it would have been better policy not

to have occupied that city: the mandarins will make the most of our retreat. If Ningpo has been evacuated at the approach of a Chinese army, too much has been attempted."

A letter from Ningpo says: "I believe a despatch has been sent (or will be immediately) to Lord Auckland, detailing the movements which will be necessary in order to advance upon Peking *viâ* the river Peiho; and there is no doubt that the advance will be made as soon as we have received a sufficient accession to our force. The distance by land to Peking is about 120 miles, and for upwards of thirty of this, the Peiho is navigable for the iron steamers; after that, it will be necessary either to get the troops into boats and track them up the canal, or march along its banks, only using the boats for the conveyance of stores, &c. On our approaching the capital, it is more than probable that the emperor will fly into Tartary, and there would either be an endless chase (supposing the emperor to hold out against us), or our gradually getting all the power into our own hands and placing another emperor on the throne, which for some reasons is almost as much to be feared as a continuation of the war. In consideration of this, it may be deemed advisable only to advance as far as *Seen*-thing (which the steamers can reach), and as we can then block up the communications of the grand canal, upon which Peking in a great measure depends for supplies, the emperor may be brought to see the necessity of coming to some terms with us, from the distress which must arise around him. There has been a report that the Chinese have taken an English spy with a despatch. This is supposed to be Mr. Blondel, whom we sent to Hang-chow-foo, and two men have been sent with money to endeavour to liberate him. The bodies of the unfortunate Capt. Stead, of the *Pestomjee Bomanjee*, and of Mr. Wanewright, of the *Lyra* clipper, have been discovered in a burying-ground near Chinghae, both headless, and the latter having all the skin taken off his body except the hands. The other day, a mandarin, or agent, was seized between Chinghae and Ningpo. On his person were found papers to be distributed, calling upon the inhabitants to rise against the barbarians, and drive them out of the country."

At Chusan and Amoy the troops are in good health, and the people are said to be friendly. The garrison at Kolansoo were amusing themselves with horse-races.

A letter from Hong-kong, dated 1st January, says:—"The current news of this dreary place is scant enough: H.M. ship *Jupiter* arrived here about a fortnight ago, with orders to take on board as many European troops as she could find accommodation for, and return with them with all despatch to the north. Accordingly, the 26th Cameronian Regt. and some of the newly-arrived recruits of the other regiment, were embarked, and the ship left the roads on the 28th ult. as did also H.M. ships *Cornwallis* and *Chameleon*, the former rather short of hands, in spite of her being so recently from England. These vessels carry away altogether about 1,700 men, Europeans, including marines, seamen, and troops, and with them depart all hopes of any thing being done to 'carry out the question' in this quarter, as we are now reduced to the remains of the 37th M.N.I. and Bengal Volunteers, 18 artillerymen, 35 sappers, and about 300 to 350 European recruits, who have never yet carried a knapsack through a day's march, save from Chatham to Gravesend to embark. This is an injudicious arrangement, whatever need there may be for reinforcements in the north, as the position which the Chinese are assuming in this province becomes every day more menacing and indicative of a disposition on their part to resume hostilities, when a favourable season for their outbreak may appear to them to arrive."

A large fire occurred at Hong-kong, which destroyed a great portion of the bazaar, but fortunately only the mat-houses; the recently erected brick and stone houses escaped.

The *Hong-kong Gazette*, 1st January, publishes the following abstracts of communications received at Hang-chow, regarding the movements of the generalissimo and commissioners sent by the emperor to Chek-ang:—

Hoo-Chao, commander-in-chief in Shensi, was on his way, apparently, to Fuhkeen, when he received, on the 20th of October, the imperial commands, appointing him a

joint commissioner. He was then on the frontiers of the province of Chihle, from whence he wrote to the government of Chekëang, giving information of his appointment, and stating that he was about to repair to Hang-chow, in obedience to the imperial commands, with 2,000 men. He received, at the same time, the announcement (issued at Pekin two days earlier) of the appointment of Yiking as generalissimo, together with the subordinate appointments already detailed. Shortly after, a second imperial rescript arrived, ordering Hoo Chao to change his route, and repair, with 1,000 of the troops he had with him, to Tëentsin, for which, as a place immediately adjoining the imperial abode, the emperor began to feel alarm. The remaining 1,000 of the Shense troops under Hoo Chao's command were ordered to continue their route to Chekëang; but of the further reinforcement from Shense, advancing at a later period in that direction, 1,000 were to turn aside and join their commander-in-chief at Tëentsin. Hoo Chao was, meanwhile, to associate himself with Naeking, the governor-general of Chihle, in arranging the defence of Tëentsin and its neighbourhood.

It was between the 18th and 20th October, that Keshen was ordered to be released, that he might repair to Chekëang. He was to leave, in the suite of the generalissimo, on the 30th of October. Two other joint commissioners, and an officer of the board of revenue bearing a separate civil commission, have, it seems, been appointed to Chekëang; and a noble of the first order has been sent with a detachment of the imperial guards. The civil commissioner was to leave Pekin, with two subordinate officers, on the 26th of October; the generalissimo, with Keshen and another high officer, and ten subordinate officers, was to leave on the 30th. The officer appointed to succeed Yukeen, as governor-general of Keangsoo, Anhwy; and Keangse was to leave about the same time, bringing with him 1,000 of the Honan troops.

These particulars are from letters received at Hang-chow from the officers themselves.

The whole of the *Madagascar's* crew, who are known to have reached the shore, were brought down to Macao, on the 6th January, and set at liberty; they do not appear to have been absolutely ill-treated, though their wants were not very tenderly cared for, the Chinese to the last pretending to consider them American seamen. She was lost by fire, and blew up shortly after she was abandoned.

Trade is in a precarious state; for manufactured goods, prices are ruinously low, nor is there much prospect of improvement. Teas are being shipped from Whampoa with activity, and freight may be quoted at £5 per ton to England. The Hong merchants are now willing to receive sycee at from two to three taels discount, but even this innovation has but little relieved the scarcity of money, which was so much felt, that the next bills on England and India were almost unsaleable.

At Chinghae and Ningpo, the English had imposed an export and import duty of ten per cent., which was cheerfully submitted to.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

PRECEDENCE TO THE ADVOCATES GENERAL.

General Department, Jan. 19, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Warrant of her Most Gracious Majesty, dated the 18th of Aug. 1841, is pleased to assign precedence to the Advocate General at the different presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and to determine that he shall take rank with the 1st class of the civil servants of the Hon. the East-India Company on the establishment to which he belongs.

NEW REGIMENT OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

Fort William, Jan. 22, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having determined to add another regiment of horse to the Bengal establishment, to replace the one disbanded, to be designated the Eleventh Regiment of Light Cavalry, is pleased, on the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct the following arrangements to be made for giving effect to the measure:—

The 11th regt. of Light Cavalry will be formed at Meerut, and the European officers of the late 2nd regt. are to be brought on its strength: such of them as may not be in permanent staff employment are directed to repair to Meerut, and to report themselves to the Major General commanding at that station.

Drafts of men and horses, to complete the corps, in its commissioned and non-commissioned grades, and to the extent of one-half the establishment of troopers, are to be formed from the remaining nine regiments, in the proportions laid down in the following statement:—(here follows the numbers to be drafted from each regiment). To be recruited—7 trumpeters; 5 farriers; 210 troopers.

Establishment—6 jemadars for subadars; 6 havildars for jemadars; 27 naicks for havildars; 25 troopers for naicks; 7 trumpeters; 7 farriers; 420 troopers. A proportionate number of syces and grass-cutters must be transferred to the new corps, along with the horses.

The drafts from each regiment are to be selected with great care, and both men and horses, after being approved of by the officer commanding at the station where they are now serving, are to be struck off the strength of their respective corps from the 1st proximo, and with the exception of those from the 5th and 10th regiments, sent to the rendezvous, already indicated, under such care, and provided with such establishments, as may be deemed suitable and necessary.

MAJOR GENERALS HOLDING STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Jan. 26, 1842.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 1st Dec. 1841, are published for general information, in continuation of G. O. of the 5th Nov. 1838:—

Para. 1. "The general brevet, which has just been announced, having promoted to the rank of major general all the colonels in our service, and no lieut. colonels being for the present eligible for promotion as colonels, we have thought it right to suspend that part of the regulations which precludes major generals in our army from holding the appointments of brigadiers, and to permit, until further orders, the selection of major generals for those commands in the same manner, and for the same tour of service, as if their promotion to that rank had not taken place.

2. "Upon the occasion of the last general brevet, viz. that of June, 1838, we, in consideration of the large addition then made to the number of major generals, autho-

rized the continuance of officers in the appointments specified in the margin,* notwithstanding their promotion to that rank. Present circumstances being similar to those which then prevailed, we have resolved that the same measure of relief shall be granted to the colonels now promoted.

3. "We have further resolved, that major generals holding staff appointments, for which no tour of service is fixed, but who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been required to vacate on promotion to their present rank, shall not be permitted to continue in their offices beyond five years from the date of the promotions now announced."

RECRUIT DEPÔTS—NEW REGIMENT OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 31, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that a depôt of recruits for the Light Cavalry, to the extent of 500 men, and four infantry depôts of 1,000 recruits each, be formed at the undermentioned, or such other stations, as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to select: viz. Cavalry Depôt at Meerut; 1st Infantry do. at Cawnpore; 2nd ditto ditto, at Agra; 3rd ditto ditto, at Delhi; 4th ditto ditto, at Meerut. The recruits now at Cawnpore, under charge of Capt. Taylor, of the 1st Europ. L. Infantry, to be incorporated with the depôt to be formed at that station, as far as they may be fit for the service. A commandant and adjutant, with the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in corps of the line, and as many other officers as the Commander-in-Chief may consider necessary, will be nominated to each depôt. Indents for clothing, arms, and accoutrements, are to be prepared by the officers commanding the depôts, who will also furnish all necessary articles of half mounting required for the recruits, agreeably to the regulations of the service, and draw their pay, as on former similar occasions.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that an 8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, of the usual strength, be raised at such station as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may appoint, and that the Nusseree, Sirmoor, and Kemaon Battalions, and the Hurreeana Light Infantry, be forthwith augmented to the present strength of Infantry Corps of the Line. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for carrying the foregoing arrangements into effect.

All officers absent on leave from their regiments, otherwise than on certified sickness, are directed to rejoin their respective corps without delay.

OFFICERS IN POLITICAL EMPLOYMENT.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Sirhind, Feb. 1, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council having signified to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that the practice of officers in political and other detached staff employment deeming it necessary to volunteer, on the regiment to which they belong taking the field, is held to be objectionable, the Commander-in-Chief desires it may be discontinued, and hereby notifies, that whenever an officer's services are required with his corps, the Commander-in-Chief will, either of his own authority, remand him to regimental duty, or solicit the government to place him at his excellency's disposal.

ADDITION OF A TENTH COMPANY TO EACH NATIVE REGIMENT.

Fort William, Feb. 5, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve that a tenth company, of the present strength, shall be added to each native infantry regiment of the line, of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies.

The necessary communication has been made to the governments of Madras and Bombay, and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been requested to issue such orders as may be necessary for giving effect at this presidency to the resolution of government.

* Secretary to Government Military Department; Adjutant General; Quarter-Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, districts or garrisons.

BANK OF CHAPLAINS.

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him by the late warrant of Her Majesty, is pleased to determine that Chaplains shall take rank with the civilians of the 4th class and majors, according to the terms on the said warrant by which the relative ranks of these two stations are defined, and that assistant chaplains, in like manner, shall take rank with civilians of the 5th class and captains.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- Jan. 4.* Mr. G. T. Lushington to be agent at Kemaon.
14. Lieut. William McCulloch to officiate as superintendent of Cachar during Capt. Lyons' absence, or until further orders.
- Mr. C. R. Tulloch to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Futtehpoor.
18. Mr. W. Ouslow to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champarun, but to continue to officiate as judge of Mymensing.
- Mr. E. E. Woodcock to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champarun, until further orders.
- Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson to be magistrate of Patna.
- Mr. F. E. Dalrymple to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in the 24-Pergunnahs.
19. Mr. Edw. Thomas to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Suharunpoor. The app. of Capt. G. J. Fraser, of 1st L. C., as assistant in charge of Nemaun, v. Major Sandy, cancelled; and Capt. James Abbot, of artillery, lately appointed 2nd in command of the Mhairwarrah Local Bat., nominated to succeed to the vacancy in question. Capt. G. J. Fraser to retain his former appointment of assistant to Resident at Nagpore.
21. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to officiate as mag. and collector of Futtehpoor.
- Mr. T. D. Woodcock to be magistrate and collector of Mirzapoor, continuing to officiate as magistrate and collector of Panceput.
- Mr. S. J. Becher to officiate as magistrate and collector of Juanpoor.
- Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Allyghur.
22. Mr. A. A. Roberts to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Allahabad.
- Mr. G. Edmonstone, jr., to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Boolundshehur.
24. Lieut. W. F. Eden returned to Indore on the 31st Dec., and assumed charge of duties of 1st assistant to the Resident.
- Lieut. H. L. Evans to officiate as adjutant of Malwa Contingent.
26. Mr. H. S. Oldfield to be Opium Agent and Superintendent of Salt Chokeys in Behar.
29. Mr. J. C. Wilson to be magistrate and collector of Moradabad.
- Mr. J. S. Clarke to be magistrate and collector of Furruckabad; but to continue to officiate as additional sessions judge of Meerut, Allyghur, and Boolundshehur.
31. Lieut. C. Mills, attached to department for suppression of Thuggee, to officiate as assistant to agent N. W. Frontier, during absence of Lieut. Cunningham.
- Mr. J. B. Gubbins to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Rohtuck.
- Feb. 1.* Mr. J. G. Campbell to officiate as collector of Bhaugulpore.
4. Mr. C. M. Caldecott to officiate as mag. of Cawnpore, with powers of collector also.
- Mr. J. A. Craigie to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azim Ghur.
- Mr. J. Thornton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpoor.
- Mr. F. S. Head to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hameerpore, and to be stationed at Calpee.
- Mr. C. G. Hillersdon to be an assist. under commissioner of Saugor division.
- Mr. T. H. Simpson to be magistrate and collector of Hissar.
8. Mr. C. Steer to be collector of Jessore, from Feb. 3d.
- Mr. Wm. Taylor to be magistrate of ditto. Mr. G. F. Cockburn to continue to officiate as magistrate of Jessore, during absence of Mr. Taylor.
- The Hon. E. Drummond to be magistrate of Behar, vice Mr. Wm. Taylor.
- Mr. W. Onslow to be magistrate of East Burdwan, vice Mr. C. Steer. Mr. Onslow to continue to officiate as judge of Mymensing, until further orders.
- Mr. E. E. Woodcock to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champarun.
- Mr. R. P. Harrison to be joint mag. and deputy collector of Bancoorah.
9. Mr. J. B. Thornhill to officiate as postmaster-general.
- Mr. R. Houston to officiate as head assistant to board of customs, salt and opium, and as collector of Calcutta stamps.

Mr. R. M. Bird permitted to resign Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

14. Capt. J. F. Porter, 1st Madras cavalry, to officiate as a junior assistant to commissioner of Mysore.

Mr. William Blunt to be senior member of board of customs, salt and opium, and of Marine Board; to have effect from 1st Feb.

Mr. H. S. Lane to be junior member of board of customs, salt and opium, and of Marine Board.

Mr. T. P. Marten to be opium agent at Benares.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Jan. 18. Mr. C. Cardew, for two years, on med. cert., to Cape and Mauritius.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 2. The Rev. J. J. Tucker, chaplain of Saugor, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, under med. certificate.

9. The Rev. R. Eteson to officiate as chaplain to general hospital.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 18, 1842.—4th *N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Salter to be capt. of a company, and Ensign G. R. Cookson to be lieut., from 2nd Jan. 1842, in suc. to Capt. A. R. Macdonald dec.

Cadets of Artillery A. P. Simons, W. C. Hutchinson, A. G. Austen, J. Money, H. D. Baillie, and C. K. Sibley, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd-lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry J. S. D. White, J. J. Hamilton, and Robert Cox, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Major Charles Field, 9th *N.I.*, permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of a lieut. col., in conformity with regs. of 29th Dec. 1837.

Capt. G. F. F. Vincent, 8th *N.I.*, permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of a lieut. col., in conformity with ditto.

Surg. Wm. Stevenson, *M.D.*, jun., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of his rank, from 31st Dec.

Assist. Surg. James Morice, *M.D.*, to be surgeon, from 31st Dec. 1841, vice Surg. William Stevenson, *M.D.*, jun., retired.

Lieut. John Hoppe, 16th *N.I.*, to be capt. by brevet, from 18th Jan. 1842.

Jan. 26.—The undermentioned officers to take rank of colonel by brevet, under operations of G. Os. of 14th Nov. 1836:—*To be Colonels by brevet.* Lieut. Col. J. Gibbon, Bombay infantry, Lieut. Col. John Henry, Madras infantry, and Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C.B., Bombay infantry, to stand above Col. M. C. Webber, Bengal infantry.

Capt. Walter Rutherford, 28th *N.I.*, to officiate as assistant secretary to government of India in military department, during absence of Major Sanders, or until further orders.

Capt. C. J. Oldfield, 4th *N.I.*, and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief, to be commandant of 2nd regt. of Oude Local Infantry, v. Macdonald dec.

Capt. John Mathias, 33rd *N.I.*, to be major of brigade at Ferozepore, from 4th Jan., vice Gahan, who has marched with his regt.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet:—Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C.; Lieut. W. P. Robbins, 15th *N.I.*; Lieut. Wm. Cookson, 9th L.C.; Lieut. S. J. Saunders, 41st *N.I.*, all from 20th Jan. 1842.

Capt. James Wemyss, 44th *N.I.*, principal assistant to the commissioner of Assam, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Surg. James Duncan, attached to civil station of Barielly, permitted to retire from service of East-India Company on pension of his rank.

Mr. F. Fantom to be apothecary to the General Hospital.

Feb. 2.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Maj. J. J. Farrington to be lieut. col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. F. S. Sotheby to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. B. Boileau to be capt., and 2nd-Lieut. R. S. Gilmore to be 1st-lieut. from the 23rd Nov. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. William Battine, C.B., promoted by H. M.'s brevet to rank of major general.

51st *N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Baselcy to be capt. of a company, and Ens. S. H. J. Davies to be lieut., from 30th Jan. 1842, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Major G. S. Blundell retired on pension of a major.

Assist. Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh to be surgeon, from 1st Feb. 1842, v. Surg. James Duncan retired on pension of his rank.

Cadets of Infantry D. Briggs, John Dunlop, and Robert Duffin, admitted on establishment, and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy admitted as an assist. surgeon.

Corps of Engineers. Major C. J. C. Davidson (removed from the service) to be lieutenant-col., vice Lieut. Col. John Colvin, C.B., retired, with rank from 31st March 1840, vice Lieut. Col. J. Peckett prom.—Major Edward Garstin to be lieutenant-col., Capt. Edward Sanders to be major, 1st-Lieut. John Glasford to be captain, and 2nd-Lieut. R. B. Smith to be 1st lieutenant, from 22d Oct. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. C. J. C. Davidson removed.

The following appointments made in the secret department to Scinde and Beloochistan agency, to have effect from 10th Jan.:—Lieut. E. J. Brown, corps of engineers; Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, 38th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, 41st do.; Brev. Capt. W. Kennedy, 38th N.I., to act for Lieut. Eastwick during his absence or until further orders.

Capt. R. W. Beatson, invalid establishment, appointed to charge of a party of Hon. Company's invalids of the season, under orders for England.

Feb. 9.—Infantry. Major C. R. W. Lane to be lieutenant-col.—2nd N.I. Capt. H. W. Farrington to be major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. N. McLean to be captain of a company, and Ens. Harry Mainwaring to be lieutenant from 2nd Feb. 1842, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Thomas Wardlaw retired on pension of a colonel.

61st N.I. Ens. C. J. Bean to be lieutenant from 7th Feb. 1842, vice Lieut. Charles Edward Steel deceased.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of captain by brevet:—Lieuts. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I.; John Turton, 3rd do.; W. Caddell, 36th do.; Alex. Mackintosh, 52nd do.; C. J. H. Perreau, 58th do.; W. Broadfoot, 1st E. L. Inf.; C. L. Edwards, 70th N.I.

Cadet of Infantry J. S. Dunbar admitted on establishment, and promoted to ensign.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Bell, regiment of artillery, permitted to retire from service of E. I. Company, from the 28th Feb. on pension of a colonel.

Capt. T. Fraser, 7th L. C., transferred to invalid establishment.

Feb. 11.—The undermentioned officers placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, and directed to proceed to Ferozepore by dawk, at the public expense; Lieut. Robert Mathison, 6th N.I., revenue surveyor and deputy collector, Midnapore; Lieut. C. F. Trower, 33rd N.I., Nizam's service; Lieut. J. S. Banks, assist. commissioner, Jubbulpore.

Jan. 14.—Assist. Surg. John Wood to be civil assist. surg. of Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. Charles Griffiths to be civil assist. surg. of Jubbulpore.

Jan. 18.—Dr. J. Macrae to officiate as civil assist. surgeon of Rungpore, during absence of Dr. Edge, on sick leave.

Jan. 28.—Mr. J. H. Butler to be civil assist. surgeon of Seharanpore.

Feb. 1.—Dr. E. Mitchell to be civil assist. surg. of Pubna, vice Dr. Thornton proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Dr. R. W. Wrightson to be civil assist. surgeon of Howrah, vice Dr. Green proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. J. D. Lander, 47th N.I., and adj. of cavalry in Bundelcund Legion, appointed to act as captain of cavalry during absence of Lieut. J. E. Verner with his regiment on field service.

Feb. 7.—The services of the following officers at present in H. H. the Nizam's employ, replaced at disposal of government of Madras for employment with their respective regiments, about to proceed on foreign service:—Lieuts. A. Wyndham, 2nd Madras N.I.; D. W. McKinnon, do. do.; W. B. McCally, 41st do. do.; and W. J. Hare, do. do.

Capt. J. Graham, attached to department for suppression of Thuggee, directed to take charge of Lieut. C. Mills' office at Meerut, during absence of that officer on duty.

Lieut. H. F. Gustard, 6th Madras N.I., placed at disposal of Madras Government with a view to join his regiment about to proceed on service to China.

Feb. 14.—J. S. Login permanently appointed residency surgeon at Lucknow, from 31st Dec. 1841.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7, 1842.—Unposted Ens. D. A. Cause to do duty with 51st N.I., and Unposted Cornet W. A. A. Thomson to join and do duty with 6th L. C.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones appointed to medical duties of civil station of Deyrah, and to afford medical aid to Surveyor-General's department, consequent on departure of Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M. D., with Sirmoor bat.; date 24th Dec.

Cornet M. Ward to act as adj. to 4th L. C. during absence of Lieut. W. Wyld, on medical cert.; date 1st Jan.

Maj. Gen. M. Boyd transferred to Presidency division of army, and directed to join on being relieved from his present command.

Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M. D., 17th N. I., appointed to Volunteer Batt., ordered to be raised by Government, and directed to proceed by water to Presidency.

24th N. I. Lieut. J. Wardlaw to be adj., v. Haig app. to 4th Irregular Cavalry.

Ens. Joseph Peel, posted to 37th N. I., and to join.

Ens. E. D. Elderton, posted to 10th N. I. at Delhi, and to join.

Jan. 12.—Capt. T. M. E. Moorhouse, 35th N. I., to continue to act as interp. and qua. master.

Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, app. to medical charge of Paneeput jail.

Capt. W. P. Milner appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant general, on 13th Oct. last, posted to Dinapore division.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery :—Capt. S. W. Fenning (on leave to Cape), from 2nd comp. 7th batt. to 1st comp. 6th batt.; Capt. H. N. Pepper, from 1st comp. 6th batt. to 5th comp. 7th batt.; 1st-Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, from 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 4th comp. 4th batt.; 1st-Lieut. C. Douglas, from 2nd comp. 3rd batt. to 1st comp. 4th batt.; 1st-Lieut. T. W. Pulman, from 1st to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

Assist. Surg. C. M. Henderson, M. D., to proceed to Khyook Phyo, and relieve Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths from medical charge of 68th N. I.; and Surg. C. Makinson, 32nd, app. to medical charge of 52nd N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ens. J. Spence, 42nd N. I., to join and do duty with 1st L. Inf. Bat. until further orders; and 2nd-Lieut. R. H. Pollock, 2nd comp. 2nd bat. artillery, to accompany Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C. B. towards Afghanistan; date, Ferozepore, 5th and 6th Jan.

Capt. J. Mathias, 33rd N. I., to act as major of brigade at Ferozepore; date 4th Jan.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald removed from 4th troop 3rd to 3rd troop 2nd brigade of horse artillery.

Jan 14.—Assist. Surg. H. W. Rumley, doing duty with H. M.'s 21st fusileers, to proceed by dawk to Katmandoo, and receive medical charge of the residency, to enable assist. Sur. R. Christie to visit the plains, on med. cert.; date, Dinapore, 23rd Nov.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Vibart, late 2nd L. C., to do duty with 3rd ditto.

61st N. I. Lieut. S. H. Becher to be adj. v. Le Mesurier embarked for Europe.

Jan. 15.—The following officers, about to proceed to join their regiments in Afghanistan, to do duty with corps specified :—Ens. H. Le P. Trench, and Ens. J. M. B. F. Tytler, with 25th N. I.; Lieut. J. E. Verner, Ens. W. C. Green, Lieut. P. A. P. Bouverie, Ens. J. N. Young, Ens. E. R. Wiggins, Ens. W. Metcalf, Ens. G. Robertson, Ens. B. Parrott, and Ens. H. K. Macmullen, with detachment of 60th N. I. under command of Capt. T. E. A. Napleton; Cornet F. E. Vibart, and Cornet H. J. Stanus, with 10th L. C.

Ensigns R. Unwin, 16th, and G. Beadnell, 43rd, to join and do duty with 53rd N. I.; Cornet W. Alexander, 10th L. C., acting adj. to 4th irregular, to join his own corps proceeding to Afghanistan; Ens. F. D. Boulton, attached to 1st L. Inf. Bat., to act as adj. to 4th irregular cavalry, until arrival of Lieut. A. J. W. Haig.

Major P. J. Anderson, 64th N. I., proceeding with the brigade under Maj. Gen. J. McCaskill, K. H., to join his regt. at Peshawur, to do duty with the brigade.

Lieuts. H. Ramsay, 53rd, and W. E. Mulcaster, 64th, to join and do duty with 26th N. I. proceeding to Afghanistan.

Surg. A. Davidson, M. D., 10th L. C., to afford medical aid to two rassallahs of 3rd irregular cavalry; and Assist. Surg. R. Whittall, attached to 26th N. I., to afford medical aid to detachments of 2nd comp. 2nd bat. artillery and 60th N. I., proceeding with Maj. Gen. McCaskill's brigade.

Maj. A. Mercer, 70th N. I., app. to temporary command of 2nd regt. of Oude local infantry, consequent on demise of Capt. A. R. Macdonald.

Capt. T. Dixon to continue to perform duties of adj. to 43rd N. I.

Jan. 18.—Maj. Gen. G. Cooper, colonel of 34th N. I., permitted to reside at Futteghurh, and draw his pay and allowances from Agra pay office.

Major J. Aitchison, inv. estab., permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

Jan. 19.—The officers promoted to rank of brigadier of 2nd class, by orders of 5th inst., are posted to the following stations; viz.—Brigadier W. Bantine, C. B., to Barrackpore; Brigadier W. Vincent, to Agra; Brigadier M. C. Webber, to Ferozepore.

The following removals and postings of field officers made :—Col. G. Hunter, C. B., (brigadier) from 19th to 44th N. I.; Col. M. C. Webber, new prom. and a brigadier, to 19th do.; Lieut. Col. H. Hall, C. B., from 3rd to 4th do.; Lieut. Col. J. L. Earle, new prom. to 3rd do.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Marshall, from 17th to 34th do.; Lieut. Col. S. Speck, from 4th to 17th do.; Lieut. Col. George Tomkyns (new prom. on staff employ) to 22nd do.

The following removals and postings of Superintending Surgeons directed:—Superintending Surg. G. Playfair, app. to act as a member of Medical Board, from Meerut to Cawnpore circle; Superintending Surg. J. Atkinson, from Cawnpore to Meerut circle; Officiating Superintending Surg. R. Brown, to Dacca circle, v. Lamb proceeding on furlough to Europe; Officiating Superintending Surg. J. B. Clapperton to Cawnpore circle.

The following removals and postings of medical officers made:—Surg. C. Mackinnon, from 32nd to 52nd N.I., at Barrackpore; Surg. F. Furnell (new prom.) to 17th do. at Dinapore; Surg. H. Chapman (new prom.) to 32nd do. at Dinapore.

Jan. 20.—Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, 29th N.I., to relieve Assist. Surg. C. M. Henderson, *M.D.*, from medical charge of 52nd regt. until arrival of Surg. Mackinnon; date, Barrackpore, 27th Dec.

Surg. R. M. M. Thomson, 1st bat. artillery, app. to medical charge of 6th L.C., during period Surg. J. B. Clapperton may be employed as an officiating superintending surgeon.

Surg. J. S. Toke, 1st N.I., to act as garrison surgeon at Chunar, during period Surg. R. Brown may be employed as an officiating superintending surgeon.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Humfrays, from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 3rd troop 3rd brigade; 1st Lieut. J. Abercrombie, from 3rd troop 1st brigade to 4th troop 2nd brigade; 1st Lieut. E. K. Money from 4th troop 2nd brigade to 3rd troop 1st brigade; 1st Lieut. W. Hay from 1st troop 2nd brigade to 4th troop 3rd brigade.

Unposted Cornet Daniel Christie (on furl.) posted to 7th L.C.

Unposted Ens. J. A. Angus, posted to 9th N.I. at Agra, and to join.

Capt. A. Knyvett, officiating executive officer of Saugor division, to make over charge of executive office to Capt. J. Saunders, 50th N.I., as a temp. arrangement.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. T. Sanders from 2nd comp. 2nd bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat., which he will join on its arrival at Ferozepore; Capt. G. H. Rawlinson (on furl.) from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.; Lieut. W. Maxwell (on staff employ) from 2nd comp. 2nd bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; Lieut. C. Douglas from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.

Jan. 21.—Lieut. G. Q. Nesbitt, to act as adj. to left wing 49th N.I. proceeding to Midnapore.

Lieut. C. W. Duffin, interp. and qu. master to 26th N.I., to act as brigade quarter master with force proceeding to Peshawur under command of Maj. Gen. Pollock.

Assist. Surg. Naismith, *M.D.*, 2nd L. Inf. Bat., to afford medical aid to 1st troop of 7th L.C., on duty at head-quarters.

2nd Lieut. R. Macagan, corps of engineers, and Ensign J. Smith, recently admitted into service, to do duty, the former with sappers and miners at Delhi, and latter with 51st N.I. at Benares.

The following officers to join and do duty with corps specified:—Capt. A. Jack, of 30th, with 26th N.I.; Capt. A. Knyvett, of 64th, with 26th do.; Ens. A. G. Lister, of 2nd, with 26th do.; Capt. A. Fisher, of 35th, with detachment of 60th do.

Jan. 22.—Cornet T. T. Boileau to do duty with 8th L.C. at Cawnpore.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. F. S. Paterson, of 54th, to do duty with 30th N.I.

Jan. 25.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Quin to act as interp. and qu. master to 4th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Cornet Edmonstone.

Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, to act as interp. and qu. master to 63rd N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Williamson.

Jan. 29.—Ens. H. E. Smith, to do duty with 51st N.I. at Benares.

Surg. A. Davidson, *M.D.*, 10th L.C., to afford medical aid to staff of Maj. Gen. Pollock, proceeding to Peshawur.

Maj. R. Kent, 18th N.I., appointed to volunteer regiment ordered to be raised for service with the Eastern expedition, and directed to join head-quarters of the corps at Barrackpore.

Capt. A. S. Singer, 24th N.I., at present acting as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast, confirmed in that appointment.

Assist. Surg. D. McRae, at present doing duty with 3rd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, posted to that troop.

Assist. Surgeons W. S. Comberbach, C. A. Elderton, and W. E. Pollard, at present attached to corps at Kurnaul, directed to proceed forthwith to Ferozepore, and to report themselves to officer commanding at that station.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Thomson, *M.D.*, to repair to Ferozepore, and await further orders.

Assist. Surg. Kirkwood, Madras estab., to assume medical charge of agency, jail, nujeebs, and all authorized public followers, at Jubbulpore, in room of Assist. Surg. J. Arthur, *M.D.*

The following officers directed to proceed and join the regiments to which they severally belong at Ferozepore, by dawk, at the public expense: viz.—Lieut. G. O'B. Ottley, 6th N.I., acting interp. and qu. mast. to 69th N.I.; Capt. J. Macadam, 33rd N.I. acting dep. judge adv. gen. Cawnpore division.

Jan. 31.—Maj. W. Simonds, inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at the presidency.

Unposted Ensign Edward Whelan posted to 4th N.I. at Bareilly, and directed to join.

Feb. 2.—Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard to afford med. aid to 1st troop 3rd brig. of horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Thomson, M.D., app. to medical charge of 2nd comp. 4th bat., and Assist. Surg. A. Beale to receive medical charge of 6th bat. artillery, on departure of Assist. Surg. Thomson.

Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek app. to medical charge of 15th N.I., on arrival of that corps at Cawnpore, in room of Assist. Surg. J. Wood, whose services have been placed at disposal of Hon. the Lieut. Governor of the north-western provinces.

9th N.I.—Lieut. R. Thatcher to be adj. v. Reeves prom.

2nd Lieut. R. H. Pollock, 2nd comp. 2nd bat. of artillery, appointed aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C.B.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 18. Capt. R. E. T. Richardson, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. C. Wright, 44th do.; Surg. John Brown; Capt. P. O'Hanlon, 1st L.C.—26. Capt. Arch. McKean, 42nd N.I.—Feb. 2. Surg. H. Clark; Assist. Surg. John McCosh.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 18. Ens. L. R. Christopher, 71st N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. H. Hall, c. a., 3d N.I., for health.—Veterinary Surg. Wm. Barrett, 5th L.C., for health (permitted by the government of Bombay).—26. Lieut. Col. John Holbrow, 1st N.I., for health.—Feb. 2. Maj. Gen. T. H. Paul, col. 20th N.I., on private affairs.—Brev. Capt. John Inglis, 11th L.C., for health.—Ens. George Gaynor, 2nd Europ. regt., for health.—9. 1st Lieut. Wm. Barr, artillery, for health.—Lieut. G. Baillie, 64th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 18. Capt. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., for 18 months, on med. cert.—Feb. 9. Lieut. J. H. Campbell, artillery, for two years, on med. cert. (also to N. S. Wales).—Lieut. C. G. Fagan, 8th L.C., for two years, on med. cert.—Lieut. R. W. Bird, 4th N.I., for two years, on med. cert.—Jan. 18. Lieut. R. W. Bird, for two years, for health.

To visit Presidency.—Jan. 8. Lieut. J. F. Erskine, 46th N.I., preparatory to resigning the service.—14. Ens. G. Gaynor, 2d Europ. Regt., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—28. Ens. R. Harcourt, 42d N.I., preparatory to ditto, on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Jan. 18. Veterinary Surg. R. B. Parry, until 15th Feb. 1843, for health.—14. Lieut. Col. F. Buckley, 55th N.I., until 3d Jan. 1843, for health.

To visit Simla.—Jan. 14. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. T. Erskine, 63d N.I., till 31st Dec., on med. cert.—21. Lieut. W. Campbell, 39th N.I., on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Jan. 31.—Major Gen. John Grey, c. a., to serve upon staff of army, with a view to his succeeding Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, c. a., at presidency of Bengal.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—Jan. 21. Lieut. Col. Havelock, 14th L. Dr., for health.—Lieut. Spence, 62d F., for health.—Lieuts. Raikes and Macleod, 31st F., for health.—31. Major Squire, 13th L. Inf., for health.—Lieut. the Hon. C. Powys, 3d L. Dr.—Lieut. Burslem, 13th L. Inf.—Brev. Maj. Spence, 31st F.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

Jan. 19. *Varuna*, from Newcastle.—20. *Venus*, from Moulmein; *Isis*, from Liverpool.—21. *James*, from Mauritius.—22. *Winchester*, from Singapore and Penang; *Solomon Shaw*, from Rangoon; *Zoe*, from Liverpool and Moulmein.—23. *Ann Metcalf*, from Newcastle.—26. *Prince Albert*, from Bombay; *John Brown*, from Moulmein; *Medicia*, from Bourbon; *Lord Hungerford*, from London; *Jessy*, from Penang.—27. *Argo*, from New York; *Suffren*, from Bourbon.—28. *Georgiana*, from

Port Philip; *Ann*, from Singapore; *Penyard Park*, from Mauritius.—29. *Vischnou*, from Pondicherry; *Harmony*, from Greenock.—30. *Cosmopolite*, from Bourbon; *Strabane*, from Mangalore; *Diamond*, from Port Philip; *Pantaloon*, from Moulmein; *Albatross*, from Point de Galle; *Julia*, from Moulmein; *Peruvian*, from Glasgow; *Ino*, from Sydney and King George's Land; *Harriot*, from London and Madras; *Framjee Cowasjee*, from China and Singapore.—31. *Henry Hoyle*, from Covelong; *Thetis*, from Rangoon.—FEB. 1. *Gazelle*, from Liverpool; *John Wickcliffe*, from Greenock; *Ternate*, from China and Singapore.—2. *John Wilt*, from Mauritius.—3. *Blundell*, from China and Singapore; *Shaw-in-Shaw*, from Bombay; *Fortitude*, from Rio de Janeiro and Mauritius.—*Ranger*, from Covelong; *Ingleborough*, from Liverpool; *Hugh Walker*, from Greenock.—5. *Water Witch*, from China and Singapore.—8. *Lady Kinnaird*, from London.—9. *Walmer Castle*, from London; *Asia*, from Boston; *Joseph and Victor*, from Nantes and Isle of France.—10. *Annand Chunder*, from Mauritius and Madras.—11. *Courier de Bourbon*, from Mauritius; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, from Rangoon; *Agnes*, from Moulmein.—12. *Calliope*, from Moulmein; *Kandiana*, from Newcastle; *Stalkart*, from Moulmein; *Sophia*, from Bombay.—14. *Neston*, from Mauritius; *Francis Burn*, from Liverpool; *François Honore*, from Bourbon; *Passengen*, from Singapore and Malacca.—16. *Westmoreland*, from Singapore and Penang; *Braemar*, from Muscat and Cochin; *Brahma*, from Bayonne; *Henry 4th*, from Bourbon.

Sailed from Saugor.

JAN. 13. *Benares*, for Liverpool.—14. *Rob Roy*, for China.—15. *Enchantress*, for Ceylon.—17. *Concordia*, Seudder, for Boston; *Poppy*, for Singapore and China.—20. *Lord William Bentinck*, for London; *Charlemagne*, for New York; *Atlet Rohoman*, for Cochin and Muscat.—21. *Petite Nancy*, for Bordeaux; *Augusta Jessie*, for Mauritius.—22. *Agincourt*, for London.—24. *Southampton*, for London; *Esperance*, for London; *Pactole*, for Havre; *Ann*, for London; *Abussy*, for Muscat; *Cabrass*, for Muscat; *Montrose*, for London; *Concurrent*, for Bourbon; *Mary Louisa*, for Leith; *Anne and Jane*, for Liverpool; *Hooghly*, for Havre; *Pomona*, for London.—25. *Cowasjee Family*, for China.—26. *St. George*, for Bristol; *Gratitude*, for Penang and Singapore.—27. *Hydroos*, for Cannanore and Judda.—28. *Alexander*, for New York; *Frankland*, for Liverpool.—30. *Eleanora*, for Singapore and China; *Gleaner*, for London; *Inglewood*, for Liverpool.—31. *Maidstone*, for London; *Fattle Barry*, for Muscat.—FEB. 1. *Faiz Robany*, for Muscat.—2. *Auguste and Meline*, for Bremen; *Argyle*, for Rangoon; *Sir John Beresford*, for Liverpool.—3. *Plantagenet*, for London; *Vernon*, for London.—4. *Stephen Rowan*, Crawford, for Singapore and China.—6. *Sarah Scott*, for London; *Gardner*, for Liverpool; *Mary Gray*, for Moulmein; *Urgent*, for Madras.—7. *Futta Salem*, for Muscat; *Gateshead Park*, for Falmouth; *Wanderer*, for China; *Mary White*, for Liverpool; *Nomade*, for Bourbon.—8. *William Money*, for Madras and China.—9. *Hammonshaw*, for Muscat.—10. *Mary Sophia*, for London; *Edmondstone*, for Bombay.—12. *Hydroos*, for Bombay; *Carthage*, for Boston; *Herefordshire*, for London; *Palmyra*, for Liverpool; *Abbotsford*, for Liverpool; *Achilles*, for the Mauritius.—13. *Robarts*, for China and Madras; *Plancius*, for Batavia; *Percy*, for —.—15. *John Hepburn*, for Moulmein.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Feb. 18) have fallen considerably. The following may be reported as the current:—Dead weight, £2. 5s. to £2. 15s.; light goods, £3 to £4. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Ajmeer, Mrs. J. Vanzeyst, son.

22. At Saugor, Mrs. Jas. Rae, son.

23. At Haupper, the wife of Mr. W. Trotter, daughter.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. G. Neame, son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. W. Judah, son.

Jan. 3. At Shajehanpore, the wife of Mr. J. C. B. Kew, son.

5. At Cawpore, the lady of Capt. Campbell, H. A., daughter.

8. At sea, on board the ship *Prince Albert*, Mrs. R. Richards, son.

9. At Kurnaul, the lady of H. Lindsay, Esq., 3rd L. C., daughter.

10. At Putteabarree Factory, the wife of J. W. Grange, Esq., son.

13. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Major Lucius Smith, 6th L. C., son.

15. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Perrie, Sudder Board of Revenue, daughter.

18. At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Tilbury, son.

19. The lady of M. D. Domball, Esq., of Ramnaghur, Jessore, son.

20. At Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of A. A. Thomas, Esq., daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of A. Lang, Esq., Civil Service, son.

- Jan.* 20. At Purneah, the lady of Geo. E. Pyne, Esq., son.
 21. At Kishnagur, the wife of Mr. James Broderick, daughter.
 — At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Lieut. G. Bristow, 1st N.I., son.
 — At Haupper, the wife of Mr. J. Pocock, daughter.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of T. J. Saunders, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. Cooper, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Francis George, daughter.
 24. At Sylhet, the lady of C. T. Sealy, Esq., C.S., son, still-born.
 — At Purneah, Mrs. R. C. Johnson, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Saupin, daughter.
 25. At Beerbhoom, the lady of C. Whitmore, Esq., daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Mirrandah, still-born son.
 — At Agra, the lady of Capt. Joseph Graham, Thuggee department, son.
 27. At Agra, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. Macintire, 61st N.I., daughter, still-born.
 28. At Allahabad, the lady of the Rev. J. Proby, chaplain, daughter.
 — At Ghazeepeer, the lady of J. S. Dumergue, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 29. At Dinapore, the lady of the Hon. G. P. R. Hastings, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Manuel Mendies, general post-office, son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. G. M'Gregor, daughter.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of the Hon. G. P. R. Hastings, son.
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. D'Cruz, assist. mission press, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Sandys, daughter.
 31. At Barrackpore, the lady of C. Maxwell, Esq., 18th N.I., son and heir.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. D. Almeida, Esq., still-born child.
Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Lemondine, son.
 3. At Jubhulpoor, the lady of Capt. Brown, J.A.C., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of E. Durie, Esq., daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Keys, daughter.
 — At the Presidency, the lady of J. T. Boileau, Esq., assist. surg., son.
 6. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major-General Boyd, daughter.
 7. At Meerut, the lady of Alfred W. Begbie, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. N. Nerijs, son.
 — At Chowringee, the lady of James Hills, Esq., son.
 9. The lady of George Alexander, Esq., son.
 — At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. E. Sissmore, 69th N.I., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. C. Howe, son.
 — At Bogwangolan, Mrs. Charles Rose, daughter.
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Haberslin, son.
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Theophilus Lloyd, Esq., daughter, still-born.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Castello, jun., daughter.
 14. At Jellasure, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan.* 10. At Meerut, George Blunt, Esq., civil service, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Joseph Bordwine, Esq., professor of fortification H. E. I. C. Military College, Addiscombe.
 19. At Chittagong, T. S. Kelsall, Esq., of Calcutta, to Harriette Elizabeth, daughter of the late G. Richardson, Esq., Bengal civil service.
 22. At Serampore, R. H. H. Dick, Esq., to Miss Matilda Pereira.
 — At Barrackpore, Mr. W. Woolley to Miss Jane Mendies.
 24. At Barrackpore, C. R. Fleming, Esq., to Miss Henrietta Taylor.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Littlewood to Miss Julia Davies.
 — At Calcutta, W. Thompson Dodsworth, Esq., revenue survey dept., to Miss Rose Wigney, a ward of the Military Orphan Institution.
 — At Calcutta, Thomas Charles Cadogan, Esq., to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Gadney, Esq., of Oxford.
 27. At Fort William, Mr. R. Lockington to Miss Christiana Nicholson.
 29. At Calcutta, Mr. Patrick King to Miss Eleanora DeSouza.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Budden to Miss Matilda Corfield.
 31. At Boitaconnah, Mr. W. A. Francis, assistant Sudder Board of Revenue, to Emelia Antoinette, daughter of Mr. B. Martin.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Robinson to Miss Caroline Gomes.
 — At Hissar, Mr. Edwin Collard Smith to Miss Mary Anne Durant.
Feb. 1. At Agra, the Hon. S. M. St. John, 4th L.C., to Dora Clutterbuck, only daughter of the late Capt. Clutterbuck, H.M., 59th regt.

Feb. 1. At Goruckpoor, the Rev. Charles Doss to Jane, relict of G. H. Smyth, Esq., late capt. in H.M. 44th regt.

— At Patna, George Field, Esq., of Arrah, to Miss Catherine Geary.

— At Calcutta, Mr. T. Littlefield, in the service of the Nawab Nazim, Moorshedabad, to Mrs. Tulley.

4. At Calcutta, Signor F. Rappallo, late of Genoa, in Italy, to Guiletta Venetia Rosine, youngest and only surviving daughter of H. F. Sampson, Esq., of Belle Vue House, London, and many years resident in Smyrna.

5. At Calcutta, Alfred Turnbull, Esq., C.S., to Marian Patmela, eldest daughter of James Shaw, Esq., C.S.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Andrews to Miss Feliciana Pasmor.

7. Mr. John Augustus Kerr to Miss Anne Elizabeth Kerr.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Jones, assistant to Hunter and Co., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Littlefield.

— At Calcutta, Brev. Capt. Alexander Humfrays, horse artillery, to Louisa, only daughter of James Sutherland, Esq., principal of the Hooghly College.

— At Bancoorah, R. P. Harrison, Esq., B.C.S., to Harriette, eldest daughter of G. N. Cheek, Esq., civil surgeon, of that station.

— Mr. T. W. Bartlett to Miss Diana Mercado.

— At Dacca, A. S. O. Donaldson, Esq., 45th N.I., late of H.M. 29th regt., to Eliza, only daughter of J. H. Wagenthreier, Esq., of Dacca.

— At Delhi, Edward G. Austin, Esq., B.H. artillery, to Anna Theresa, fourth daughter of Horace Watson, Esq., Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.

10. Capt. John Foxley Norris, of the ship *Rammohany*, to Miss Sophia Roberts.

14. At Calcutta, H. S. Leathes, Esq., Beng. art., to Louisa Charlotte, only daughter of the late Joseph Heatly, Esq., surgeon, 17th N.I.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. At Cabul, Capt. G. E. Westmacott, 37th Bengal N.I., eldest son of G. Westmacott, Esq., of Her Majesty's Stamps and Taxes, aged 35.

— At Cabul, Lieut. Henry Laing, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Sussex-square, Brighton.

— At Cabul, aged 32, Capt. Thomas Walker, 4th Local Horse, second son of the late William Walker, Esq., of Brunswick-square and the Inner Temple, and nephew to Lieut.-Gen. Sleigh, C.B.

Dec. 25. At Cawnpore, Mr. John Johanness, of fever, aged 67.

29. At Calcutta, of cholera, aged 17, Charles Edward, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Merriek, of Ramsbury, Wilts.

— At Kedgeree, on board the brig *Patriot*, Mr. Augustin Rozario.

— At Mussoorie, Lieut. Col. James Boardieu, 22nd Regt. N.I., aged 51.

Jan. 4. At Lucknow, Mr. James Lightle, of the Resident's office, aged 30.

5. At Maulmain, George Heggie, Esq., writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, aged 50.

10. At Kurnaul, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Ensor, aged 27.

18. At Debrah, of cholera, Mary, wife of Capt. J. Price, 8th N.I., aged 21.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ellen George, aged 50.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Champenois, aged 47.

23. At Calcutta, Charles Brown, Esq., late of Tirhoot, aged 45.

25. At Howrah, Capt. Charles Robertson, Country Service, aged 47.

— At Calcutta, Theophilus Boyd, Esq., indigo planter, aged 37.

26. At Agra, Mr. James Black, civil auditor's office, aged 50.

27. At Calcutta, Mary Rose, daughter of the late S. Bradshaw, Esq., aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Elizabeth, relict of the late Major C. Porteus, aged 63.

30. At Calcutta, of cholera, Henry, son of Mr. T. Catania, senior, aged 19.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Capt. Jos. Manook, of the *Elizabeth*, aged 47.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas May Lowrie, aged 21.

At Calcutta, of cholera, James, son of Henry Randolph, Esq., of Chittagong, aged 19.

4. At Calcutta, Charlotte Maria, wife of Mr. H. Twentyman, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, of dysentery, Lieut. St. G. B. Roberts, R.N., aged 40.

6. At Calcutta, Ziba, widow of M. Malicknaz, Esq., aged 75.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Miss Jane Mendes, aged 16.

— At the Sandheads, on board the barque *Gardener*, Mr. J. G. Kleysen, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Mary Elizabeth, relict of the late W. R. Fenwick, Esq., aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mayne, wife of Qu. Mast. Mayne, H.M. 49th regt.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. P. Smith, aged 26.

— At Fort William, of cholera, Lieut. C. E. Steel, 61st Regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mrs. Matilda Budden.

Feb. 10. At Calcutta, Mr. Edwin Fitzallan, of the ship *Scotia*.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Morton, of the ship *Zemindar*.

15. In Fort William, Sophia, wife of Capt. H. A. Boscawen, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Finch, youngest son of the late John Finch, Esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, aged 23.

16. At the Kidderpore dock-yard, Mr. Jas. Kay, shipwright.

Lately. During the insurrection at Cabool, Lieut. E. W. Salusbury, 1st Bengal Europ. Regt., eldest son of Sir J. S. P. Salusbury, of Brynbellia, Flintshire.

— At Madaiguns, on the Bootan frontier, Emily, wife of Leopold J. H. Grey, Esq., magistrate of Rungpore, in her 21st year.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE 52ND REGIMENT N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 27, 1842.—The right wing of the 52nd Regt. N.I. has evinced an unsoldierlike and insubordinate spirit, by refusing to receive pay, and combining to prevent the orders of Government being carried into effect. It is impossible that the almost unanimous proceedings of the privates could have been arranged without the knowledge and connivance of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who have failed in their duty towards the state, by withholding information upon a subject on which there can be no toleration of passiveness or neutrality.

With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the Commander of the Forces directs that the promotion of the whole of the native officers with the right wing 52nd Regt. shall be stopped; no subadar thereof shall be eligible to the rank of subadar major, nor to the honours of the Order of British India. The subadar major of the regt., Peer Khan, is absent on duty at Sholapore, and exonerated from all blame. The two senior subadars are removed, one to the 18th regt. N.I., and one to the 29th regt. N.I., in which they will rank as juniors of their grade, and those corps will each give one subadar to the 52nd regt. The promotion of the jemadars of the right wing is also stopped; the two seniors are removed, one to the 7th regt. N.I., the other to the 25th regt. N.I., as juniors in those corps, from each of which a jemadar is to be sent to the 52nd regt. The jemadar adjutant and havildar major are removed from their staff appointments, and the latter is reduced. The whole of the havildars and naigues are reduced to the rank and pay of privates; the two senior havildars of each company so reduced to be removed to other regiments under orders which will be communicated by the adjutant general of the army. The whole of the good conduct pay of the right wing of the 52nd regt. N.I. is forfeited, and will cease from this date. The privates of the right wing of the 52nd regt., who have behaved with that soldier-like propriety for which the sepoy of the Madras army have so long been conspicuous, are promoted to havildars from this date.

The following regiments will select deserving naigues or privates to be promoted to havildars and naigues from this date, and directed to proceed forthwith to join the head-quarters of the 52d regt. N.I. (Then follow names of regts.) The privates who have been ringleaders in the insubordination will be brought to trial before a general court-martial.

ALLOWANCES TO ADJUTANTS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 28, 1842.—I. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to cancel so much of the G. O. G. No. 43 of 1839, as has reference to the appointment and staff salary of an adjutant and quarter master of the brigade of horse artillery; and, in substitution thereof, to authorize the appointments of an adjutant and a quarter master and interpreter, to the horse brigade, on the respective staff salaries granted to officers holding similar appointments in the native cavalry.

2. The allowances to be henceforth granted to an adjutant of a detachment composed entirely of European artillery, or of European and native artillery, will be the same as those of adjutant of the horse brigade, instead of those laid down in G. O. G. No. 118 of 1840.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

The 52nd N. I., from Asseerghur and Malligaum to Bangalore; date 11th Feb., 1842.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 2, 1842.—With the sanction of Government, and under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the following alterations are made in the dress of the army. The "Dress Regulations" to be corrected accordingly:—

Medical Department.—Surgeons and assistant-surgeons, attached to foot artillery and infantry, are to wear, in assimilation with the same class of officers in Bengal, the uniform of the regiment to which they stand appointed. Epaulettes of gold as regulated for captains and subalterns respectively. Forage cap with regimental badge or number. Assistant surgeons not permanently posted to corps are to wear red facings with a gilt button having a star raised thereon. The lace to be worn by medical subordinates is also to be of gold, and the buttons are to be of gilt, instead of the silver lace and plated buttons ordered by G. O. C. C. dated the 13th ultimo, but the uniforms now in use may be worn out.

Horse Artillery and Cavalry.—Shoulder-straps of the following description are to be substituted for the cord hitherto worn with the undress jacket:—scaled solid crescent without bullion; gilt for the horse artillery and of silver for the cavalry.

A pattern scale is under preparation, and will shortly be lodged in the adjutant-general's office, for inspection and reference.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 27. C. II. Hallett, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to act as agent to Governor of Fort St. George, and collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to be head assistant to Accountant General.

F. Lushington, Esq., to be 2nd assistant to Accountant General.

V. II. Levinge, Esq., to act as registrar to the Zillah Court of Madura, during employment of Mr. Limond on other duty.

R. S. Garrat, Esq., to remain at Presidency, for purpose of studying for the honorary reward.

Feb. 2. II. Wood, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge at Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Story.

7. J. Goldingham, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Northern Division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Ogilvie on leave.

H. Stokes, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Goldingham on other duty.

W. II. Bayley, Esq., to act as assistant to Commissioner at Kurnool, during employment of Mr. Stokes on other duty.

8. C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. J. J. Cotton, on leave.

The undermentioned civil servants attained rank on the dates specified:—Mr. T. B. Roupell, third class, on 13th Jan. 1842; Messrs. T. Clark and B. Cunliffe, fourth class, on 15th do.; Messrs. W. E. Cochrane and R. J. Sullivan, fifth class, on 24th do.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 27. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., for three months, preparatory to his retirement from the service.—Feb. 2. J. J. Cotton, Esq., for three months.—8. J. Paternoster, Esq., for three years, to England, on private affairs.—12. G. J. Casamajor, Esq., for two years, to Cape and N. S. Wales, on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 25, 1842.—Surg. John Brown, M.D., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of his rank, from 1st March, 1842.

Jan. 28.—*Infantry.* Major R. J. H. Vivian, from 18th N.I., to be lieut. col., from 5th Nov. 1841, v. Elderton, dec.

18th N.I. Capt. P. Steinson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Green to be capt., and Ens. H. Hughes to be lieut., from 5th Nov. 1841, in suc. to Vivian, prom.

22nd N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. S. Mitchell to be capt., and Ens. J. P. Frye to be lieut., from 6th Aug. 1841, v. Buchanan retired.

The services of Major P. Steinson, 18th N.I., replaced at disposal of the Major General commanding the Forces for regimental duty.

Horse Artillery. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Rowlandson to be qu. master.

49th N.I. Ens. T. H. Drury to be adjutant.

The services of the undermentioned officers replaced temporarily at disposal of the Major General commanding the Forces, for regimental duty with their corps proceeding to China:—Major W. Prescott, 2nd N.I., from date on which he may be relieved from his duties as 1st assist. com. gen.; Capt. J. H. B. Congdon, 2nd N.I.; Capt. R. Shirreff, 2nd do.; Major J. Campbell, 41st do.; Capt. G. Logon, 41st do.; Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st do., from date on which he may be relieved from his duties as paymaster at Trichinopoly.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Lawford to act as civil engineer of 5th division, on departure of Major H. C. Cotton.

Feb. 1.—3rd L. Inf. Ens. R. Jones to be lieut., v. Hay dec.; date 22d Jan. 1842.

6th N.I.—Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe to be captain, and Ens. Walter Swinton to be lieut., v. Gordon dec.; date of coms. 5th Jan. 1842.

Capt. J. V. Hughes, 39th N.I., to act as paymaster of Trichinopoly, during absence of Capt. W. P. Macdonald on foreign service.

Lieut. H. R. Owen, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., transf. to Inv. Estab.

Feb. 4.—2nd Europ. L. Inf. Ens. W. C. Callow to be lieut., v. Owen invalidated; date of com. 1st Feb. 1842.

38th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Clutterbuck to be capt., and Ens. C. W. Huet to be lieut., v. Reynolds retired; date of coms. 1st Feb. 1842.

Feb. 8.—Major J. M. Boyes, 38th N. I., transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. R. Younghusband, 19th N.I., to take charge of invalids of II. C. service, proceeding to England on ship *Mary Ann*.

Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D., permitted to resign his app. as Zillah Surgeon of Combaconum, and his services replaced at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces.

Feb. 11.—*Cavalry.* Major Malcolm McNeill, from 6th L. C. to be lieut. col., from 23rd Nov. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. M. Riddell prom. by H. M. brevet to rank of major general.

6th L. C.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. P. Wilder to be capt., and Cornet H. O. Mayne to be lieutenant, ditto, ditto.

Artillery.—Major J. M. Ley to be lieut. col., Capt. Æneas Shirreff to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Briggs to be capt., and 1st Lieut. A. V. Falls to take rank, from 23rd Nov. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. William Cullen prom. by H. M. brevet to rank of major general.—2nd Lieut. F. W. Bond to be 1st lieut. from 21st Dec. 1841, v. Timins dec.

Infantry.—Major T. L. Green, 50th N.I., to be lieut. col. from 23rd Nov. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. T. Gibson prom. by H. M. brevet to rank of major general.

50th N.I.—Capt. James Dickson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. A. Thompson to be captain, and Ens. J. H. Grant to be lieut., ditto, ditto.

30th N.I.—Capt. Charlton Hall to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Cross to be captain, and Ens. W. H. Critchton to be lieut., v. Boyes invalidated; date of coms. 8th Feb. 1842.

Lieut. A. F. Beavan, 39th N. I., to take rank of captain by brevet, from 8th Feb. 1842.

Feb. 15.—Lieut. A. Russell, 46th N. I., re-admitted upon estab. from 31st Oct. last.

Lieut. R. Mackenzie, 8th N.I., to take rank of captain by brevet from 14th Feb. 1842.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Blenkin to act as zillah surgeon of Mangalore during absence of Assist. Surg. Peter Roe, M.D., on sick cert.

Assist. Surg. A. C. B. Neill, M.D., permitted to resign his app. of med. officer at-

tached to assistant to agent in Ganjam, employed on special duty in the Khonde country, and that officer's services replaced at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces.

Feb. 18.—Assist. Surg. William Rose, M.D., to be zillah surgeon of Combaconum.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, &c., Jan. 22, 1842.—Ensigns S. Waller and F. Edwards to join and do duty with 40th instead of 36th N.I.

Jan 25.—Assist.-Surg. J. M. Jackson removed from charge of artillery at Maulmain, to do duty with Sappers and Miners, and to join detachment of that corps on its arrival at Presidency.

Assist.-Surgeons J. A. Horak, M.D., removed from doing duty with 2nd E.L.I., and W. Hilbers from H.M.'s 57th regt., to do duty with 41st N.I.

Capt. C. H. Best removed from 3rd to 2nd bat. artillery, and Capt. John Back from 2nd to 3rd bat. ditto.

Jan. 28.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Rowlandson removed from 2nd bat. artillery to the horse brigade.

Capt. P. Hamond removed from 2nd bat. to horse brigade artillery, and Capt. T. K. Whistler from horse brigade to 2nd bat.

Jan. 31.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Stokes removed from 18th to 15th N.I., and Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian (late prom.) posted to 18th ditto.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. H. R. Owen posted to 2nd N.V.B.

Feb. 3.—The following removals ordered:—Surgeons W. Poole from 6th to 22nd N.I.; G. Thomson from 23rd to 6th do.; H. C. Ludlow, M.D., from 41st to 28th do.; William Burrell from 28th to 41st do.—Assist.-Surg. H. Goodall from 6th to 22nd do.; A. Lorimer, M.D., from 41st to 28th do.; J. Boyd from med. charge of wing of 32nd N.I., to do duty with 22nd N.I.; T. W. White from doing duty with 1st M.E. Regt., to do duty under Superintending Surgeon N. Division.

Feb. 5.—The following removals ordered in the Infantry:—Lieut.-Col. H. Walpole from 5th to 3rd N.I., and C. M. Bird from 3rd to 5th do.

Ens. A. Clerk, 8th N.I., to do duty with Sappers and Miners and to join F. company as it passes Vellore.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. R. Hunter, 7th L.C., to act as deputy judge advocate general II. district, during absence of Capt. T. McGoun.

Lieut. A. R. Dallas, 1st N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. of 3rd L.I.

Assist.-Surg. J. B. Stevens to do duty with 27th N.I.

Feb. 9.—Lieut.-Col. J. N. Abdy removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2nd N.V.B.

Major J. M. Boyes, recently transf. to Inv. estab., posted to 1st N.V.B.

Major J. B. Barnett removed from 1st to 2nd N.V.B., and to command detachment at Nellore.

Feb. 11.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. W. R. Smyth from 2nd B.A. to 3rd L.I.; Surg. T. Taplin from 3rd L.I. to 2nd B.A.; Assist.-Surg. P. A. Andrew to 3rd L.I.; Assist.-Surg. W. H. S. Burn from doing duty with II.M. 57th regt. to 2nd L.C.

Feb. 16.—Surg. R. Oliphant removed from 8th L.C. to 26th N.I., and Surg. M. B. Pollock from latter to former corps.

Feb. 17.—The following removals and postings ordered in the artillery:—Lieut.-Col. P. Montgomery, C.B. from 1st Bat to H. Brigade; Lieut.-Col. J. M'Leay (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Major A. Sherreff (late prom.) to H. Brigade; Capt. G. Briggs (late prom.) to 2nd bat.; 1st Lieut. W. Bond (late prom.) to 3rd bat.

Examinations.—Lieut. and Adj. G. L. H. Gall, 5th L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bellary, has been reported qualified for the duties of an interpreter, and the moonshee allowance will be accordingly paid to him.

Lieut. J. P. Frye, 22nd N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language at the College, has been reported qualified as interpreter.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—Jan. 25. Surg. R. Oliphant, for health; Surg. F. Cooper.—Feb. 1. Lieut. Col. John Wright, 50th N.I., for health.—Feb. 4. Maj. J. Yaldwyn, 21st N.I., for health (permitted by the Government of Bombay).—Lieut. J. Fowler, 8th L.C.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 8. Surg. Thomas Key, for two years, for health.

To Sea.—Jan. 25. Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th N.I., for two years, on med. cert.

To New South Wales.—Feb. 8. Lieut. T. L. Patch, 8th N.I., until 31st Jan. 1844, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—Jan. 28. Lieut. H. E. Walpole, 16th N.I.

To Neilgherries.—Jan. 25. Capt. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I., on sick cert.—Lieut. C. W. Tulloch, 1st M.E.R.—28. Lieut. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., on sick cert.—31. Ens. C. M. Shakespeare, 9th N.I.—Feb. 7. Lieut. W. M. Berkeley, 37th N.I., in continuation, on sick cert.—11. Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, 28th N.I., in continuation till 15th Feb. 1843, on sick cert.

To Arracan.—Feb. 1. Capt. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I., for three months, on private affairs (from Maulmein).

To Bangalore.—Jan. 25. Lieut. Dickson, 1st M. E. Regt.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 21. *Exmouth*, from Calcutta.—22. *Bouthsook*, from Pondicherry.—23. *Amelia*, from Vizagapatam.—25. *Arethusa*, from Calcutta, Vizagapatam, and Coringa.—27. *Minerva*, from Maulmien; *Cleveland*, from Singapore and Penang; *Union*, from Coringa, &c.—29. *Cleopatra*, from Pondicherry.—31. *Flowers of Ugie*, from Port Louis.—FEB. 2. *Defiance*, from Coringa; *Teazer*, from Coringa.—5. *Swallow*, from Bombay.—13. *Urgent*, from Calcutta.—14. *Surat Merchant*, from Penang.—15. *Vectis*, from Point de Galle.—16. *Indian Queen*, from Bombay and Colombo.—18. *Ayrshire*, from Sydney.

Departures.

JAN. 22. *Exmouth*, for Mauritius.—25. *Wellington*, for London; *Buccaneer*, for Trincomalee and Colombo.—26. *Inez*, for the Northern Ports.—30. *Arethusa*, for ditto and Calcutta; *Bouthsook*, for Pondicherry.—FEB. 3. *Cleopatra*, for Coringa; *Wild Irish Girl*, for London; *Charles Dumergue*, for the Northern Ports.—4. *Resolution*, for Penang and Singapore; *Union*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.—6. *True Briton*, for London; *Cleveland*, for Malabar Coast.—7. *Elizabeth Moore*, for Liverpool.—10. *Mary Lyon*, for Calcutta; *Mary Ann*, for London; *Minerva*, for Maulmein.—17. *John Line*, for Cape and London; *Amelia*, for the Northern Ports.

Freight to London (Feb. 19.)—Dead weight, £3 per ton; light goods, £4; cotton, £3. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 7. The lady of his Highness the Rajah of Berar, son and heir (since dead).
 19. At Madras, Mrs. Philip Johnson, son.
 20. At Cannanore, the lady of the Rev. A. Fennell, chaplain, daughter.
 — At Jaulnah, the lady of Charles Lancaster, Esq., Horse Artillery, son.
 21. At Bangalore, the lady of Octavius Perrot, Esq., H. M.'s 15th Hussars, son.
 26. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. Charles Murray, son.
 — At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., daughter.
 30. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. John Moorhouse, son.
 — At Ootacamund, Mrs. Dr. Wight, daughter.
 Feb. 1. At Vizianagram, the lady of Surg. G. Thompson, son.
 5. At Madura, the lady of G. C. Mowbray, Esq., 15th regt., daughter.
 6. At Mangalore, the lady of C. W. Reade, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 7. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. Taylor, son.
 8. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of W. B. Thompson, Esq., Artillery, daughter.
 13. At Narsingapooram, the wife of Mr. Charles Smith, daughter.
 14. At St. Thome, the lady of the Rev. C. E. Macleod, daughter.
 — At Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. William Gordon, son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 17. At Negapatam, Mr. J. E. Penman, only son of the late E. W. Penman, Esq., to Miss Harriet Alexander.
 18. At Cochin, I. E. Delaselle, Esq., third son of the late Isidore Delaselle, Esq., Judge of the Royal Court of Pondicherry, to Miss Helen A. C. C. Thompson, second daughter of the late Dr. Thompson.
 24. At Madras, Mr. Nicholas D'Mello to Miss Mary Anne Angelo.
 31. Mr. R. Mark Sterling to Miss Charlotte Brookes.
 Feb. 2. At Madras, Mr. W. W. Waldegrave to Miss Sarah Jemima Burnes.

Feb. 9. At Vizagapatam, Mr. William Sloan to Miss Jane Eames.

10. At Trichinopoly, James G. Cookson, Esq., 8th M.L.C., son of the late Lieut. Gen. George Cookson, R.A., to Georgiana Augusta, only daughter of the late F. A. Robson, Esq., M.C.S.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. At Poonamallee, Eliza Anne, wife of Mr. James Hilton, medical department.

3. At Vepery, Mr. Constantine Sampie, aged 55.

11. At Bangalore, Mr. J. F. Miller, commissariat department.

14. At Trevandrum, Mr. T. S. Rice, aged 49.

15. At Chitpore, on route to Bombay, Capt. William Gordon, 6th N.I., and assist. quarter master general Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

22. At Jaulnah, of cholera, Emma Jephson, wife of Capt. Hill, deputy judge advocate general Nagpore Subsidiary Force, aged 23.

— In camp at Madaveram, Lieut. James Hay, 3rd L.I.

31. At Cannanore, Capt. Horace Millingen, 2nd N.V.B.

Feb. 2. At Madras, John Innes, Esq., attorney, Supreme Court.

— Grace Caroline, wife of Mr. J. Nouns, aged 21.

8. At Bangalore, Ensign Henry Walker, 2nd E. L. Infantry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 16, 1842.—The Hon. Saville Marriott, Esq., has this day taken the oaths and his seat as fourth member of Council of this presidency, under the usual salute from the garrison.

RECRUIT DEPÔTS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 17, 1842.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two infantry depôts of 1,000 men each be formed at the undermentioned, or such other stations as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct, viz.—1st depôt at Poona; 2nd do. at Ahmednuggur.—A commandant and adjutant, with the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in corps of the line, and as many other officers as the Commander-in-Chief may consider necessary, will be nominated to each depôt.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1842.—With reference to the G. G. O. of the 17th inst. his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the formation at each of the stations of Poona and Mhow, of a depôt of recruits of one thousand men. The recruits are to be raised for the army generally, and must be prepared to join any regiment of Native Infantry of the line into which they may be drafted. The depôts must be recruited with the greatest care, and each man, before being brought on the rolls, must be subjected to the strictest military and medical examination. Officers commanding corps stationed at Poona and Mhow will, in communication with the officers appointed to command, furnish parties of active and intelligent non-commissioned officers and privates, for the purpose of obtaining eligible recruits for the above depôts. Descriptive rolls of men enlisted are to be seen weekly, at the office of the Adjutant General of the army, and numerical returns are to be sent monthly to the same department. Orders for the formation of companies and fixing the establishment of the depôts will be hereafter promulgated.

The following officers are appointed to the command, and to be adjutants of the different depôts, and they will proceed forthwith to the stations directed:—*Mhow Depôt.* Major H. Spencer, 2nd Europ. L.I., to command; Lieut. L. S. Hough, 18th N.I., to be adjutant.—*Poona Depôt.* Capt. R. Honner, 4th N.I., to command; Lieut. A. B. Rathbone, 24th N.I., to be adjutant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 28.—Lieut. D. Davidson, superintendent of Nassick revenue survey, to be an assistant collector and magistrate in districts where his survey operations are in prosecution.

29. H. H. Glass, Esq., J. Bowman, Esq., and H. Fawcett, Esq., appointed members of committee of management of Government Savings Bank.

Feb. 2.—Mr. J. Webb to be first assistant to collector and magistrate of Sholapore, retaining his present situation at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

Mr. E. M. Stuart to be acting assist. to col. and mag. at Sholapore.

4. Ens. J. Hunter, 4th N. I. (rifle corps), appointed an assist. magistrate in Candeish collectorate, and to act as adjutant of Candeish Bheel corps.

Mr. F. Sims to be second assist. to col. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

5. Lieut. Col. H. D. Robertson, received charge from Lieut. Col. Davies, on 14th Jan., of office of resident in Persian Gulf.

Lieut. A. B. Kemball, artillery, to officiate as assist. to resident in Persian Gulf.

12. Lieut. W. S. Stuart, of engineers, to be assist. to mint engineer, in suc. to Capt. Fulljames.

Capt. Littlewood, 9th N. I., to be post master at Deesa.

The resignation of J. Vibart, Esq. accepted of.

14. Mr. F. Bourchier permitted to resume charge of office of stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests; also of opium agent, and superintendent of stationery, from J. W. Woodcock, Esq.

Lieut. J. J. F. Cruikshank to be superintendent of repairs and surveyor of buildings.

16. The resignation of J. Bax, Esq., accepted of, from 14th Dec.

W. R. Morris, Esq., to resume his seat as member of mint committee; also as member of Bank direction.

L. R. Reid, Esq., to resume charge of duties as chief secretary to Government in revenue and financial departments.

17. Lieut. B. G. Morison, 24th N. I., to be an assistant magistrate in Tannah collectorate.

18. Mr. P. Hutchinson to be uncovenanted assistant to secretary to Government in territorial and financial departments.

Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th N. I., app. to situation of acting assistant in the road and tank department, during employment of Lieut. Compton on other duty.

21. Mr. J. Flynn to act as uncovenanted assistant to opium agent, and superintendent of stationery, during Mr. Murphy's absence.

22. Mr. F. Sims, second assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, to continue to act as second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. W. Simson to be revenue commissioner.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to be principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. W. Langford to be collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, retaining his present office of acting collector of continental customs and excise.

Mr. G. Coles confirmed in office of sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. A. N. Shaw confirmed in office of collector and mag. of Dharwar.

23. Mr. J. Gordon, confirmed in office of deputy civil auditor and mint-master.

Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N. I., to be an assistant mag. in Tannah collectorate.

Mr. A. C. Stuart to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Surat for detached station of Broach, from 24th Jan.

Mr. B. Hutt to act as puisne judge of Sudder Dewany and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. W. Birdwood to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur.

Capt. Atkins Hamerton, British agent at Muscat, to be her Majesty's consul in territories of H. H. the Imaum of Muscat.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Feb. 2. The Rev. C. Sandys, chaplain of Kurrachee, to Neilgherries, on sick cert., for two years.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Jan. 31, 1842.—Cadets of Artillery D. MacDougal and G. R. Douglas admitted on estab., and prom to 2nd lieuts.

Mr. J. R. Miller, M. D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

Feb. 1.—Capt. C. Threshie to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Hartley proceeded to Europe.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. J. B. Woosnam to be adj. to Golundauze bat., v. Hutt, resigned the situation; Lieut. G. B. Sealey to be qu. master and interp. to Golundauze bat., v. Woosnam; and Lieut. D. Erskine to be adj. and qu. master to Artillery in Scinde, from 13th Jan. 1842.

Surg. R. Wight to officiate as superintending surg. of Scinde Field Force, during absence of Dr. Kane on sick cert. at presidency.

Feb. 4.—Capt. J. G. Fraser, 1st Europ. regt., to act as 2nd in command of Poonah Auxiliary Horse, during absence of Lieut. Loch on sick cert.

Feb. 9.—The following officers, holding regimental rank of lieut. col., who have been prom. to brevet rank of maj. gen. from 23rd Nov. 1841, to be returned as supernumeraries in their respective corps, effective lieut. colonels being promoted in their room, agreeably to Hon. Court's letter, dated 5th of Sept. 1838: Lieut. Cols. T. Morgan, 1st Europ. regt.; D. Barr, 22nd N.I.; F. Farquharson, 1st Gr. N.I.; F. Roome, 9th N.I.; Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., 19th N.I.

Infantry. Maj. H. G. Roberts to be lieut. col., v. T. Morgan prom. and returned as supernumerary, date of rank, 23rd Nov., 1841; Maj. W. Cavaye to be lieut. col., v. Barr prom. and returned as supernumerary, do. do.; Maj. D. Forbes to be lieut. col., v. Farquharson prom. and returned as supernumerary, do. do.; Maj. H. Sandwith to be lieut. col., v. Roome prom. and returned as supernumerary, do. do.; Maj. J. T. Osborne to be lieut. col., v. Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. prom. and returned as supernumerary, do. do.

1st Europ. Regt. (Right Wing). Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Hagart to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. G. Fraser to be capt., and Ens. W. S. Furneaux to be lieut., in suc. to Osborne prom., date of rank 23rd Nov. 1841.

2nd Gr. N.I. Capt. W. Rollings to be maj., and Lieut. P. W. Clarke to be capt., in succession to Forbes prom., date of rank 23rd Nov. 1841.—Ens. W. F. Leeson to be lieut., v. Young dec., date 2nd Jan. 1842.

8th N.I. Capt. W. J. Brown to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Thomas to be capt., and Ens. D. H. Jameson to lieut., in suc. to Sandwith prom., date 23rd Nov. 1841.

13th N.I. Capt. E. W. Kennett to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Sparrow to be capt., and Ens. D. J. St. Clair to be lieut., in suc. to Roberts, prom., do. do.

21st N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. Wyllie to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Stevens to be capt., and Ens. C. A. Moyle to be lieut., in suc. to Cavaye, prom.

The under-mentioned Ensigns posted to regts., viz.: H. W. Holland to 13th N.I.; E. L. Scott to 21st do.; G. W. Harding to 2nd Gr. N.I.

Feb. 10th.—The order deputing Lieut. R. L. Taylor, 18th N.I., to survey a portion of Nerbudda River, cancelled, in consequence of paucity of officers for duty with that regt.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. Burg, 3rd L.C., cancelled, and the services of that officer placed temporarily at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for duty with his regt. in Scinde.

Cornet Ashburner to act as adj. to 3rd L.C. at Dadur, on departure of Lieut. Forbes on med. cert. to Kurrachee.

Feb. 11.—The services of Capt. J. Anderson, 17th N.I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Lieut. J. J. F. Cruikshank permitted to resign app. of acting assist. secretary to Military Board.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. Stock, 23rd Regt. L.I., to receive charge of office of commissariat agent from Lieut. Brown, on departure of 12th regt. N.I. from that station.

Ens. J. Hunter, 4th N.I. (rifle corps), to be an assist. magistrate in Candeish collectorate, and to act as adj. of Candeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. A. B. Kemball, Bombay artillery, to officiate as assistant to resident in Persian Gulf.

Feb. 16.—Capt. G. Fulljames, 25th N.I., to be commandant of Guzerat Irregular Horse, v. Lieut. Col. Robert who vacates on promotion.

Feb. 17.—Capt. J. Sinclair, com. of ordnance Poona division, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

Capt. Farquharson to act as com. of ordnance at Poona, and Lieut. C. J. Bruce as deputy commissary at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Capt. Sinclair.

Feb. 18.—Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th N. I., to be deputy judge adv. gen. to force in Scinde, v. Capt. Rawlinson.

Capt. W. E. Robinson, 1st Europ. regt., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Northern division of army, during absence of Capt. Skinner, of 9th N.I., employed in same department with Poona division of army.

Brev. Capt. Bellasis to act as staff officer to detach. regt. of artill. and 24th N.I., proceeding to Asseerghur, *via* Malligaum, until further orders; date Ahmednuggur, 26th Jan.

1st *Europ. Regt.*—Lieut. H. B. Rose to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Fraser prom., date of app. 9th Feb. 1842.

Mr. W. R. Demock admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Feb. 19.—3rd L. C. Cornet T. A. Mackenzie to be lieut., v. Hay retired; date 25th Oct. 1841.

Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2nd *Europ. regt.*, to be attached as a 1st class agent to commissariat officer at presidency, v. Capt. Fraser app. to Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Feb. 21.—Capt. H. Berthon, engineers, to have rank of capt. by brevet.

Feb. 22.—Lieut. G. R. Grimes to act as adj. to 2nd Gr. N.I., v. Clerk proceeding to Europe.

Brev. Capt. Bellasis to act as staff officer to detachment of regt. of artill. and 24th N.I., proceeding to Malligaum, and Capt. Farquharson to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

Lieut. S. L. Lowry, 14th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., and conduct duties of acting staff officer, and other duties at Rajcote.

Lieut. Macdonald to act as adj. to detach. of 22nd regt. at Dhoolia.

Lieut. J. Taylor, 18th N.I., to act as adj. to Guzerat Irregular Horse, during Lieut. Grant's absence.

Lieut. Fagan to act as adj. to left wing 1st L.C. (Lancers), during separation of right wing from head-quarters.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Peart to succeed Surg. J. A. Sinclair as civil surg at Poona.

Assist. Surg. R. J. Behan nominated to charge of Subsidiary Jail at Chimboor, as a temporary measure, during illness of Assist. Surg. Cameron.

Lieut. Black, Madras Artill., to have charge of arsenal at Sholapore.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. Giberne, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to artill. in Scinde, from date of that office being vacated by Bt. Capt. Hutt, till Lieut. Erskine may join.

Lieut. W. Kenyon 2nd L.C., to be brigade major at Deesa. Capt. Littlewood, 9th N.I., to act as brigade major until Lieut. Kenyon's arrival.

Cadets of Infantry—W. E. McPherson, F. G. Newnham, G. D. Simson, and J. P. Knowls, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Cadet of Cavalry F. J. Oldfield admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Mr. H. J. Carpenter admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

25. Major E. Hallum, 10th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. S. Turnbull, artillery, to be acting assist. secretary to Military Board, v. Cruickshank resigned.

Head-Quarters, &c., Feb. 9, 1842.—Assist.-Surg. W. R. Demock to do duty at presidency under Superintending Surg. P. D. A.

Assist.-Surg. Hosken app. to med. charge of head-quarters of 8th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. V. S. Arnott.

Feb. 10.—Assist.-Surg. G. M. S. Seaward app. to med. charge of 22nd N.I., staff and details at Malligaum, during absence of Assist.-Surg. Grierson, m.b.

Feb. 11.—Assist.-Surg. Dickinson to proceed in med. charge of field detachment under Lieut.-Col. Manson, c.b., and Assist.-Surg. Faithful app. to med. charge of company of artillery ordered to presidency; date Ahmednuggur, 28th Jan.

Assist.-Surg. Atkinson placed in med. charge of 18th N.I., staff and details, during indisposition of Assist.-Surg. Macintosh.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Shirreff, from 12th N.I., to 1st Eur. Regt.; W. D. Robertson, 11th do., to 23d L.I.; T. Hickey, 21st do., to 2nd Gr. N.I.; J. Leighton, 8th do., to 12th N.I.; G. J. Wilson, 10th do., to 1st Gr. N.I.; J. M. Bailie, 2nd Gr. N.I., to 19th N.I.; C. Cathcart (late prom.) to 10th N.I.; H. G. Roberts, do., to 11th do.; W. Cavaye do., to 21st do.; J. Forbes, do., to 9th do.; H. Sandwith do., to 8th do.; J. T. Osborne do., to 22nd do.

Feb. 16.—The undermentioned cadets, lately arrived, to do duty, *viz.*:—Mr. F. G. Newnham, 23d N.I.I.; Mr. J. P. Knowles, 19th N.I.; Mr. J. D. Simson, do.

Feb. 17.—Maj. H. Macan, 17th N.I., to be president of Annual Invaliding Committee, in room of Lieut.-Col. D. Fobes, 9th N.I., reported sick.

Feb. 18.—Capt. J. Sinclair to proceed to presidency with all practicable expedition, and assume command of company of artillery under orders for Kurrachee.

Feb. 19.—Assist.-Surgs. W. Braikenridge and E. Mahaffy to proceed, former to Raicote, and latter to Ahmedabad, for duty under Supg. Surgeon of N.W. Division of Guzerat.

Assist.-Surg. W. J. Carter to do duty with bat. artillery.

Cornet R. B. Morse, 3rd L.C., directed to rejoin his regt. in Scinde, *via* Raicote.

Feb. 21.—Cadet J. D. Simson to do duty with 23rd N. I. I.

Feb. 23.—Maj. Gen. F. Roome permitted to reside at Poona, Mahableshtar, or Bombay, as state of his health may require change of residency.

Feb. 24.—Assist. Surg. Jephson to afford med. aid to head-quarters of 8th N. I. Assist. Surg. Mapleton, H. M. 40th regt., to proceed with and afford med. aid to European and native details proceeding to Quetta.

Feb. 25.—Assist. Surg. C. Black, now doing duty at Aden, directed to proceed to Presidency, and Assist. Surg. W. R. Demock directed to Aden as early as practicable for general duty.

Feb. 26.—Ens. W. E. McPherson to do duty with 5th N. I. I.

Surg. McAndrew, H. M. 40th regt., to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 1st bat. of artill., on their march to Candahar; date 6th Oct.

Assist. Surg. Wright to afford med. aid to company of H. M. 41st regt. and detach. Poona Auxiliary Horse proceeding to Quetta; date 26th Dec.

Feb. 28.—Surg. Doig app. to med. charge of A company 1st bat. Madras artill.

Surg. Taylor, 2nd I. C., app. to med. charge of 9th N. I., on departure from Deesa of Assist. Surg. Allender, until arrival at that station of Assist. Surg. Hudson.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter in Hindostanee by the committee which assembled on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Feb. for their examination:—Lieut. H. Gall, H. M. 14th I. Dr.; Ens. A. R. Manson, 4th N. I. (Rifles); Ens. H. J. Day, 19th N. I.; Assist. Surg. D. Grierson, 22nd do.; Ens. J. F. Francis, 5th do.; Lieut. J. Bedford, 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.; Lieut. H. Vincent, 10th N. I.; Lieut. D. Milne, 24th do.; Ens. C. W. Walker, 5th do.; Ens. W. C. Anderson, 1st Europ. Regt.

Return to duty from Europe.—Jan. 31. Lieut. G. Minster, 11th N. I.; Lieut. J. A. Evens, 2nd Europ. I. I.—Feb. 24. Lieut. S. W. Brown, 26th N. I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 2. Lieut. Col. W. Cavaye, 21st N. I., for health.—17. Assist. Surg. W. Sullivan, 9th N. I., for health.—18. Lieut. Col. D. Forbes, 9th N. I., for health.

To Neilgherries.—Feb. 4. Lieut. W. Loch, 1st I. C., for one year, for health.

To Madras.—Feb. 22. Maj. F. Plowden, 20th M. N. I., on private affairs.

To Sea.—Feb. 1. Capt. G. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N. I., for two years, on sick cert.—18. Lieut. S. Brabazon, artillery, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 2.—*Auckland*, from Karrack; *Token*, from London; *Cornwallis*, from Calcutta; *Tasso*, from Mauritius.—3. *Endymion*, from Aden.—5. *Bhima*, from Surat.—6. *Margaret*, from Surat.—7. *Royal Tiger*, from Karrack.—11. *David Clark*, from Hobart Town; *China*, from Sydney; *Harsingar* from Calcutta.—12. *Cleopatra*, from Suez.—17. *Mahi*, from Karrack.—18. *Coote*, from do.; *Tweed*, from Singapore.—21. *Pownah*, from Jumboosur; *Nurbuddah*, from Kurrachie.—22. *Zenobia*, from do.—23. *Sir James R. Carnac*, from Surat.—24. *Chiefstain*, from Liverpool; *Fathul Currim*, from Calcutta; *Lanarkshire*, from Greenock.—25. *Francis Spright*, from London.—26. *Strathedon*, from Sydney; *Bhima*, from Vingorla; *Sir H. Compton*, from China and Singapore; *Sir James Maran*, from Sydney; *Indus*, from Kurrachie.—27. *Rachel*, from London; *Carnatic*, from Greenock; *Lancaster*, from Liverpool, Madeira, and Cape; *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachie; *Seaforth*, from Colombo and Cochin.—28. *Futty Hulbaree*, from Sumatra; *Vansittart*, from Singapore and Cochin.

Departures.

FEB. 1.—*Berenice*, from Suez.—4. *Cumbrian*, for Cape and London.—5. *St. Vincent*, for Calcutta; *Drongan*, for Macao; *Colonist*, for Singapore.—12. *Bhima*, for Vingorla; *Seaforth*, for Colombo.—13. *Endymion* frigate, to sea; *Royal Tiger*, for Persian Gulf; *Mertoun*, for Liverpool.—14. *Zenobia*, for Kurrachie; *Hugh Lindsay*, for ditto.—15. *Indus*, for ditto; *Wild Irish Girl*, for China; *Mor*, for China; *Adress*, for Calcutta.—17. *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Calcutta.—19. *Clansman*, for Liverpool.—20. *Tasso*, for Cochin and London; *Sir James R. Carnac*, for Surat.—22. *Margaret*, on a cruise.—23. *Ceres*, for Mahe, Allepie, and Bordeaux.—24. *Caledonia*, for China; *Royal Saxon*, for China; *Coote*, for Karrack.—26. *Alexander Grant*, for Liverpool; *Christina*, for Macao.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Cleopatra steamer, from Suez &c. (arrived 12th Feb.): Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft; Miss Crawford; Miss Flower; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and child; Mr. Newnham; Mr. Mills; Commander and Mrs. Porter, N.I.; Cornet Oldfield; Lieut. S. W. Brown, 26th N.I.; Mr. Knowles; Cadet J. D. Simpson; Assist. Surg. Carter.—From Aden: Ens. J. G. Boyle, 18th N.I.—For Madras: Sir J. Norton and family; Mr. and Mrs. Strange, one child, and European servant; Mr. Dunlop; Major Chisholm; Lieut. Smith; Messrs. Smith and Walker; Lieut. Borthwick, 9th N.I.; Capt. Sibbald, 34th N.I.; Messrs. Taylor and Gells; Lieut. Collyer, Engineers; Capt. Walker, 4th Cavalry.—For Calcutta: General Churchill; Capt. and Mrs. Graham, 34th N.I.; Lieut. Christie, 5th Cavalry; Messrs. Scheene, Gilmore, Oliver, Cartin, Timbrell, Cragg, and Smith.—For Ceylon: Mrs. Braybrooke.—For China: Capt. Jauncey and Mr. Bowring.—For Batavia: Lieut. Gaebel.

Freights (March 1).—To London, £3 15s. per ton; to Liverpool, £3 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 2.* At Parell, Mrs. George B. Procter, daughter.
 3. At Bombay, the lady of Henry Cormack, Esq., daughter.
 — At Byculla, Mrs. E. Martinnant, son.
 17. At Sukkur, the wife of Mr. P. Crawley, Ordnance Department, son.
 23. At Dharwar, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq., C. S., son.
 24. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. C. C. Lucas, 4th N.I., Rifle Corps, daughter.
 26. At the Wilderness, the lady of Lieut. Cruickshank, Engineer Corps, son.
Feb. 5. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. W. M. Webb, artillery, son.
 6. At Poona, the lady of Wm. Hart, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 7. At Belgaum, the lady of Robert O'Neil, Esq., King's Own Regt., daughter.
 13. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Rose Wynter, 2nd Europ. Light Inf., daughter.
 14. At Bombay, the lady of John Harrison, Esq., Indian Navy, son.
 16. At Gurgaum, Mrs. J. S. Lawless, daughter.
 23. At Byculla, Mrs. Hynes, son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. At Camp, Sukkur, Mr. George Elander, head assistant to the political agent Shikarpoor, to Mrs. Sarah Gibbons.

13. At Belgaum, Capt. Thomas Faunce, 4th or King's Own Regt., second son of Maj. Gen. Faunce, C. B., to Augusta Sophia, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Delamotte, C. B., commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay army.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 2.* At the Neilgherry Hills, Lieut. R. H. Young, 2nd Gr. N.I.
 22. At Aden, of abscess of the liver, Angelina Maxwell, wife of Ens. R. T. Goodwin, 16th regt. N.I., aged 30.
 30. At Ahmednuggur, of consumption, Catherine, wife of Capt. C. Yates, commanding 3rd regt H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry, aged 26.
Feb. 11. Burjorjee Manackjee, Esq., aged 47.
 17. At Dapoolie, Major W. H. Waterfield, Native Veteran Battalion, aged 41.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 15.* At Matura, the wife of Mr. J. W. Ebert, daughter.
 23. At Coolpetty, the wife of J. Capper, Esq., son.
 28. At Kandy, the wife of Lieut. Henry Bird, D.A.C.G., son.
 29. At Volvendal, Mrs. Sausont, son.
Feb. 3. At Colombo, Mrs. W. B. Heyzer, son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. At Kandy, Mr. F. G. Hopff, brother-in-law of Col. Gotting, of Tranquebar, in the 30th year of his age.

Lately. Capt. Conraddy, late of the Ceylon Rifle regiment.

China.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 21. At Amoy, Capt. Francis Swinburne, of H.M. 18th Royal Irish.
 Oct. 9. At Amoy, on board the *Thomas Granville*, Mr. C. C. Boucher, eldest son of James Boucher, Esq., late provost-marshal-general of Grenada.
 26. At Macao, of dysentery, Lieut. John Astle, late of H. M. S. *Alligator*.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 16. At Fort Peddie, the lady of Dr. Delmege, 27th regt., son.
 Dec. 6. At Outlands, Mrs. Somerset, daughter.
 — At Graham's Town, Mrs. Pakenham, son.
 Jan. 9. At Graham's Town, Mrs. T. Smith, son.
 19. At Barton, Mrs. B. Booth, jun., daughter.
 25. At Ustenhage, the lady of John Boys, Esq. (late Capt. 95th regt.), son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 18. At Cape Town, T. J. Fead, Esq., to Pauline Jane Baynes, youngest daughter of Capt. J. L. White, of Theresa-place, Middlesex, and grand-daughter of the late Gen. John White, of Bengal.
 — At Cape Town, Capt. F. Codrington, H.M. 40th regt., to Miss Jane La Vallin Trelawny, daughter of Col. Trelawny.
 29. At Cape Town, William C. Eddie, Esq., surgeon Cape Mounted Riflemen, to Miss Sarah Kaye.
 Jan. 24. At Longnor Park, Fort Beaufort, Mr. R. O'Connor, to Charlotte, second daughter of John Blakeway, Esq., of Longnor Park.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 15. At Butterworth, Kaffraria, Eliza Anne Somtron, eldest daughter of W. M. D. Fynne, Esq., J. P.
 20. At Glen Stewart, aged 23, Isabella, fourth daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Douglas Manse, Lanarkshire.
 23. At Rondebosch, W. B. Porteous, Esq., in his 29th year.
 26. At Cape Town, Johanna Coenradina, second daughter of the late Dr. A. Azerond, chirurgion major of the regiment Meuron.
 30. At Cape Town, Thomas Price, Esq., of H.M. customs, aged 33.
 Jan. 5. At Bathurst, in his 81st year, Simon Biddulph, Esq., formerly of Tamworth, county of Stafford, cousin to Sir T. Biddulph, Bart., of Birbury, county of Warwick.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held a general meeting on the 5th March: the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair.

George Parbury, Esq., was elected a resident member.

The secretary read a paper, by Professor Wilson, entitled, "*Notes on the Sabha Parva of the Mahabharata*, illustrative of some Ancient Usages and Articles of Traffic of the Hindus." The professor considers that the events on which this celebrated Sanscrit epic poem is founded—namely, the struggles for supremacy between the two kindred and rival dynasties of Pandu and Kuru—possess much historical truth, though blended and coloured with many mythological and poetic fictions. The episodical portions abound with descriptions which comprise curious details, wearing every semblance of accuracy and antiquity, of the social habits and political condition of the people of India, at periods considerably anterior to the Christian era.

The *Sabha Parva* narrates the transactions that took place at the palace of Yudhishtira, the eldest of the Pandu princes, at a sacrificial festival, celebrated by him on his assuming the claim of paramount monarch, a claim which the successful

military expeditions of his brothers enable him to maintain. Krishna, his great friend and ally, concurring in the proposed ceremony, Yudhishtira issues his commands to his ministers and priests to make the necessary arrangements, and to invite guests from all quarters. The preparations are described in the most extravagant style; and it is remarkable that no difference of caste excludes parties from the ceremony; food and dwellings are provided for all, without distinction, indicating a state of public feeling, and probably of civil institutions, *not* in consonance with the laws of Menu, shewing that, if those laws were in existence at the time, they were set aside, at least, on some occasions.

The solemnity appears to have comprised oblations to the gods; and the usual rites and prayers are conducted and recited by the most eminent of the traditional teachers of the Hindus, particularly by Vyása and his disciples. Yudhishtira is sprinkled with water from the sacred streams; tributary princes discharge various offices, not unlike those which obtained in the feudal times of the West, such as chamberlains, almoners, &c., and the demi-god Krishna volunteers to wash the brahmans' feet. Martial chiefs fulfil other duties; and many of the paraphernalia exhibited may still be witnessed at the courts of native potentates. Among the most curious passages of the *Sabha Parva*, are those which describe the articles brought as tribute to the court of Yudhishtira; and although it is not always possible to verify the statements, some of them may be authenticated. The people of Kamboja, it is said, brought cloths and skins, the former made of wool, embroidered with gold; also horses, camels, and mules. Professor Wilson thinks that these people inhabited the Paropamisian mountains, and the plains to the northward, which are still famous for their breeds of horses. The mention of skin clothing, so opposed to the present wants and prejudices of the Hindus, perhaps supplies some grounds of confirmation of the supposed northern origin of the brahminical race. Tribes are described as subsisting upon rice growing independently of irrigation, and dwelling on the sea-shore and along the Indus; their tribute consisted of cattle, horses, fruits, and blankets of varied manufacture, and they appear to be identical with the people of Guzerat. Next is described tribute brought by monsters and deformed races—men with one foot, a third eye, and the like—prototypes of races mentioned by Ctesias and Herodotus, and originating, probably, in the uncouth and squalid appearance of the barbarous tribes of the mountains.

After describing several other people, and the tribute they are said to have brought, a passage in the poem occurs which satisfactorily explains the origin of the extravagant fables related by Greek writers respecting the gold-making ants. It is stated that a certain people brought lumps of *paippílika* gold—that is, 'ant-gold'—so called from its being exfoliated by the common large ant, or *pippílika*, a notion which, however erroneous, was not very irrational or extravagant. The scene in which this ant-gold was found appears the same as that inferred from the Greek writers, the country between the Himálaya and Kuen-lun ranges. The learned professor observes upon other portions of the *Sabha Parva*; and concludes, from the premises the book furnishes, that, prior to the fifth century before Christ, an active commerce was carried on between India and the neighbouring countries, and that, no doubt one of the principal staples of the former was its cotton manufacture, which, after a triumphant career of nearly three thousand years, has in our days been annihilated by the invention of steam-machinery.

Another meeting was held on the 19th of March: Professor Wilson in the chair. Several Persian and Hindustani MSS., and some printed books and MS. papers, received from Lieut. T. J. Newbold, were laid upon the table: the special thanks of the Society were voted to the donor for his valuable additions to the Society's collections. An English translation, by Maha Raja Kali Krishna, of Calcutta, from a Hindu drama, entitled *Mahá Náataka*, was also presented; it was accompanied by the original Sanscrit text, and respectfully dedicated to her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

A paper by Lieut. Newbold, on the Magnesite Formations of Southern India,

was read. This paper noticed all the magnesite formations of the peninsula, but was especially directed to those of Salem, as that province yields the mineral in the greatest abundance. The principal locality is four or five miles to the north-west of the town of Salem, and covers an area of about eight square miles. Where the magnesite is exposed to the air, it generally assumes a dirty-white aspect, and is either nodular, mammillary, rough and scabrous, or separated into numerous fissures. Some specimens are translucent, and have a stalactiform exterior; others present a fibrous structure; but the general characteristic of the mineral in the massive state, is that of a hard, white travertine. When calcined, and mixed with one-third (by measure) of sharp quartz-sand, it forms an excellent water-proof cement. During the night, a pale phosphorescent light is often observed playing over the surface of the magnesite, at the bottom of the shallow excavations, greatly to the alarm of the superstitious natives. After detailing the mineralogical characters of the magnesite, and comparing it with similar formations in various parts of the world, Lieut. Newbold states that Dr. Heyne was the original discoverer of it at Salem, and that Dr. Macleod, of the Madras service, first applied it to practical use as a cement, while constructing a small building, in the interior of which lime was inadmissible. Some was also used in repairing Fort St. George in 1826, and was considered to answer as well as Parker's cement, the expense being about equal. In a letter subsequently addressed to the Madras Government by Dr. Macleod, it was stated that the magnesite was to be found in large quantities near Trichinopoly, and the cement might, therefore, be produced at one-third the cost of Parker's. A few years ago, Colonel Pasley, not being aware of Dr. Macleod's prior notice of this useful application of the magnesite, submitted to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company a claim of being its first discoverer; but, after an investigation into the matter, the doctor's pretensions were fully admitted, and a munificent donation of Rs. 3,000 was awarded to him.

Another paper by Lieut. Newbold, on the Chromate of Iron Mines in the Salem district, was read. These mines are situated near Carpur, about four miles to the north-west of Salem. They had been recently opened when Lieut. Newbold first saw them in 1840. They consisted of two open shafts, from fifty-nine to sixty feet deep. The ore is not magnetic, and differs from that of Siberia in not being prismatic. A specimen examined by Mr. E. Solly, at the request of the Society, was pronounced by him to be perfectly similar to the ore brought from the north of Scotland, America, and elsewhere, and that it yielded forty-nine per cent. of chromic oxide. A portion of the chromate of lead, prepared from the ore by that gentleman, was submitted to the meeting: its colour was very brilliant. Lieut. Newbold stated his belief that the merit of having first discovered this useful mineral in the Salem district was due to Mr. Heath; but he regretted to learn from recent accounts that the mines were nearly exhausted, and that it was a question whether they could longer be worked at a remunerating profit. He had been informed that chromate of iron had been found, associated with magnesite, at Yedisicolum, on the Cauvery near Trichinopoly; and that indications of its existence occurred near Hoonsoor, in the Mysore country. In conclusion, he observed that it remained to be seen whether British India, whose neglected mineral resources were now gradually being developed, would be able to compete with Norway in supplying Europe with this valuable mineral.

The next meeting was announced for the 2nd of April; but it has since been postponed till the 16th, out of respect to the memory of the late president, the Earl of Munster.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 17.*

Surrendered Opium.—Mr. Lindsay moved,

That the House will, upon the 7th day of April next, resolve into a committee, to consider of an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the circumstances under which the British merchants and others, subjects of the British Crown, did, on the

27th day of March, 1839, upon the requisition of Capt. Elliot, superintendent of British trade in Canton, surrender to him, for the service of H.M.'s Government, 20,283 chests of opium, on the assurance of the said Capt. Elliot that he, on behalf of H.M.'s Government, held himself responsible in the fullest and most unreserved manner for the same, and further, that compensation for the injury sustained by H.M.'s subjects was the first of the demands made by her Majesty upon the government of China (to enforce which an expedition was sent out), and that a sum of money having now been received from the government of China, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to advance to such British merchants and others, on account of their respective losses, to the extent of the sum received from the Chinese government, after deducting the amount awarded by her Majesty to the captors, and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same.

In order to prove that the legality of the trade in opium was recognized and sanctioned by the British Government, he read an extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, in which they came to the conclusion, "That, in the present state of the revenue of India, it does not appear desirable to abandon so important a source of revenue as the opium trade, the duty on opium being one which falls principally on the foreign consumer, and which appears on the whole less liable to objection than any other which can be proposed;" and "that the time might probably not be very far distant when it might be desirable to substitute an export duty, and thus, by the increased production under a system of freedom, to endeavour to obtain some compensation for the loss of the monopoly profit." It was clear, he observed, that the crisis which arrived in China was chiefly the consequence of the increased production of British opium, which was occasioned by the sanction given to the trade. His object was two-fold, first, to prove that the honour and character of the country were involved in the full redemption of certain pledges given by Capt. Elliot, on the guarantee of which the British merchants in China surrendered a vast quantity of opium; and, secondly, to convince the House that it was desirable, on all grounds of justice and expediency, that those pledges should be redeemed. It was important to shew that British subjects trading to China conceived Capt. Elliot to be possessed of full authority, which they were bound to obey; and, in order to do this, he read the words of the Act of Parliament and Order in Council granting this authority. He likewise read some of the orders of Capt. Elliot, to which due obedience had been paid, and particularly the order of 27th March, 1839, requiring all her Majesty's subjects in China to surrender, "for the service of her Majesty's Government," the opium under their control, upon this condition: "And I, the said chief superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible, for and on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese Government." He (Mr. Lindsay) would grant that the Chinese government would have been justified in seizing all the opium on the coast of China, if they had been able. But they had not dared to attempt it. The opium surrendered was entirely out of the power of the Chinese. He would not maintain that the country was responsible for all acts done by a foreign minister in a distant country; but when any acts were done for the purpose of forwarding a series of great political events, and when the Government of the country approved generally of their scope and tenour, it was impossible, with any regard to the honour of the country, to repudiate a certain portion of them. The late Government did not disapprove of the scope and tenour of Capt. Elliot's proceeding. They approved them most highly; nay, more, the Duke of Wellington, in the other house, expressed his general approbation of them. The Home Government immediately named him plenipotentiary, and empowered him to carry on negotiations of the highest consequence with China. When the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) was asked the object of the Chinese expedition, the answer was, "to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to H.M.'s superintendent and H.M.'s subjects by the Chinese government; and to obtain for the merchants trading with China indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government." Mr. Lindsay then adverted to the claim made by an American citizen, Mr. Joseph Coolidge, amounting to Drs. 33,710, which had been paid to him, including a dog, and "some item not remembered." He then insisted

upon the political expediency of granting compensation for the opium, the withholding of which had ruined many of the Indian native merchants, whose confidence in the faith and justice of this country would be shaken.

Sir *George Staunton* seconded the motion. He observed, it was easy to denounce the opium trade as smuggling, and stigmatize opium as a poison; but enlightened statesmen would not be carried away by such language. With respect to the charge of smuggling, that trade had not only been carried on with the connivance of the officers of China, from the highest to the lowest, but the article had been even conveyed in their own vessels. The trade, therefore, could not be justly called a smuggling trade. Mere paper prohibitions were not sufficient to give it that character. Then, with respect to opium being a poison; all medicines taken in excess were poisonous. Opium was a valuable medicine. It was a luxury, and no doubt a vicious luxury, to consume it in excess; but he believed that nine-tenths of the people in China, who smoked opium, consumed it in moderate quantities, and were perfectly able at all times to perform their ordinary business. It was not to be supposed, that if the trade did bear the odious character by some imputed to it, the Legislature would not have openly prohibited it. There might be some objection to the convention on which the 6,000,000 dollars were levied; but there could be none as to the object for which the money was intended. It was surprising that the letter of the plenipotentiary afforded no specific explanation of the purposes for which it was to be applied; nevertheless, the whole tone of it shewed that the object of the convention was the compensation for the opium, and not confined to the ransom of Canton. Capt. *Senhouse's* letter, it was true, raised a doubt as to whether the convention was general, or whether it was confined to the ransom of Canton. A definite object, however, of the convention, it was admitted, was to levy money in part satisfaction of the demand of H.M.'s Government. But what were these claims, unless they comprised those of the sufferers by the opium confiscation? The convention at Canton did not leave our claims where they were, but the terms agreed on were regarded as in part a settlement of our claims for the opium losses.

Sir *G. Larpent* urged the same topics, adding: Let not the House imagine that only the large Indian houses were implicated in these transactions; they were participated in by vast numbers beside, and the refusal of these claims would have a most prejudicial effect upon our trade in India. He could not see any reason to consider the opium trade as iniquitous, notwithstanding all that had been said about it. The extent of that trade had been greatly exaggerated; the quantity really sent into China had been small compared with the immense population. It had been, in fact, a question with the Chinese government, not of morals, but of finance. This was evident from the anxiety of Commissioner *Lin* about the "silver oozing out of China."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied that any pledge had ever been given to pay for this opium, or that the honour of the nation was at all involved in the payment out of the funds received from China. He knew of no public official declaration on the subject beyond that delivered by the noble lord opposite, in answer to the question as to the object for which the operations in China were to be adopted. What was insisted on by the hon. gentleman who supported this motion was, that Capt. *Elliot* having given this pledge in his capacity of a public officer, it would be a violation of national honour on the part of the Government to neglect acting in conformity therewith. He could by no means concur in that opinion; and he was persuaded that he spoke the sentiments, not merely of the present, but of the preceding Government; for, had the preceding Government deemed the obligation for payment to exist, how was it that the bills had been refused, and that it had been declared that the House would not be advised by the then administration to place funds for answering the bills at the disposal of the Crown? The noble lord's promises clearly had reference to the period when hostilities should be concluded; then was reparation to be given for the losses incurred, when reparation had been gained for the expenses of the expedition. There was no pledge that, until this period had arrived, the country should be called on to make the payments. In the course of warlike operations, our troops had been

placed in a situation to control Canton, and the money in question had been paid as the ransom of that city, and not for the termination of hostilities. It was no more, then, to be considered as available for purposes of private compensation than would be any stores taken in war, food for troops, or ammunition for artillery, &c. ; but was to be deemed applicable to the purposes of warfare. The constant cry of all persons engaged in this traffic had been, "Prosecute the war with energy, and bring it to a speedy termination, in order that our claims may the sooner be settled;" clearly intimating that they were aware the satisfaction of those claims could only be required after the termination of hostilities. Let it be borne in mind, relative to the amount of this demand, that Capt. Elliot had assumed the value at which the opium had been estimated by the merchants at 500 or 1,000 dollars a chest—enormous prices. It was of the first importance, then, to ascertain what had been the real value of the opium when actually delivered up.

Lord *Pulmerston* admitted that the question was not a question of right, but rather of discretion. He would not say the claimants had any right founded upon any pledge from the late Government; on the contrary, the pledge which had been given was, that, complete indemnity being obtained from the Chinese, compensation might then be made for the opium. But he thought that the responsible advisers of the Crown would act judiciously and with propriety in consenting to the motion. It was perfectly true that the funds in question had not been obtained by treaty; they were, therefore, not applicable to the relief of the suffering party otherwise than by the consent of Parliament. He was, of course, aware, that if, on the termination of the Chinese war, the Government of China yielded to the demands of Great Britain, and made over the full amount this country ought to receive, the sum now proposed, to be drawn out of the consolidated fund must be repaid. When the late Government were in office, they had been frequently recommended to make advances for the relief of those claimants, but they declined to accede to that recommendation, for they did not conceive it to be consistent with their duty to recommend that Parliament should sanction such advances. But the money in question was obtained in consequence of the operations of our forces upon the Chinese territory, and he did think that it ought, in the first instance, to be applied to the relief of the parties who had suffered by the war. Most certainly they were not entitled to it as a matter of right; at the same time, if he were in office, he should feel disposed to recommend that Parliament should consent to allow the necessary portions of these sums to be handed over to discharge the claims of parties who had suffered in consequence of placing their property at the disposal of Capt. Elliot. If the operations now going on against China were attended with success, the advance would be only of a temporary nature.

Mr. *Mark Phillips* and Mr. *Jardine* pleaded for the claimants, as did also Mr. *J. Abel Smith*.

Mr. *C. Wynn* said that, although the individuals concerned might not have a strictly legal claim upon the Government, yet he thought they had a fair and just claim upon the equity of the country. Whether Capt. Elliot had a right to pledge the credit of the country, under his instructions, he would not say, but that gentleman was sent out to China as the representative of his sovereign; he was known in that character by the merchants of India, and in that character he pledged the faith of the British Government for the value of a certain quantity of opium, which was not at that time within the power of the Chinese Government. With respect to the money received under a convention entered into by Captain Elliot, while acting as a British minister, under instructions from the Government, which was the result of negotiations between him and the government of Canton; suppose that he had entered into negotiations with that government, and they had agreed to compensate the British merchants who had lost their opium to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars, there could be no doubt that they would have been entitled to the money before any other party. He highly approved of the payment to the army and that part of our naval forces which had been employed in the expedition; but, then, the question

arose, what was the proper mode of applying the remainder—whether to the expenses incident to the expedition, or to redeeming the pledge of the superintendent in China. Although he doubted the strict legality of their claim, still he thought that some advance might be made out of the remainder to those who lost their opium through the requisition of Capt. Elliot.

Sir *R. Peel* said, that the Government were most desirous to do that which was just to the claimants, on the one hand, and, on the other, to that other party whose interests in such discussions were ever neglected—the people of England. Was it right that, having realized a certain sum on account of the ransom of a city, it should be applied to the liquidation of claims for opium, supplied on an emergency, or to the due prosecution of the war, undertaken for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction and compensation for that opium? The principle on which that war was conducted had been declared by the late Government. In the first place, it was to obtain redress for insults and injuries, not for compensation for the opium. If the House were of opinion that compensation for the opium was due in the first instance, why not vote the whole of the money necessary? If they were to apply money received as the ransom of a city to the indemnification of these losses, on the same principle, why not apply the credit of the Treasury—a treasury now empty—and trust to the success of our future hostilities for its repayment? It had been said that Capt. Elliot had pledged the Government; but that Government, under whose instructions he was acting, never admitted that responsibility; they repudiated the whole transaction, and refused to honour the bills he drew upon them. No doubt the merchants acted under an impression that the superintendent was warranted in demanding the delivery of the opium, and that Capt. Elliot thought he was acting under his instructions; but the Government who gave him those instructions had never recognized his authority in the matter. The Government did not refuse to recognize the claims of the dealers in opium; but they said there ought to be a full inquiry into the whole of the claims, which the Indian Government had been instructed to make. The cost of the expedition had been £1,500,000 already; he estimated that £1,000,000 more would be required for the present year. The war would be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, in order to bring it to a speedy termination. We happened to have got, most unexpectedly, the ransom of a city; was it to be applied to the vigorous prosecution of the war, or to the indemnification of the parties whose opium had been given up? If it were admitted that the claim for indemnification was upon the Chinese government, then it would be better that the money should be applied to an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, so that it might be brought to as speedy a conclusion as possible, and the money recovered. If they were determined to adopt a different course, then it would be necessary to vote another million to satisfy the claims, whatever our financial difficulties might be, and trust for the recovery of so large a sum to the future success of our arms. On the other hand, if they were of opinion that the inquiries into the claims ought first to be completed, then the money would be employed in obtaining as speedy a termination of the war as possible, by which means compensation might be got at an early period.

Lord *J. Russell* said, that if this were put forward as a legal claim, the argument would be perfectly correct, that it would be a claim going to the full extent of their losses. But it was rather a claim upon the equity and liberality of the Government. The ground on which the Government was under an obligation to compensate the merchants was, that the Government would, by the war, obtain payment for the opium which had been destroyed. If, at the termination of the war, the Government obtained restitution from the Chinese authorities, and then refused to meet the claim of the merchants, the injustice of such a proceeding would be generally admitted. But, in the course of military operations, a sum of money had been obtained by our representative in China. If the forces of her Majesty had attacked a certain town, and the Chinese commander had been permitted to retain that town, under specified conditions, on paying a sum of money to our generals or admirals, such a payment would have been properly and legitimately a ransom, and applicable

to the expenses of the expedition. But, in this case, the payment was made to the civil negotiator—the representative of her Majesty—by Chinese commissioners, who were the very same commissioners to whom the opium had been originally surrendered. The Chinese officers assumed to act solely upon their own authority; they stated that they were not authorized by the emperor to grant any demands, but they undertook, in their own name, to transact business with the British representative, and they delivered a sum of money to Capt. Elliot, and he thought, therefore, it could not be considered entirely in the light of a ransom. Though he thought the latter part of the motion, pledging the Government to propose a vote to the full extent of the sum received from China, was more than Ministers could be expected to accede to; yet, as this was not a demand for a new expense, but a claim he considered founded in equity, he should feel it his duty to give his support to the proposition.

On a division, there were, for the motion, 37; against it, 87; majority against the motion, 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EARL OF MUNSTER.

To the list of eminent persons, in this country, who have died by their own hands, we lament to add the Earl of Munster, who committed suicide on Sunday night, 20th March, at his residence, in Upper Belgrave Street, Belgrave Square.

From the evidence taken upon the inquest the following day, it appeared that the earl, since his return from the continent with his family, about six weeks before, but particularly during the last fortnight, had been unwell, and had exhibited great depression and dejection, though, naturally, he was remarkable for vivacity and buoyancy of spirits. He had symptoms of gout, which he was desirous of having removed, because, as he told his medical attendant, "he had some important business to perform." The symptoms were removed, but the depression still continued. "He appeared very much affected," this gentleman added, "by the late news from India, and often spoke on the subject, expressing himself in strong terms about the females who had been taken as hostages at Cabul; on which occasions he was much excited; and these things, I have no doubt, increased the depression." On the 17th, the earl attended the House of Lords, but returned home early, and appeared very low. This prostration of spirits increased to such a degree, that, on Sunday, Dr. Chambers was sent for to attend him; and this gentleman saw Lord Munster for the first time about 9 o'clock on the Sunday night. Dr. Chambers says, he was in the library, with Lady Munster, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and Mr. Hamerton, his medical attendant. "I found him," he states, "bodily and mentally, very low, and was told that he had been in a depressed state throughout the day; he spoke rationally, but hastily, and in a hurried manner." The impression made by the earl's symptoms on both the medical gentlemen was unequivocal. On retiring for consultation, they both exclaimed at once, "Surely, he's going mad!" They suggested that he should be watched, and recommended him to go early to bed. The earl replied, "I shall not go to bed till my usual hour," which, he said, was 11 o'clock. The steward saw him with the countess at ten minutes past eleven. At half-past eleven, the footman was preparing for bed, when he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately after the library bell rang, and the earl came out of the library, and called the steward—"Miller, Miller! here, here! I have shot my hand!" He then ran down to the pantry, to the footman, whom he desired to go for Mr. Hamerton directly, as he had met with an accident and shot his hand. His words were, "I have done a pretty thing for myself by playing with pistols; I have shot my hand." It afterwards appeared, that a bullet was lodged in his right hand. The earl then asked for a light, and the footman followed him up to the library, when he again directed him to go for a surgeon: his hand was then "one mass of blood." The footman, before he went out, ran first to the steward, and then to the pantry for his hat; and whilst down stairs, he heard the report of another pistol, "about two minutes after the first." He, with the steward and under-butler,

ran up, and found his master lying on the floor, having discharged a pistol into his month. The jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of "Temporary mental derangement," and there can be no doubt that this was occasioned by the conjoint operation of close application to the literary work upon which he was engaged, and of the disastrous intelligence from India, upon a disordered state of bodily health. It is one of a class of cases which include those of Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Whitbread, and Lord Londonderry.

It is well known that George Fitzclarence, the late Earl of Munster, was the eldest of the natural children of King William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, the fascinating comic actress, who lived with him, when Duke of Clarence, for many years, and bore him five sons and five daughters. He was born on the 29th January, 1794, and had, consequently, completed his 48th year. He entered the army at the early age of 13; his cornet's commission in the 10th, or Prince of Wales's Hussars, was dated 5th February, 1807. In the following year, he accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula, and was attached to the staff of General Slade. When in his fifteenth year, he distinguished himself at the battle of Corunna, and upon his return to England, he started to join the army in Portugal, where he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Stewart. From this period to the end of the war, he served on the staff at head-quarters, and was present in twelve general engagements. At Fuentes de Honor, in 1811, he particularly distinguished himself, at the head of a squadron, in checking the attack of the French upon the right flank of the army; but, having been wounded in a charge, and his horse being shot under him, he was taken prisoner. Having observed the fall of several French hussars in his immediate neighbourhood, he imitated their example, and, in the confusion, succeeded in gaining the British lines. He had been made lieutenant in March, 1809. His promotion to a troop followed this battle (2nd August, 1811). He returned to England in 1812, but in the following year, he repaired to the seat of war, and at the hard-fought battle of Toulouse, on the 10th April, 1814, he was severely wounded in a charge against the enemy's cavalry.

At the conclusion of the war, having exchanged (November, 1814) into the 24th Light Dragoons, he proceeded to India, and arrived at Calcutta in July, 1815. Although in the midst of the rainy season, he started to join the Governor-General in the Upper Provinces, and in eleven days accomplished the distance of 700 miles. In the interval between this period and the breaking out of the Mahratta war, he visited the north of India. At the conclusion of the peace with Scindia, he was selected to carry home the overland despatches, and arrived in England in June, 1818, when he received the brevet rank of major. Soon after, he had the misfortune to break his leg; but he turned the confinement to a useful purpose, by preparing his *Journal of Travels* for the press: it was published in June, 1819. In January of that year, he had the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and on the 18th of October, 1819, he was married to Miss Mary Wyndham, sister to Colonel Wyndham, the member for West Sussex, and natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont.

In March, 1822, he obtained a troop in the 14th Light Dragoons, and in December he was promoted to a majority in the 1st West-India Regiment, whence he exchanged, in the same month, into the 6th Dragoon Guards. In January, 1824, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (unattached), and in July, 1825, he had a company in the Coldstream Guards. In July, 1830, he received the brevet rank of colonel, and, five days after (27th July), he was appointed deputy adjutant general at head-quarters, in succession to Sir John Macdonald, placed at the head of the department; but relinquished the post a few months after. In 1833, he was raised to the peerage by the titles of Baron of Tewkesbury, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Earl of Munster, these titles being granted with special remainder, in default of issue, to his brothers, in order of primogeniture.

In 1833, on the death of the Marquess of Conyngham, the Earl of Munster was made Constable of Windsor Castle, a sinecure office of considerable value; and on the publication of the brevet which followed the birth of the Prince of Wales (23rd

November, 1841), he received the rank of major-general. He was shortly afterwards appointed to command the troops in the western district of England. He was likewise colonel of the 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, and aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the resignation of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn; and he was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geographical Society; corresponding member of the Institute of France, and member of many other learned societies at home and abroad.

He is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, William George, Viscount Fitzclarence, who was born the 19th of May, 1824. The other issue of the deceased earl are—Lady Adelaide Georgiana, born October 28, 1820; Lady Augusta Margaret, born July 31, 1822; Hon. Frederick Charles George, born February 1, 1826; Hon. George, born April 15, 1836; and the Hon. Edward, born July 8, 1837. His lordship had another daughter, who died an infant.

The Earl of Munster, besides his Travels, and an account of the campaign in the Peninsula, published several papers on eastern subjects in periodical works. During his three years' residence in India, he attained a considerable knowledge of the Arabic, Sanscrit, and Hindustani languages and literature, and he has, for some years past, been engaged in a very extensive work, illustrative of the military history of the Mahomedan nations, from the rise of their founder to the present time, which continued to occupy his attention until the last moment of his melancholy end, and to which it, perhaps, contributed. He had collected a very large and valuable library of Asiatic and Egyptian works, and his last publication was a list, in Arabic, of military and historical works, which, with accompanying letters, lithographed in English and Latin, he disseminated amongst the various learned societies and individuals, not only in Europe, but throughout the East. In every object connected with discovery and enterprise in Egypt his lordship took considerable interest; and, with other members of the Travellers' and Oriental Clubs, formed an association of Egyptian travellers for prosecuting discovery through the means of natives, and by whom an expedition was undertaken, which is now in progress, up the White Nile. He was a zealous promoter of Oriental literature and studies. In this somewhat deserted province of letters, the loss of so active a patron will be severely felt.

On the 30th March, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Colonel Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.B., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Rev. A. J. Rogers, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Curate of Brading, Isle of Wight, has been appointed a chaplain on the Madras establishment.

The following ships have been taken up, by the Hon. East-India Company, for the conveyance of troops to India.

Ships' Names.	Ton.	No. of Tr.	Dep.	Ships' Names.	Ton.	No. of Tr.	Dep.
Elizabeth	569	180	Apr. 9	Morley	590	200	—
Beulah	578	210	do.	Edina	472	150	—
Glenswilly.....	632	300	Apr. 15	Boadicea	427	160	—
Brooke	677	230	—	Neptune	644	300	—
Chas. Kerr	463	200	—	Lord Lynedoch ..	638	250	—
Nith	540	220	—	Bussorah Merchant,	531	250	—
Royal Consort	500	170	—	Mary	694	250	—
Thomas Lowry.....	409	190	—	Columbus	467	220	—
Helen Thomson ...	545	160	—	Francis Smith	650	200	Apr. 20
Lady Feversham ...	500	150	—	Princess Royal ...	637	150	—
Yorke	900	330	—	Madras ...	524	100	May 2
Repulse	1,425	400	Apr. 18				

* * * The vessels are expected to sail within a day or two of the time stated above.

The Lords of the Admiralty have promoted Mr. Waghorn to the rank of lieutenant in the Royal Navy. This is evidently intended as an official acknowledgment of Mr. Waghorn's exertions in establishing the overland route to India.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following colonial appointments:—Alastair Mackenzie, Esq., to be deputy sheriff of Port Philip, N.S. Wales; Francis Merewether, Esq., to be deputy registrar of ditto ditto.

Mr. G. W. Jaenisch has been approved of by the Queen as consul in the island of St. Helena, for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

AUGMENTATION OF REGIMENTS, &c.

In addition to the 10th Foot and 78th Highlanders, the 29th, 84th, and 86th regiments are to be embarked with the least possible delay from this country for the East Indies; and the 25th is to go on there from the Cape of Good Hope. Each of these corps, as well as all the Queen's infantry regiments borne upon the Indian establishment, are to be augmented to 1,000 rank and file. The increase to the six regiments just specified will consist principally of volunteers from the line at home, who are to be permitted to transfer their services, in certain proportions, receiving a bounty of 30s. per man. The establishment of an infantry regiment serving in India, inclusive of the dépôt in the mother country, will therefore henceforth consist of the following numbers, viz.:—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 22 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 3 assistant-surgeons, 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 armourer-sergeant, 1 schoolmaster-sergeant, 1 hospital-sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 10 colour-sergeants, 41 sergeants, 50 corporals, 1 drum-major, 18 drummers and fifers, and 950 privates. The 9th Lancers have likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Bengal, so soon as tonnage can be taken up for their conveyance to that presidency.—*U.S. Gaz.*

It is in contemplation to send out a rifle regiment to Afghanistan, where the nature of the country renders the use of such an arm particularly desirable. The first battalion of the 60th, being at this moment in the Mediterranean, will probably be the corps selected.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES. &c.

14th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. J. W. Moffatt to be surgeon, v. Lavens dec.

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). H. Bernard to be cornet by purch., v. Brett prom.; Cornet and Adj. J. Cocks to have rank of lieutenant.

10th Foot (ordered to India). Brev. Col. J. Considine, from h.p. unattached, to be lieutenant-col., v. Brev. Col. Custance app. to the dépôts; Capt. T. Miller (2nd), from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. J. G. Paley, who exch.

12th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. J. F. Kempt to be capt. by purch., v. Walhouse, who retires; Ens. John Marcon to be lieutenant by purch., v. Kempt; Richard Atkinson to be ens. by purch., v. Marcon.

18th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. J. C. Kennedy, from 7th Dr. Gu., to be capt. v. Sir Harry Darell, who exch.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. G. F. White to be capt. without purch., v. Bray prom. in 39th F.; Ens. G. F. Moore to be lieutenant, v. White; Wm. Bernard to be ens., v. Moore.

39th Foot (at Madras). Brev. Maj. E. W. Bray, from 31st F., to be major without purch., v. Bernard dec.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. James Stopford to be major by purch., v. Boscawen, who retires; Lieut. J. M. B. Neill to be capt. by purch., v. Stopford; Ens. J. A. Macgowan to be lieutenant by purch., v. Neill; F. Nelson to be ens. by purch., v. Macgowan; Lieut. T. L. K. Nelson to be adj. v. Neill prom.

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. George Weir to be lieutenant by purch., v. Faunt, whose prom. has been cancelled.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Ens. John Hardie to be lieutenant without purch., v. Leatham app. to 88th F.; C. J. Parke to be ens., v. Hardie.

78th Foot (ordered to India). Serj. Major J. M. Hewson to be ens. without purch., v. Wemyss prom. in the St. Helena Regt.; Lieut. T. M. Keogh, from 37th F., to be lieutenant, v. Eddington, who exchanges.

80th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Capt. Wm. Hay, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. E. L. Wolley, who exch.; Lieut. E. H. Finny, from h.p. 16th F., to be lieut., v. H. T. Torkington, who exch.

St. Helena Regt. Ens. D. D. Wemyss, from 78th F., to be lieut. without purch.; Lieut. W. F. Macbean to be adjutant.

Brevet.—Major F. Farrant, capt. 3rd Bombay L. C., to have local rank of lieut. col., on a particular service in Persia.

Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., has been placed upon the staff of the army serving in the East Indies, v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

Major J. W. H. Walch, h.p. unattached, has been allowed to retire from the army, with the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Van Diemen's Land.

The 4th Light Dragoons have returned to this country from Bombay.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 9. *Theodosia*, Cushing, from Bengal 17th Oct.; off Liverpool.—10. *Olympus*, White, from Madras 30th Sept.; *Mary*, Kemp, from Bombay and the Cape; *Lord Lyndoch*, Humble, from Mazatlan; and *Pauline Houghton*, Tuit, from Mauritius; all at Deal.—*Phoenix*, Shaw, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—*Seringapatam*, Donaldson, from N.S. Wales; off Portsmouth.—*Adelaide* transport, Wharton, from Mauritius and Cape; off Scilly.—11. *Madonna*, Miller, from Bombay 27th Oct.; *Duchess of Argyll*, Livingston, from Bombay and Cape; and *Duncan*, Grieves, from Bengal 7th Oct.; all at Liverpool.—12. *Brooke*, Wilson, from Bengal 28th Oct.; and *Cuba*, Kissoek, from N.S. Wales 6th Oct.; both off Margate.—*Glencira*, Newby, from Bengal 27th Oct.; at Liverpool.—*Ann Martin*, Blair, from Bombay; in the Clyde.—14. *Mermaid*, Sedgwick, from Bengal, Mauritius, and Cape; *Paragon*, Coleman, from Bengal; *York*, Legg, from Bengal 20th Oct.; *Jane Gifford*, Mason, from Bengal 15th Oct.; and *St. Mungo*, Lamont, from China 1st Oct.; all at Deal.—*Buteshire*, Currie, from Bengal and Madras; off Dover.—*Harebell*, Cudley, from Mauritius; in W.I. Docks.—*Pilgrims*, Rawlings, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—15. *Mary Mitcheson*, M'Ewen, from Bengal and Cape; at Deal.—*Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, from Mauritius; in the Clyde.—16. *Princess Royal*, Robinson, from Bengal 21st Nov.; at Liverpool.—17. *Calcutta*, Lingard, from Bombay 17th Oct.; off Liverpool.—18. *Glenmire*, Barclay, from Mauritius; off Penzance.—19. *Briton*, Evans, from Mauritius; at Deal.—*Litherland*, Freeman, from China 15th Nov.; *Athol*, Hossack, from Bombay 27th Oct.; and *Higginson*, Hogg, from Bombay 10th Dec.; all at Liverpool.—21. *Repulse*, Reade, from Bombay and Cape (with troops); *Neptune*, Ferris, from China 19th Oct. and Cape; *Lady Feversham*, Webster, from Bombay, Tellicherry, and Cape; *Harrison*, Cowley, from Bengal and Mauritius; *William Lee*, Shepherd, from Bengal (for Hull); and *Premier*, Brownrigg, from Bengal; all at Deal.—*Jim Crow*, Geere, from Cape; off New Romney.—22. *Marchioness of Breadalbane*, Doig, from Mauritius; off Dover.—23. *Balley*, Sinclair, from New Zealand 26th Nov.; off Dover.—*Esmeralda*, Tollens, from Singapore 17th Nov.; off Beachy Head.—24. *Graham*, Mitchell, from Mauritius 23rd Nov.; off New Romney.—26. *Tyler*, Shadwell, from Bengal 18th Oct.; off Portland.—28. *Montezuma*, Selkirk, from Cape 21st Jan.; at Liverpool.—*Anne Jane*, Rigby, from China 8th Nov.; off the Wight.—29. *Florence*, Davis, from Madeira; at Deal.—*Ulverstone*, Smith, from Bombay 22 Nov.; at Liverpool.—30. *Ann*, Griffith, from China 17th Nov.; and *Mary Gray*, McKenzie, from Moulmein; both at Deal.—*Margaret*, Roach, from Bombay 14th Nov.; *Penang*, Cumming, from China 23rd Oct.; *Nile*, Anderson, from Manila 23rd Oct.; *Thalia*, Murray, from Bombay 24th Oct.; *Woodstock*, Austin, from Mauritius; and *Adriana*, Dodds, from ditto; all at Liverpool.—*Robert Mattheus*, Sully, from Bengal 7th Nov.; at Deal.—*Akbar*, Arkley, from Mauritius 19th Dec.; in the Clyde.—31. *Chieftain*, Cromarty, from Bombay 4th Dec.; *Johanna*, Lovett, from V.D. Land 8th Nov.; *Giraff*, Moore, from N.S. Wales 28 Sept.; *Blenheim*, Gray, from Bengal 3rd Nov.; and *John Woodhall*, Williams, from Bengal and Mauritius; all at Deal.—*Blakeley*, Downes (late), from China 12th Nov.; off Falmouth.—*Magnolia*, Johnson, from Singapore 16th Nov.; off Plymouth.—*Fatima*, Feathers, from China 13th Nov.; off Dover.—*Dorothy*, Mather, from Bombay 10th Nov.; at Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Owen Glendower*, Toller, from Bengal 13th Dec., Bimlipatam, and Cape 3rd Feb.; *Amelia*, Brown, from N.S. Wales; *Christopher Rawson*, Liddell, from Bengal 1st Nov.; *Dundee*, Patrick, from Bengal 27th Oct.; *Josephine*, Smith, from Singapore and Cape; and *Edina*, Skinner,

from Manilla; all at Deal.—2. *George the IVth*, Potts, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape; off Portsmouth.—*Helen Jane*, White, from Bengal; off Dover.—*Borneo*, Hogg, from Mauritius; off New Romney.—*Athena*, Ashbridge, from Mauritius; off Liverpool.—4. *Eccles*, Paul, from Penang 28th Nov.; at Deal.—*James Gibson*, Stewart, from Mauritius; off Cork.—*City of Derry*, Roberts, from China 10th Oct., and Cape; off Dover.—*Edward Robinson*, Parsons, from Mauritius; off Eastbourne.—*Mars*, Legallais, from Mauritius; at Deal.—*Sir John Falstaff*, Gordon, from New Zealand; at Cowes.

Departures.

FEB. 20. *Columbine*, Crisp, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—21. *Ten*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—MARCH 8. *Amelia Malholland*, Dyet, for Mauritius; from Deal.—11. *Acasta*, Bellamy, for Madras; from Torbay.—*Raymond*, Mackay, for Hong Kong (China); from Deal.—*Royal Adelaide*, Sinclair, for Bombay; *Herculanewn*, Stroyan, for Bengal; and *Copeland*, Syms, for China; all from Liverpool.—*Brahmin*, MacArthur, for Bombay; from Clyde.—*Samson*, Brown, for Cape; from Shields.—12. H.M.S. *Minden*, (hospital ship), 72 guns, Quin, for China; from Plymouth.—H.M. steamer *Driver*, 6 guns, Harmer, for China; from Portsmouth.—*John Mac Vicar*, MacLeod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. H.C. steamer *Memnon*, 6 guns, Powell, for East Indies and China; from Falmouth.—*City of Poonah*, Bird, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Maria*, Ratten, for Mauritius; *Edward*, Cuthbertson, for Bombay; *Jean*, Clark, for Cape; and *John Hallet*, Austin, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—14. *Margaret*, Mainland, for Aden and Bombay, from Deal.—*Zenobia*, Sutherland, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—15. H.M.S. *Vindictive*, 50 guns, Nicholas (bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane), for Cape and China; from Portsmouth.—*Ruby*, Dangerfield, for Bengal; from Bristol.—*Brothers*, Generan, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—16. *Chebar*, Harrison, for China; from Liverpool.—17. *Pink*, MacIntosh, for Singapore and China; from Deal.—*Nepaul*, Campbell, for Bombay; *Imogene*, Shields, for Bengal; *Fortitude*, Hutton, for Batavia and Singapore; all from Clyde.—19. *Isabella*, Nichol, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Tam O'Shanter*, Bertis, for Batavia; from Hull.—20. *Mary Ann*, Edie, for Hong Kong, China (with coals); *Fort William*, Hogg, for Bombay; *Roseland*, Gates, for Aden; *Black Nymph*, Hall, for Hong Kong, China (with coals); *Caroline*, Hughes, for Hong Kong (ditto); *Judith Allan*, Heyes, for Hong Kong (with bread, &c.); *Mary Catherine*, Hamlin, for Madras; *Stedfast*, Owen, for Cape; *Margaret*, Blyth, for Bombay; *Eden*, Jones, for Hobart Town (with convicts); *John Bull*, Scott, for Bombay; *Mary Ann*, Lock, for Falkland Isles; *Eden*, for Bengal; *Anna Maria*, West, for China; and *Osceola*, Luke, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Orleana*, Cameron, for Hobart Town; from Plymouth.—*Bengal*, Johnston (of Shields), for India; from Portsmouth.—*Sarah Maria Ann*, Williams, for Algoa Bay; from Torbay.—21. *Heroine*, Nichols, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—*Wilmot*, Miller, for N.S.Wales; from Torbay.—*Seaton*, Smith, for Aden; from Deal.—22. *Tobago*, Ramsay, for New Zealand; from Cowes.—*Jane Christie*, Wemyss, for Port Philip and N.S.Wales; from Stromness.—*Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—23. *Kingston*, MacLean, for Bombay; and *Aden*, Pensonby, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—24. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—26. *Cornwall*, Young, for Singapore; from Deal.—27. *Surry*, Baynton, for V.D. Land (convicts); and *Jane Blain*, Reid, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.—31. *Minerva*, Mills, for Cape and Mauritius; from Shields.—APRIL 1. *William Wallis*, Longstaff, for Bombay; and *Medusa*, Purdie, for N.S.Wales and New Zealand; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Mermaid, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for Nov. last, p. 327.)—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Fead; Miss Grant.

Per Giraffe, from Sydney: Mr. Fitzgerald; Mr. Latham.

Per Cuba, from Sydney: Messrs. Gill, Ives, Corney, and Whillan.

Per Mary, from Bombay: Capt. Harrison, Lieuts. Humbly and Hyder, and Cornet Fraser, H.M. 4th L. Drags.; 177 rank and file of ditto; 9 women; 18 children.

Per Repulse, from Bombay, with the head-quarters of H.M. 4th L. Drags: (See *As. Journ.* for Jan. last, p. 98.)

Per Edward Bilon, from Bengal: Mr. J. Sercombe.

Per Glenmire, from Mauritius: Messrs. Majesté, Tardieu, and Corteaux.

Per Mary Somerville, from the Cape, for St. Helena, &c.: M. H. Doveton, Esq.; Capt. Guille, H.M. 25th regt.

Per Columbus, from the Cape, for St. Helena: Lieut. Col. Trelawny (the new governor) and family.

Per Lady Faversham, from Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Mayer and four children; Lieut. Dighton; Lieut. C. Inglis; two invalids.

Per Bally, from New Zealand: Mr. Heaphy.

Per Tyrer, from Bengal: Mr. C. Marks.

Per Owen Glendower, from Bengal, Bimlipatam, and Cape: (See *As. Journ.* for March, p. 259)—additional: Miss More; Lieut. Matheson.

Per Josephine, from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Worth and five children; Mr. Barrow; Master Church; Capt. Robins, late of the whaling ship *Wilmer*; two invalids.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 13th March): Col. and Mrs. Farrell and child; Major and Mrs. Yaldwyn; Mrs. and Miss Russell; Mrs. Bagnold and child; Mrs. Wood and child; Mr. and Mrs. Prinsep and family; Mrs. Helfer; Mr. and Mrs. Dent and child; Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Waterhouse; Dr. and Mrs. Schlenig; Col. Adams; Sir E. Ryan; Sir R. Comyn; Major Veyse; Major Rainsford; Capt. Fraser, Anson, Fletcher, Leach, Penny, Eyres, Gifford, Hill, Lloyd, Henderson, Waters, Woodward, Clark, and Brucks; Capt. Chambers and child; Lieuts. Stephens and Fitzmayer; Dr. Bell; Dr. O'Shaughnessy; Messrs. Barnett, Sweetenham, Donaldson, Lorraine, White, Davidson, Smith, M'Farlan, Harding, Lenox, Edgeworth, Sullivan, Alexander, Leishman, Moon, Clarkson, Brown, Kaye, Okedon, Walker, Lyall, Crabb, Goodwin, and Hill.

Per Victoria steamer, from Bombay 1st March (arrived at Suez): Mrs. Gordon and two children; Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin and child; Mrs. Vibart and three children; John Vibart, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Young and four children; Mrs. Courteny and two children; Mrs. Stack and two children; Major and Mrs. W. Sterling and one child; George S. King, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Fair and three children; H. Gordon, Esq.; Mrs. Major Outram and child; Mrs. Henderson; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Home; Mrs. Stewart; Mr. J. C. Stewart; Mr. Le Bas; Madame Barrott and child; Lieut. Col. Cavaye; W. Bell, Esq.; Capt. Pearson; G. Pollexfen, Esq.; J. Brown, Esq.; J. Rogers, Esq.; Lieut. J. Bedford; Lieut. Jones; Ensign Finley; Monsr. Barrot; Major Forbes; E. B. Mills, Esq.; John Patterson, Esq.; Capt. H. P. Laurence and child; Mr. Ignacio de Silva; Lieut. H. Layard; Capt. D'Eyncourt; P. F. Robertson, Esq.

Expected.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: Mrs. Glass and child; Mrs. Elliot and child; Mrs. Colbeck and five children; Mrs. Lucas and four children; Mrs. Adams and two children; Mrs. Leard and child; Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair; Capt. Chambers and two children; three children of Mrs. Reid; two do. of Capt. Thornbury; Mr. Wingate.

Per Columbine, from Bombay: Messrs. W. B. Gaskell and M. Treacy, surgeons.

Per England, from Bombay: Mr. Ore; Mrs. Crenton and child; Lieut. Mannery.

Per Vigilant, from Bombay: John Brown, Esq.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon: Mrs. Hammill and family; Mr. Strachan.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Murray; Mrs. Col. Mandeville; Mrs. Major Ward; Mrs. Capt. Begbie; Mrs. Morton; Mrs. Oliphant; Mrs. Kenrick; Miss Williams; Miss Mandeville; Major Ward; Surg. R. Oliphant; Capt. Glynn; Lieut. H. G. Napleton; Lieut. W. C. Gosling; Cornet the Hon. Wm. Arbuthnot; Mr. M. Dunhill, merchant; Mr. Day and family; Misses V. and S. Mandeville; Miss Murray; Misses E. M. and C. E. Begbie; Miss E. Ward; Misses L. and A. Oliphant; Miss Morton; Masters J. and H. Mandeville; Hamlyn, John Murray, John Ward, A. D. C. Begbie, G. J. Begbie, M. H. Begbie, H. M. Begbie, T. Oliphant and Robert Oliphant; two Masters Hills; Messrs. Chas. Macdonald and Jas. Macdonald; Mr. S. M. Morton; Mr. John F. T. Sherman and two Masters Glyn; Mrs. O'Brien; Susan Kerk; Catherine Atkinson; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Robertson; W. Womson; servants.

Per True Briton, from Madras: Mrs. A. D. Campbell; Mrs. Freese; Mrs. A. Logan; Mrs. Street; Mrs. Haly; Mrs. Strickland; Maj. Gen. Marret; A. D. Campbell, Esq., C. S.; Rev. J. C. Street; Capt. Snodgrass, H. M.'s 96th regt.; Lieut. Tranter, H. M.'s 57th regt.; Miss Freese; two Masters Campbell; Master Wroughton; Masters John Henry, Western, Frederick, and James Morris; Misses Rosa and Emma Morris; Master A. Logan; Misses Fanny and Emma Logan; four children of Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart.; two children of Capt. Haly, 41st N.I.; Master W. Strickland and Master Hutchinson.

Per Herefordshire, from Bengal: *For the Cape*: The Rev. Mr. Palmer; Mrs. G. Palmer; Mrs. Twycross. — *For England*: Col. Holbrow; Dr. and Mrs. Bouchier; Hon. Mr. Powys; Mrs. — Powys; Major and Mrs. Spence; Mr. and Mrs. Duff and family; Capt. and Mrs. Talbot; Mrs. Morgan and child; Capt. Wilson; Lieut. Burslem; Mr. Spence.

Per Sumatra, from Ceylon:—Mrs. Charlton and two children; Miss Spicer; Robert Wells, Esq.; Captain B. Layard, C. R. Regt.; Capt. Boywer, 90th regt.; Dr. Prendergast, 90th regt.; Alex. Fraser and Bennett, Esqrs.; 6 privates, R. A.; 11 privates 95th regt.; 2 sergeants; 11 privates; 2 women and 6 children 90th regt.

Per John Line, from Madras:—For the Cape; Lieuts. Patch, 8th, and Donaldson, 50th N. I.—For London; Mesdames Hitchins, Noble, Heyne, Reece, Cameron, Roepstorff, O'Brien, and Shaw; Major Gen. Jackson; Paternoster, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Wright; Capt. Cameron, H. M. 4th regt.; L. Roepstorff, Esq.; H. Kennet, Esq.; Qu. Master O'Brien, H. M. 39th; J. B. Shaw, Esq.; 3 misses Noble; 2 Misses Heyne; Miss Reece; Miss O'Brien; 2 Misses Shaw.

Per Wild Irish Girl, from Madras:—Mr. and Mrs. Horsington and 4 children; Mrs. Doctor Jackson and 3 children; Mrs. Calicard.

Per steamer from Bombay of 1st April:—Mrs. Montgomery; Mrs. Col. Manson; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Campbell, M. C. S.; Mrs. Pottinger; Mrs. Parson; a child, aged 5 years, son of Mr. Wroughton, M. C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. Ord; Miss Richards; Capt. and Mrs. Prescott, and one child; Mrs. Major Osborne, and 2 children; Col. Paty; Mrs. Boaden, Miss Boaden, and child; Major H. C. Cotton; G. J. Morris, Esq.; Mrs. Major Carpenter, and child; Capt. and Mrs. Roberts; Lieut. and Mrs. Eastwick; Major Osborne; J. Llewelyn Esq.; Col. J. J. S. Henry, and lady; Capt. Young; Capt. Rutherford; Mr. S. Brooking; Mr. A. Gouger.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Samarang, for Madras:—Mrs. Leslie; Miss Leslie; Miss Spencer; Miss Smith; Capt. Egerton; Mr. Harrison; Mr. Pulmain; Mr. Blunt; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; Messrs. Blackburn, Knocket, Sandham, Montgomery, Cumming, and Cookworthy; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd; Messrs. Kennion, Lane, Barber, Lake, Wigston, Brown, Light, and Jones.

Per Osceola, for Bombay: Capt. Kennett.

Per Anna Maria, for China: Mr. Just.

Per Houghton: Mr. Bestel.

Per Curraghmore, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. G. Incks, and daughter; Lieut. Jones; Mr. Woddell; Mr. Munro; Mr. Dickson.

Per Mary Ridley, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Moody.

Per Earl of Clare, for Bombay: Mrs. Scott and family; Dr. Larkworthy; Miss Barclay.

Per Margaret, for Bombay: Mr. J. C. Cruickshanks; Dr. Trestrell; Dr. Burgess; Mr. E. Bowen.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd April): Mrs. Jeffreys; Mr. and Mrs. Hussey and child; Lieut. Holland; Capt. Lowe; Capt. Kennedy; Lieut. Quin; Capt. Brewer; Lieut. Wake; Lieut. du Plat; Assist. Surg. Smith; Com. Brock; Capt. and Mrs. Powys; Mrs. Short; Mrs. Mullen; Mrs. Kean; Messrs. Ferguson, Browning, Collier, Griffiths, Seare, Freely, Butler, Hewett, Ranking, and Stirling.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- March 2.* At Hammersmith, the lady of Charles Morrison, Esq., of Calcutta, son.
- 3. The lady of C. R. Creagh, Esq., lieut. H. M. 9th regt., daughter.
- 12. At Brixton-hill, the lady of Capt. Taynton, Madras Army, son.
- 13. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Howden, Madras army, daughter.
- At Hill-place, Hants, the lady of Charles Millett, Esq., son.
- 14. In Hyde-park-street, the lady of W. F. Gostling, Esq., daughter.
- 15. The lady of Capt. T. Plumble, Bengal army, son.
- 16. The lady of Henry Barlow, Esq., of Mauritius, son.
- 19. The lady of Lieut. Col. Tronson, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, daughter.
- At Parkhurst, Bexley, the wife of Major Cruickshank, daughter.
- 27. At Chertsey, Surrey, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Hearsey, 6th Bengal Cavalry, son.
- 29. At Bath, the lady of George Hicks Pitt, Esq., Bombay C. S., daughter.
- At Wall, near Lichfield, Mrs. William Mott, daughter.
- Lately.* At Port Philip, N. S. Wales, the lady of J. W. Willis, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Judges of that colony, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13. At Sydney, Lieut. Chatfield, of the Madras army, to Emma, eldest daughter of John Lamb, Esq.

March 9. At Weymouth, Lieut. J. D. Moffat, Bengal Light Cavalry, to Jeannette Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. Moffat, Esq.

— At Parsonstown, Capt. Sutton, 47th regt., son of the late Admiral Sutton, to Mary Ogden, second daughter of Maj. Gen. T. Evans, C. B.

10. At Bath, the Rev. Arthur Whalley, second son of Charles Whalley, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Ann Georgina, second daughter of the late Major Audain, of H.M. 16th regt.

15. At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Thomas Langharne, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, to Eliza Catherine, third surviving daughter of James Wintle, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service, and of 14, Lansdowne Crescent, Bath.

16. At Paris, Capt. John Fordyce, of the Bengal Artillery, to Maria Louisa youngest daughter of the late H. G. Alleyne, Esq., of the Island of Barbadoes.

17. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Capt. J. B. Bellasis, 9th Bombay N.I., to Louisa, daughter of the late Wm. Eames, Esq.

29. At Chatteris, Wm. R. Chapman, Esq., youngest son of Aaron Chapman, Esq., M. P., to Caroline Sarah, eldest daughter of John Fryer, Esq., of the former place.

31. At Edinburgh, James Stevenson, Esq., late superintending surgeon, Madras establishment, to Elizabeth Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Charles Kerr, Esq., of Calder Bank.

April 2. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Joseph Andrew, Esq., surgeon, Wands-worth-road, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Vaughan, Esq., East-India Company's civil service.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Sydney, Frederick, second son of Frederick Parbury, Esq., in his sixth year.

Jan. 26. At St. Helena, Mrs. Lambe, in her 77th year.

Feb. 10. At Malta, on his return to England, Capt. Edmund Wm. Cartwright, of the 23rd regt. Bombay N.I., aged 32 years, sixteen of which were spent in the service of the East-India Company. At the age of 19, he was appointed adjutant, which situation he retained till 1836, when he returned to England for the recovery of his health. On his passage home, he and three other gentlemen suffered shipwreck on the S.E. Coast of Arabia, where they were imprisoned, and encountered much ill-usage from the savage inhabitants. Though his health continued very delicate, Capt. Cartwright, on the breaking out of hostilities, was eager to join his regiment in Afghanistan, and embarked again for India in March 1839. He took a conspicuous part in the gallant defence of Dadur, under Capt. Watkins, by whom, as well as by his brave brother officers, his resoluteness and ability were thoroughly appreciated. Capt. Watkins's despatch, of the 1st Nov. 1841, makes honourable mention of his services; and by his recommendation he was appointed to the command of the Poonah Light Horse, stationed at Dadur. He also held the situation of assistant political agent. Under the numerous and arduous duties attendant on these appointments, combined with the effects of a severe attack of the fever of the country, his health at length gave way, and he was obliged to resign his situation at Dadur on the 31st of October last. He embarked at Bombay, but grew rapidly worse on his passage, and on his arrival at Malta in the *Oriental* steamer, on the 29th of January, it was judged necessary to urge his remaining there. He died in the lazaretto, to the unspeakable regret of his affectionate family and friends, to whom he was most justly dear, and to whom his untimely end must ever be the subject of heartfelt sorrow. He was the representative of an ancient Nottinghamshire family, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, rector of Earnley, Sussex, and has left two brothers, George Cartwright, Esq., R.N., residing near Lyme, in Dorsetshire, and John, a midshipman in H.M.S. *Cambridge*, now stationed at Gibraltar.

15. At Florence, sincerely regretted, Sir Thomas Sevestre, aged 57, late surgeon on the Madras establishment.

— At Brusa, in Asia Minor, in his 72nd year, M. Constantine Zohrab, father of Edward Zohrab, Esq., Turkish Consul-general in England.

March 11. At Clapham-rise, Fred. Barry, Esq., of Birch-in-lane, in his 46th year.

13. At Peartree-house, near Southampton, Lieut. Gen. Henry Sharpnel, R.A.

16. At Bristol, Lieut. Col. Henry Killard, formerly of the 13th L. Infantry.

20. At his residence, 13, Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, in the 48th year of his age.

21. In Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, in his 60th year, Wm. Dunbar, Esq., formerly captain in the 40th regiment.

24. Lieut. A. D. Caulfeild, Bengal army, son of Maj. Gen. Caulfeild, aged 24.

— At Morden-park, Surrey, G. C. Ridge, Esq., formerly capt. in the 4th Foot.

March 24. At Edinburgh, Clara Mary Anne Sands, widow of William John Sands, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's civil service.

25. In York-street, Portman-square, Sir William Beatty, M.D., F.R.S., late physician to Her Majesty's fleet and Greenwich Hospital.

29. At Chelsey, Berks, John Coles, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, aged 73.

April 4. At his residence, Fitzroy Square, in his 84th year, Daniel Beale Esq.

Lately. In Dublin, Lieut. Col. St. J. Blacker, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— At Greenwich Hospital, aged 86, Capt. Daniel Woodriff, R.N., C.B. When in command of the *Calcutta*, in 1805, while convoying a fleet of East-Indiamen, he was, after a most gallant defence, captured by a French squadron (two of which were 74-gun ships), but enabled the Indiamen to escape during the unequal contest. The East-India Company rewarded him with a liberal pension for his valorous services; and when afterwards most honourably acquitted by a court-martial, the court pronounced him "a brave, cool, and intrepid officer."

— At Wellington, New Zealand, W. R. Tyrrell, Esq., in his 23rd year.

— Sir Francis Forbes, late Chief Justice of N.S. Wales.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from March 7 to April 5, 1842.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
7	Shut.	Shut.	89 89 3/4	Shut.	98 99	Shut.	Shut.	89 89 3/4	8 10p	31 33p
8	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	98 98 3/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8 10p	31 33p
9	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	98 98 3/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8 10p	30 33p
10	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	98 98 3/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	10p	30 32p
11	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	98 98 3/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8p	29 30p
12	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	98 99	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	28 30p
14	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8 10p	28 31p
15	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8 10p	29 31p
16	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 90	10p	29 31p
17	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 3/4	—	—	89 9p	9p	29 31p
18	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	10 11p	29 31p
19	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 3/4	—	—	89 90	10 11p	29 31p
21	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 3/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	9 11p	29 31p
22	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 9p	9 11p	28 30p
23	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	98 99 1/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8 11p	27 30p
24	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 3/4	—	—	89 89 3/4	8 10p	27 29p
26	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 9p	10p	27 29p
28	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	—	8 11p	27 29p
29	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 9p	9 11p	27 29p
30	—	—	89 89 3/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	89 9p	9 11p	27 29p
31	—	—	89 90	—	99 99 3/4	—	—	89 90 1/4	9 11p	28 31p
Apr. 1	—	—	89 90 1/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	90 90 1/4	9 11p	30 33p
2	—	—	90 90 1/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	90 90 1/4	10 12p	32 35p
4	—	—	89 90 1/4	—	99 99 1/4	—	—	90 90 1/4	12p	33 35p
5	—	—	90 90 1/4	—	99 1/2	—	—	90 90 1/4	—	34 36p

PRICES OF SHARES, April 6, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India....(Stock)....	£. 103 1/2	5 p. cent.	£. 2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock).....	77	3 1/2 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	97 1/2	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	par	4 1/2 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	38	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	2s. Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian).....	53	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	29	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7	—	10,000	100	18 1/2	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 22, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0 @	17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 4 @	4 8
Bottles 100 9	—	9 8	— flat do.	4 12	4 12
Coals B. md.	0 6	0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 14	3 0
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	39 2	39 6	— flat do.	2 3	2 4
— Brasiers' do.	36 8	37 0	— Bolt do.	2 8	2 10
— Ingot do.	36 0	36 4	— Sheet do.	4 10	5 2
— Old Gross do.	37 0	37 2	— Nails cwt.	11 0	15 0
— Bolt do.	38 0	40 0	— Hoops F. md.	3 8	3 10
— Tile do.	36 0	36 4	— Kentledge cwt.	0 15	1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	40 0	43 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 13	6 15
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 8	6 10
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	22 D.
Coppers do.	1 7	1 9	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 6	3 10
Cottons, chints Co. Rs. pce.	2 12	6 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	16 0	16 4
— Muslins do.	1 2	10 0	Stationery do.	15 D.	30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2.3	0 6.9	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 8
Cutlery, fine. do.	20 D.	35 D.	— Swedish do.	10 0	10 4
Glass Ware. do.	16 D.	23 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	17 8	18 4
Ironmongery do.	40 D.	50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	5 0	10 0
Hosiery, cotton. do.	35 A.	P.C.	— coarse and middling.	1 2	4 8
Ditto, silk do.	10 A.	15 A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 7	1 6

MADRAS, February 2, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100 9	@	10	Iron Hoops candy	21 @	22
Copper Sheet. candy	217	300	— Nails do.	52	70
— Tile and Slab. do.	270	273	Lead, Pig. do.	52	53
— Old do.	270	273	— Sheet do.	65	70
— Nails, assort. do.	280	280	Spelter do.	84	85
Cottons, Chints piece	3	10	Stationery do.	10 A.	15 A.
— Gingham A. do.	3	7	Steel, English candy	50	60
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	8	— Swedish do.	50	60
Iron, Swedish. candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	18	19
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	21	22	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3	10
— Bolt do.	22	23	— Flannel, fine do.	1	1½

BOMBAY, February 1, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	14 @	—	Iron Hoops cwt.	5.8 @	—
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	12	—
Coals ton	—	15	— Sheet do.	6	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	62.8	63	— Rod for bolts St. candy	26	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' do.	64	65	— do. for nails do.	32	33
— Plate bottoms do.	65	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	11	12
— Tile do.	53.8	—	— Sheet do.	11	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.6	0.10	Millinery do.	50 A.	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.14	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10	11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	15 to 30 D.	Spelter do.	18.8	19
Earthenware do.	20 D.	—	Stationery do.	P.C.	20 D.
Glass Ware. do.	20 D.	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11.8	—
Ironmongery do.	25 D.	—	Tin Plates box	16	—
Hosiery, with half hose do.	25 A.	40 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4½	10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	50.4	—	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	26.8	27	— Flannel, fine do.	1	1½

SINGAPORE, December 23, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6½ @	7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .corgie	31 @	4
Bottles 100 3	—	31	— do. do. Pullicat doz.	1	2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 pecul	33	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. 33-36 pcs.	18	25	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	42	44
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	2	34	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	100	115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	31	4	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	31	4	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	54	7	— English do.	24	3½
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	21	5	— Nail, rod do.	3½	3½
Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1½	2½	Lead, Pig do.	7½	8
— two colours do.	1½	2½	— Sheet do.	7½	7½
— Turkey reds do.	5	6	Spelter pecul	7½	8
— fancies do.	3	31	Steel tub	5	6
Cambric, 19 yds. by 42 to 44 . pce.	14	3	Woolens, Long Ells pcs.	8	9
Jaconet, 20 48 48 do.	14	5	— Camblets do.	20	29
Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	1½	— Bombazetts do.	4	—

Calcutta, Feb. 14, 1842.—Sales of Mule Twist have continued to take place at steady prices, but with less animation in the market than noticed in the preceding weeks, buyers anticipating a fall in prices, consequent on the heavy imports during the last month.—A few transactions in German dye Red Yarn have taken place at unaltered prices; there is nothing doing in other colours.—Operations in Chintzes are entirely confined to local requirements; the market is quite dull with regard to transactions for the Upper Provinces.—The market for Coloured Cottons is rather dull, and the few sales that have taken place are at low prices.—A fair amount of business has been done in White and Gray Shirtings, low Jaconets, Books, and Mulls, but at discouraging prices.—The imports of Shirtings since the 1st of January have been considerable, of about 70,000 pieces, and as the demand from the Upper Provinces is limited, sales being now made principally to bazaar speculators, we apprehend a further reduction in the price of this fabric.—Woolens are in limited request, owing to the advanced state of the season; we have no particular change in price to notice.—Copper without report of transaction, and the assortments remain at last week's quotations.—Iron has been in limited operation, and the prices have receded about 2 to 4 annas per maund nearly

throughout the assortments.—Steel without sale this week.—A sale of stamped pig Lead is reported at last week's quotation.—Spelter, Tin Plates, and Quick-silver, no sales reported, and prices remain as quoted in our last.—*Fr. Cur.*

Madras, Feb. 2, 1842.—We have no particular change to notice in the import market from Europe. The demand is dull for most goods, and prices falling.

Bombay, March 1, 1842.—We have no new feature to notice in our market during the last month; over-trading and its necessary consequence, a real or apparent scarcity of money, has depressed still further the prices of nearly every article of British manufacture; and as there appears to be no diminution in the amount of exports from Great Britain to these markets, prices may be expected to range below even what they now are.—There have been some sales of Twist during the month, at prices from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per lb. under those previously current.—Some sales of English Iron have been made at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per candy for bar, and 30 for nailrod; hoop, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; and sheet at 6 rupees per cwt.

Macao, Jan. 17, 1842.—The market is thoroughly unsettled; so much so, that it is useless to give quotations.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 19, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	8 0	8 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of		
1835-36 interest pay- prem.	8 0	8 8
1 paper { able in England } per cent.		
Second { From Nos. 1, 151		
5 p'ct. { a 15,300 accord- disc.	1 4	1 2
ing to Number		
Thrd or Bombay, 5 per cent. disc.	0 6	par
New 5 per cent.	0 6	0 0
4 per cent. disc.	17 0	16 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,450 a	2,500
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	260 a	278
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 a	205

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Do on government and salary bills 6 mo.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date,	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Co.'s Rupee.
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Madras, Feb. 19, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	
Do ditto last five per cent.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	
Do ditto Old four per cent.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	
Do ditto New four per cent.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	
Five per cent. Bank Debt Loan—8 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—2s. 1d. per	
Madras Rupee.	

Bombay, March 1, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 97 to 97.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 to 97.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 104 to 104.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 104 to 104.8 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 88 to 88.8 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 80 to 81 per do.	
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 107.8 to 108 Bom. Rs.	
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 98.0 to 99.0 do.	

Singapore, Dec. 24, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, — per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. per do.	
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Macao, Jan. 17, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Sp. Dollar.	
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SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Marmion</i>	373 tons.	Ewing	April 10.
<i>Mary Ridley</i>	400	Sharer	April 12.
<i>Princess Royal</i>	697	Brock	April 15.
<i>Ricardo</i>	500	Globe	April 16.
<i>Romeo</i>	596	Pollock	April 16.
<i>Brunswick</i>	452	Porter	April 20.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Hindustan</i>	600	Redman	April 15.
<i>Royal Consort</i>	500	Roman	April 15.
<i>Symmetry</i>	468	Watson	April 24.
<i>Repulse</i>	1425	—	April 25.
<i>Ellenborough</i>	1100	Close	May 25.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	April 16.
<i>Mellish</i>	500	Fawcett	May 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Lady Feversham</i>	500	Webster	April 15.
<i>Rajasthan</i>	700	Stewart	April 15.
<i>Berkshire</i>	600	Clarkson	April 30.
<i>Ann</i>	800	Griffith	May 1.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Persia</i>	658	Stevens	April 25.
<i>Symmetry</i>	400	Mackwood	June 1.

FOR CHINA.

<i>George Wallis</i>	170	Humphreys	April 15.
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OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(vid Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	33	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6. (per <i>Auckland</i>)	33	June 15 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	32	July 13 ..	39	July 18, &c.	43
July 5	Aug. 5. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug. 12 ..	38	Aug. 19, &c.	45
Aug. 4	Sept. 6. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	32	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 18, &c.	45
Sept. 6	Oct. 11. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	35	Oct. 18 ..	42	Oct. 22, &c.	45
Oct. 4	Nov. 10. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	37	Nov. 16 ..	43	Nov. 20, &c.	47
Nov. 4	Dec. 12. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	Dec. 19 ..	45	Dec. 22, &c.	48
Dec. 4	Jan. 15, 1842. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	42	Jan. 21 ..	48	Jan. 25, &c.	52
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	39				

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, vid *Falmouth*, on the 30th April, and vid *Marseilles* on the 4th May.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London vid Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London vid Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.	38	Feb. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	March 15	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 49
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	35		

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ERRATA.

- Part I.**—p. 129, line 20, for *N.E.* read *N.W.*, or rather *W.* and by *N.*
—II.—p. 361, last paragraph, for *Capt. W.E. Robinson* read *Capt. W.E. Rawlinson.*
 ——— p. 380, line 27, for *Feb. 10,* read *Jan. 29.*

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